

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

(Fifteenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 11, 2014/Magha 22, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Loss of lives in two tragic incidents in Sambalpur, Odisha and Malda, West Bengal

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: **Hon. Members**, in a tragic accident, about ten persons including women and children are reported to have died and several others are missing when a motorboat carrying them capsized in the Hirakud Dam reservoir in Sambalpur, Odisha on 9 February, 2014.

In another tragic incident, sixteen people were killed and three others injured when a truck collided with a car near Malda, West Bengal on 11 February, 2014.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on these tragic incidents which have brought pain and suffering to the bereaved families and wishes the injured a speedy recovery.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 281 – Shri A.T.Nana Patil.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Madam, Q. No. 281.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Bapiraju, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

*281. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy given by the Government to various fertilizer companies in the public, private and co-operative sectors in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) whether the farmers are not benefited by the grant of subsidy to the fertilizer companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers get the benefit of subsidy granted to the fertilizer companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of subsidy given by the Government to various fertilizers companies in public, private and co-operative sectors in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Urea is provided to the farmers at a subsidized price of Rs. 5360 per MT which is fixed by the Government. This is much below the actual cost. Similarly, at present 22 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers are provided at subsidized rates to the farmers. Thus the farmers are benefited from the grant of subsidy on fertilizers.

(d) The Department is implementing the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 under which a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of P&K fertilizers, depending upon its nutrient contents. Under this policy, the fertilizer companies have been allowed to fix Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of the P&K fertilizers at reasonable level. The fertilizer companies are required to print the MRP along with applicable subsidy on each P&K fertilizer bag. In case of urea, the fertilizer companies are required to print the MRP of each bag. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the EC Act. In order to check whether the prices of P&K fertilizers fixed

by the companies are reasonable, the companies are required to submit cost data of their fertilizer products to

enable the Government to verify whether the subsidy has been passed to the farmers.

Statement

Sector-wise/Company-wise Subsidy released during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (Upto January, 2014)

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	Company Name	Year			
			2010-11 Total	2011-12 Total	2012-13 Total	2013-14 (Upto Jan. 14) Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Public	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1275.28	1088.55	917.55	650.46
2.	Public	GSFC	2032.28	1615.69	914.08	1635.95
3.	Public	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	1293.62	1803.90	1558.89	1450.11
4.	Public	National Fertilizers Ltd.	3298.78	4514.99	4515.76	5728.30
5.	Public	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	2343.98	1829.67	2504.31	2643.24
6.	Public	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd.	170.23	178.28	170.34	188.88
Total – Public Sector			10414.17	11031.08	10580.93	12296.94
7.	Co-op.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	11360.94	10866.63	9702.27	9550.16
8.	Co-op.	Krishak Bharti Co-operative Ltd.	1100.50	962.53	1194.37	1601.81
Total – Co-op.			12461.44	11829.16	10896.64	11151.97
9.	Pvt.	Chambel Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd.	2134.15	2221.57	2445.49	3657.17
10.	Pvt.	Coromandel International Ltd.	4416.31	3805.04	3042.32	2997.38
11.	Pvt.	Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation	238.95	259.09	246.53	420.59
12.	Pvt.	Gujrat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.	670.07	1126.00	1109.54	1311.36
13.	Pvt.	Indian Potash Ltd.	9963.66	7701.05	5039.11	5319.50
14.	Pvt.	Nagarjuna Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd.	1036.29	1599.00	1461.36	1867.91
15.	Pvt.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	2323.30	1698.68	1886.87	1982.67
16.	Pvt.	Shriram Fertilizer and Chemicals	445.07	356.01	380.23	620.45
17.	Pvt.	SPIC	843.98	2568.37	1477.96	788.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Pvt.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. (HLL)	2416.42	2170.79	1786.65	2189.62
19.	Pvt.	Tungbhadra Chemicals and Fertilizer Ltd.	113.82	4.11	0.00	0.00
20.	Pvt.	ZIL Industries Ltd.	3676.94	3046.29	2836.56	2563.19
21.	Pvt.	MMTC	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00
22.	Pvt.	HPM	0.00	0.00	17.63	1.40
23.	Pvt.	Mosaic India Pvt. Ltd.	903.66	733.77	338.91	625.38
24.	Pvt.	INDO GULF	453.20	798.27	805.12	1680.51
25.	Pvt.	Duncan India Ltd.	0.00	1.57	0.00	0.00
26.	Pvt.	Manglore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	1603.88	1821.52	1571.27	1673.90
27.	Pvt.	Rallis India Ltd.	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00
28.	Pvt.	Foliage Croperation Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	106.79	1.73	0.00	0.00
29.	Pvt.	Green Star Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	438.91	713.56	299.44
30.	Pvt.	KPR Fertilizers Ltd.	40.67	81.96	151.99	52.98
31.	Pvt.	Toepeer Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00
32.	Pvt.	SUNFERT	0.00	0.00	4.24	64.73
33.	Pvt.	Trans Agro	0.00	0.00	5.32	0.67
34.	Pvt.	Hindalco Ind Ltd.	400.37	346.17	290.87	314.02
35.	Pvt.	Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd.	410.32	452.42	614.02	607.25
36.	Pvt.	Kanpur Fertilizers Chemicals Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	199.11
37.	Pvt.	SSP Units	1498.95	1851.63	1604.38	1303.16
		Total – Pvt.	33696.80	33087.98	27831.49	30540.77
38.		Pre-October 2000	8.32	73.58	82.88	0.00
39.		Special Freight	0.00	778.54	1184.16	0.00
		Grand Total	56580.73	56800.34	50576.10	53989.68

Wastage of Agricultural Produce

*282. SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that

wastage of agricultural produce including fruits and vegetables has adversely affected the economy;

(b) if so, the details of wastage of various agricultural produce during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up cold chains and processing facilities and to promote ripening

chambers to reduce the wastages in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to allow participation of private sector to overcome the shortage of cold storages; and

(e) if so, the details along with the other assistance provided by the Government to various States in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) In a study published in 2012 by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the economic value of loss of crops and livestock produce for the production year 2007-08 was estimated at Rs. 44,000 crore.

As per this report, post-harvest losses were in the range of 3.9% to 6% (cereals), 4.3% to 6.1% (pulses), 2.8% to 10.1% (oil seeds), 5.8% to 18% (fruits) and 6.8% to 12.5% (vegetables).

(c) to (e) Government is implementing various credit linked assistance programmes to encourage private investment for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including establishment of cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled/modified

atmosphere [CA/MA] infrastructure, reefer vans and ripening chambers. Credit linked back ended subsidy at 40% of the project cost in general areas and at 55% in hilly and scheduled areas is available to entrepreneurs, cooperatives, Farmers Producer Organisation (FPOs) and companies under various schemes including National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Horticulture Board (NHB) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) is implementing a scheme to provide integrated cold chain and processing facilities from farm gate to consumers. Assistance is available for 50% of total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% in difficult areas subject to maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore/project.

Further, Ministry of Commerce through Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides assistance at 25% for cost of cold chain equipment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10.00 lakh per beneficiary for the units related to export activity.

State-wise details of assistance provided for establishment of cold storages under various schemes during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise assistance sanctioned for cold storage projects under NHM, NHB, MoFPI and HMNEH schemes

(Rs. in lakh)

2013-14*

Sl. No.	State/UT	NHM		NHB including HMNEH		MoFPI	
		Projects	Assistance	Projects	Assistance	Projects	Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	1108.30	3	169.91	4	3638.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	444.09
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	3	2862.45
4.	Bihar	—	—	3	97.72	—	—
5.	Jharkhand	—	—	1	89.94	—	—
6.	Delhi	—	—	1	67.50	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	6	616.35	1	23.96	4	3502.42
8.	Haryana	1	114.80	9	1165.28	2	980.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	5	4348.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	4	3781.61
11.	Karnataka	1	120.00	1	50.00	2	1115.51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	153.20	1	47.04	2	1252.03
13.	Maharashtra	4	227.30	6	654.29	20	14885.07
14.	Odisha	4	499.00	—	—	1	226.58
15.	Punjab	4	146.53	5	186.37	4	3824.11
16.	Rajasthan	1	47.66	7	469.51	2	1484.88
17.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1	1000.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	12	945.59	63	5116.13	2	2000.00
19.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	8	7624.96
20.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	1	691.66
Total		45	3978.73	101	8137.65	66	53662.58

*Upto December 30, 2013.

NHM - National Horticulture Mission

NHB - National Horticulture Board (including HMNEH scheme)

MoFPI - Ministry of Food Processing Industries

HMNEH - Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States

[Translation]

Intellectual Property Rights of Crops

*283. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications have been received for registration and securing Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in notified plant/crop varieties during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cases which have been cleared/rejected so far; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the rights of the farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The number of applications for registration of Plant Varieties received and cleared/rejected by the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) during each of the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to protect the rights of the farmers include:—

- Creation of awareness.
- Support for registration of farmers varieties.
- Exemption from payment of fee except annual fee.
- Establishment of Community Seed Banks.

Statement**(a) Applications Received for Registration**

Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
New	158	144	350	13	665
Extant	264	253	256	2	775
Farmer	939	302	1001	313	2555
Essentially Derived Variety (EDV)	0	0	70	0	70
Total	1361	699	1677	328	4065

(b) Registration Certificates issued/cases cleared

Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
New	15	26	53	8	102
Extant	101	182	205	20	508
Farmer	0	3	46	15	64
Essentially Derived Variety (EDV)	0	1	0	0	1
Total	116	212	304	43	675

Number of applications rejected/withdrawn as on 04.02.2014 are 34.

[English]

Coastal Security

*284. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of infiltration and smuggling along the coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the fishermen along the coastal areas

have also been involved by security agencies for protection of the coastal areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the comprehensive measures taken by the Government to strengthen the coastal security to check instances of infiltration, smuggling and terrorist attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There have been few incidents of infiltration and smuggling along the coastal States/UTs in the country. The details of the incidents reported during the current year 2013-14 are as under:—

(I) Infiltration :

Date	State/UT	No. of persons	Nationality	Location	Apprehended by
03.01.2013	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	Myanmar	Neil Island	Local Police
05.01.2013	-do-	96	-do-	Off-Interview Island	ICGS Durgabai Deshmukh
10.01.2013	-do-	75	-do-	Off-Barren Island	-do-
10.01.2013	-do-	60	-do-	Off-Flat Island	ICGS Baratang
26.01.2013	-do-	107	-do-	Off-Spike Island	INS Bitra
28.02.2013	-do-	108	-do-	Off-Diglipur	ICGS Aruna Asaf Ali and ICGS C-145
14.03.2013	-do-	88	-do-	Off-Trinkat Island	Local Police
06.04.2013	Tamil Nadu	120	Sri Lanka	Off-Nagapattinam	ICGS Rajshree
25.04.2013	-do-	Sri Lankan Boat Lakshmi Devinuwara with 500 gm., Ganja	-	68 Nautical Miles South-East of Chennai	ICGS Rajtarang
01.08.2013	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65	Sri Lanka	South Bay Little Andamans	Local Police
06.09.2013	-do-	One Thai Boat with arms and ammunition	-	Off-Diglipur	ICGS Akkadevi
02.11.2013	Tamil Nadu	01	Sri Lanka	Dhanushkodi	Local Police
12.10.2013	-do-	35 people with vessel: MV Seaman Guard Ohio	UK, Ukraine and Indians	Off-Tuticorin	IGCS Naikidevi

(II) Smuggling:

Name of the State/UT	No. of cases detected	Value of goods seized (Rs. in crore)	No. of person arrested
Tamil Nadu	16	13.83	16
Gujarat	03	100.00*	NA
Maharashtra	01	NA	NA
West Bengal	01	2.91	02
Total	21	116.74	18

*(approx.)

(c) and (d) Since 2009, the Indian Coast Guard has been conducting Community Interaction Programmes (CIPs) for the fishermen throughout the year in co-ordination with the State Fisheries Departments and other stake-holders to sensitize them to act as the 'eyes and ears' of the enforcement agencies in providing valuable information for enhancing the coastal security and a total number of 2435 interaction programmes have been conducted so far. In addition, the State Marine Police personnel have been visiting coastal villages to make aware the fishermen of possible threats from the sea and their role towards strengthening coastal security.

(e) With a view to strengthen the coastal security of the country, many important decisions/initiatives have been taken so far are as follows:—

- The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I) was implemented to strengthen the infrastructure of the Coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast to check and counter any illegal cross border activities and criminal activities using the coast or sea. Phase-I of the Scheme was implemented during the period 2005-2011 with an outlay of Rs.646 crore. Under the Scheme, 73 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 97 Check-posts, 58 Outposts and 30 Barracks were set up in the coastal States/UTs, and 153 Jeeps, 312 Motorcycles, 204 Interceptor Boats (120 Nos. of 12-Ton Boats, 84 Nos. of 5-Ton Boats) and 10 Nos. of Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs) were provided to these States/UTs.
- Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme is presently under implementation w.e.f. 01.04.2011 with an outlay of Rs.1579.91 crore, for setting up of 131 Coastal Police Stations equipped with 150 Nos. of 12-Ton Boats, 10 Nos. of 5-Ton Boats, 20 Nos. of 19-mtr. Boats, 10 Large Vessels, 35 Rigid Inflatable Boats, 131 Four-wheelers, 242 Two-wheelers, and construction of 60 Jetties.
- There is a three-tier coastal security set-up to protect the coastline of the country, viz., the Indian Navy, the Indian Coast Guard and the States Marine Police.
- The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security

which includes coastal security and offshore security.

- The Indian Coast Guard is additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General, Coast Guard has been designated as the Commander of Coastal Command responsible for overall coordination between the Central and the State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.
- The Indian Navy and the Indian Coast Guard are performing patrolling at International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) and the State Marine Police perform boat patrolling in coastal area.
- The Indian Navy has established four Joint Operation Centres at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair for sharing intelligence among various agencies and acting on actionable intelligence at sea.
- The Indian Coast Guard has established nine additional stations at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Vadinar, Minicoy, Hutbay, Androth, Karaikal, Gopalpur and Nizamapatnam.
- Static Radars on 34 locations have been installed by the Indian Coast Guard along mainland.
- The Indian Coast Guard is conducting "Sagar Kavach" exercises involving all the stake-holders in all the Coastal States/UTs on a bi-annual basis to assess the preparedness against security threats from the Sea.
- The Indian Coast Guard is conducting Coastal Security operations involving all the stake-holders on the basis of intelligence inputs.
- The Intelligence Bureau is organising MAC/SMAC meetings at Central and State level.
- Registration of all types of fishing and non-fishing vessels.
- Fitting/provision of navigational and communication equipments on all type of vessels.

- Issuance of Bio-metric ID cards to all the fishermen.
- Issuance of Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to all the population in the coastal villages including fishermen.
- Allotment of Toll-free No. '1093' to the coastal States/Union Territory.
- National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary at the Centre, closely monitors the implementation of the decisions taken to strengthen the Coastal Security infrastructure in the country.
- A Steering Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary (Border Management) has been constituted to review the effective implementation of the Coastal Security Scheme.
- The Government of India annually convenes meeting of the Maritime States in which all the Maritime States participate and deliberate issues relating to security of the Coastal States/UTs.
- The Government of India has commissioned detailed survey of Fish Landing Points to monitor the movements of the fishing vessels.
- Security Audit of Single Point Moorings (SPMs) spread across different coastal States has been done and actionable inputs have been provided to all the stake-holders.

In addition, the Central and the State agencies like, Customs Department, Central Industrial Security Force and the State Fisheries Departments, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the State Maritime Boards are also involved with their individual charter of duties and responsibilities.

Historical Sites

*285. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain sites of historical importance were found during the excavation work carried out in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether several important historical sites/monuments are being destroyed/have disappeared in the country due to the rapid increase in human habitation/urbanisation/commercialisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey to identify such sites/monuments and if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government for revival and protection of these sites/monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) A few sites have been buried due to developmental activities and expanding human habitation. Whenever such instances come to notice, the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes salvage archaeological operations or gives permission to other institutions in order to document the site for future references as per the recommendations of Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology (CABA), which meets every year to discuss various issues related to archaeology in India. In case of a centrally protected site under threat, action is taken as per provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958. Details of salvage operations undertaken are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

As per Performance Audit Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), 92 monuments/sites were reported to be missing/untraceable. A detailed survey and field verification was carried out which is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Archaeological Survey of India conserves and maintains monuments and sites of national importance on regular basis, depending upon their special needs, within the available manpower and financial resources by way of taking structural repairs in addition to chemical treatment and preservation. Further, horticultural operations are also taken up on regular basis in and around protected monuments to enhance environmental ambience for its better presentation.

The detailed inspection of all the monuments/sites reported as missing by CAG have been carried out by the respective field offices of Archaeological Survey of India. After the field survey, the status of the 92 monument/sites is as below:-

1. Number of monuments/sites which physically exist : 42
2. Number of monuments/sites affected due to rapid urbanization : 14
3. Number of monuments/sites submerged under reservoir/dam : 12
4. Number of monuments/sites which are untraceable : 24

The Archaeological Survey of India is making its best efforts to maintain the authenticity of the monuments/sites which physically exist by way of proper conservation and preservation. Regarding the monuments/sites which are affected due to urbanization/commercialization/habitation these are examined on case to case basis and appropriate measures are taken after examining the actual situation for their revival and protection.

Statement-I

Some of the sites excavated by Archaeological Survey of India which have yielded important finds are mentioned below:

1. Kondapur, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh: 2010-11

Excavation has yielded two apsidal shaped burnt brick shrines adjacent to each other. Noteworthy in this area is the square shaped lead coin of Gotamiputrasatakarni. The other finds include number of copper and lead coins, terracotta medallion of Tiberius (AD 14 to 37 AD) etc. Among other noteworthy antiquities were Positive impress/Sealing – Three types – (1) *Brahmi* letters with crescent in the middle (2) Srivatsa and triangular standard with *brahmi* letters (3) lion motif with *brahmi* letters.

2. Kurugodu (Budhikolla), District Bellary, Karnataka: 2010-11, 2011-12

Recent excavation has brought to light Palaeolithic (old stone age) tool made out of quartz and a number of debitage of microliths along with fluted cores. A number of finished and unfinished Neolithic tools were also

found. The site was occupied right from the prehistoric period to early historical period.

Antiquities recovered were Polished Stone Axes of greenish basalt, dolerite in different stages of manufacture. Hammer stones, stone rubbers or balls, pestles, oval stone discs, Finished and Chalcolithic blades in Chert, jasper and chalcedony.

3. Excavation at Malhar, District Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh: 2010-11, 2011-12

The excavation revealed an urban settlement and goods of daily need of the contemporary society. The ceramic assemblage comprised of red ware, black and red ware, black slip and stamped pottery. Important antiquities from the site consist of iron objects, stone objects, lead objects, ear studs, dices, antimony rod, kohl sticks, coins and inscribed sealings.

This early historic site has yielded rich collections from Kushan levels. A hoard of 246 copper coins was found from the Kushan level. The preliminary chemical cleaning of these coins shows majority of them being illegible due to constant usage. However those which are a little legible show the coins variety of Kanishka-I and Huvishka.

The second find is that of Elephant teeth (molar) in charred condition along with fragments of rib bones and vertebra. The other finds are terracotta figurines, copper and lead coins, Iron objects, terracotta sealings, beads of semi-precious stones. A couple of circular stone structures and a small well made of stone slabs are other significant finds which are found for the first time at Malhar.

4. Excavation at Khirsara, District Nakhtrana, Gujarat: 2011-12, 2012-13

The Harappan mound at Khirsara, locally known as 'Gadhwal Vadi' was excavated and has yielded rich cultural deposit belonging to the mature Harappan phase. The Harappans developed a well-planned fortified settlement at Khirsara which is roughly rectangular in shape. The evidence shows five structural phases and damage caused by the flood in successive phases. The excavation also revealed that the citadel was raised over the bed rock within the general fortification. The site has also yielded almost all types of Harappan artefacts which include nine seals of various types and shapes.

5. Bangarh, District South Dinajpur, West Bengal: 2010-11, 2011-12

The ancient mound at Bangarh is located on the left bank of Punarbaba River, a tributary of the Ganga in the South Dinajpur District of West Bengal. The limited excavations carried out at this site brought to light the remains of a massive brick wall with a width of 1.6 m built of various sizes of bricks (14 × 14 × 4.5 cm, 15 × 15 × 5 cm). The other finds include terracotta tiles, iron nails, terracotta plaques and stone beads. The findings can be dated to the medieval period. The pottery remains are represented by glazed and red ware.

6. Excavation at Itkhori, District Chatra, Jharkhand: 2011-12, 2012-13

The archaeological site of Itkhori is situated in Distt. Chatra of Jharkhand. It is about 150km toward north from Ranchi. During the course of excavation the ruins of stupa remains were unearthed. Among the artefacts stone blocks carved with Kirthimukha, purna kumbha, kalasha, mythical figurine, chaitya motives, votive stupas, Buddha idol in sand stone, panels, Buddha head in terracotta, hopscotch, beads, gamesman and number of semi-precious stone beads are the noteworthy antiquities of Itkhori excavation. The unearthed pottery and potsherds are mainly dull red ware, red slipped ware and a few are micaceous red ware. These are medium to coarse varieties which are well oxidized and other mostly ill oxidized. In shapes mainly are bowls, knife-edge bowls, lids, vases, jars, handi, spout pots, earthen lamps, incense burner etc.

7. Excavation at Rupnagar, District Rupnagar, Punjab: 2011-12

The excavation brought to the light a five-fold cultural sequence i.e. (i) Harappan/Bara; (ii) Painted Grey Ware (iii) Sunga/Kushan/Gupta; (iv) Post Gupta and (v) Medieval Periods. The prominent finds are bara ware, black on red ware painted grey ware, red ware glazed ware and beads, blades, bangles, bone points, seals figurines (animal and human), coins, copper and iron objects of various cultural periods.

8. Raja Vishal Ka Garh, Vaishali, District Vaishali, Bihar: 2010-11, 2011-12

Remnants of brick fortification wall, human and animal figurines, wheels, beads, skin rubber, sealings,

Hopscotch of terracotta, beads of semi-precious stone, bone implements copper antimony rods, copper coins etc. NBPW, black slipped ware, Red Ware, construction of mud rampart and fortification wall in different phases were found. Findings of terracotta objects, skin rubbers, human figurines, pendants etc. are most noteworthy. Mention may be made of gold objects iron objects, copper antimony rods etc. Pot Sherds include NBPW, Grey Ware, Black Slipped Ware, Red Ware. Period of remaining is 3rd century BC to 6th-7th Century A.D.

9. Sisupalgarh, District Khurdha, Odisha: 2011-12

The excavation has revealed the fortification which was originally of mud and subsequently retained by laterite block and in the last phase was superimposed by bricks. This may be datable from 2nd century B.C to 3rd century A.D. Among the important findings, terracotta ear ornaments, balls, hopscotch, two sealings and iron implements are noteworthy. Among the pottery important findings are red polished ware, dull red ware, buff ware, grey ware and black and red ware all datable between 1st century B.C to century 350 A.D.

10. Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan: 2012-13

The excavation at Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, has produced early and mature Harappan pottery and house complexes built of mud bricks of both the early and mature Harappan period. The other important artefacts consist of copper arrow heads, mirror, bangle, rings and fish hooks. Beads made of steatite and semi-precious stone of agate, faience, carnelian and terracotta and spindle whorls were also found excavated. Besides a large quantity of animal bone fragments and a few varieties of grains were also unearthed.

11. Piprahwa-Ganwaria Complex, District Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh: 2012-13

The ancient mounds at the site have been excavated in the past and were re-excavated to find out inter-connection of different sites, believed to be parts of ancient Kapilavastu. Another objective was to get the samples collected for radiocarbon dates to know the antiquity of the site. During excavation terracotta human and animal figurines, semi-precious stone beads, copper coins, bone points and terracotta pestles besides ceramics of early historical period were found.

12. Ahichchhatra, Village – Ramnagar, Tehsil – Aonla, District – Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh: 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13

The site is traditionally associated with the story of the great epic Mahabharata when it was believed to have been the capital of Northern Panchala. It is also said that Gautama Buddha have delivered a sermon to the Naga King here while Parshvanath the Jain Tirthankar is also believed to have performed penance here. The ASI had conducted regular excavation at the site and the cultural deposit of the site started from OCP culture followed by Painted Grey Ware culture, NBP culture, Sunga-Kushama, Gupta, Post Gupta and Early Medieval respectively.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the site where Salvage operation was carried out
1	2

1. Salvage operations and limited excavations at Bahola, District Karnal Haryana and explorations in adjoining area of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan for the field season 2011-2012 by Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, (UP)

The excavation work at the site brought to light seven phases of Late Harappan culture, three phases of Painted Grey Ware Culture and two phases of early Historic period. A total of 75 antiquities were recovered including 39 pottery discs, beads and bangles terracotta, faience bangle, beads of agate and glass, terracotta figurines, wheel, skin rubbers stone grinders, etc.

2. Salvage operations and limited excavations at Dabliwas-Chugta District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan and explorations in adjoining area of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan for the field season 2010-2011 by Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (UP)

The excavation carried out at the site brought to light wide range of cultural material of Pre Harappan culture similar to Kalibangan with Fabrics A, B and D and a few beads of semi-precious stones, clay discs, grinders and clay figurine, terracotta bangles and toy cart fragments were found. The upper portion of the mound was completely destroyed by the farmers of that area for cultivation purpose with the result no stratified deposit

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of the mature Harappan could be found in regular excavation.

3. Excavations at Jajmau, Kanpur, U.P. as salvage operation due to construction of Highway for the field season 2009-2010 by the U.P. State Archaeology Deptt. Lucknow (UP)

The archaeological excavation conducted at the site, yielded a fivefold cultural sequence start from Northern Black Polished Ware Culture to Medieval Period. A number of burnt brick structures, floors, drain and part of Narrow Street were noticed at the site. The ceramic industry includes wheel turned red ware of medium to coarse fabric comprises of water vessel, knife edged bowls, conical knobbed lids, dishes with flared rim, storage jars, carinated handis and basins. Noteworthy antiquities include a terracotta sealing with the symbol of stupa and an inscription yaDhammahetuPrabhava, terracotta human and animal figurines, sling balls, decorated discs, skin rubbers, dabbers, gamesman and mulars stone beads, iron arrow-heads, bone-arrow-heads, etc.

4. Salvage operation at Mitathal Dist. Bhiwani, Haryana for the field season 2009-2010 by Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana

The cultural deposit of the site can be divided into two phases viz. Period 1A and 1B. Period-1A is characterized by the occurrence of both local Chalcolithic pottery (Sothi-Siswal) and some percentage of classical Harappan pottery. Main shapes in this include vases of various sizes, jars and bowls. The local Chalcolithic pottery comprises 96% of total ceramic assemblage. Antiquities of this period include faience, terracotta, stone, bone and copper objects in terms of number of materials, faience counts the largest chunk. The bone objects include points, spatula or knife and indeterminate objects. In copper objects, various items like an adze, a ball, bangles, a bead, a chisel, a hook, a ring and a rod were found. Period-1B is Inhabitants continued at the site characterized by Siswal Pottery starts dominating and in addition to this, a few Bara elements also could be noticed. A few shell bangles and gold beads were also discovered in this period. The beginning of Mitathal Period-1A around 2200 BCE,

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	<p>Mitathal 1B shows the introduction of new elements (Bara type) along with the decline in the material remains. The pottery in this phase is akin to 'degenerate' Siswal variety of the late phase and hence it can be dated to C. 1700-1500 BCE.</p> <p>5. Salvage operation and excavation at Gular Wala, Masudpur (Bhimwada Jhoda), Dist. Hissar, Haryana for the field season 2009-2010 by Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, (UP)</p> <p>The site is locally known as Bhimwada Jodha which</p>

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	<p>was excavated by the BHU that have produced a number of significant results relating to the location and distribution of prehistoric settlement. During the course of excavation a total of 98 antiquities in second season were recovered. A large number of steatite beads, semi-precious stone beads were found including banded agate and carnelian. Apart from that a number of copper based artifacts and crucible fragments were found. The excavation work at the site brought to light well stratified cultural deposit, from Sothi-Siswal period to late Harappan period.</p>

Statement-III

Details of 92 Monuments Identified as missing by the CAG

I. Number of Monument/Site Physically Exist (42)

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Remarks
1	2	3

Assam (Guwahati Circle)

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|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sculptures in Chummery Compound, Tezpur | The District Administration, Tezpur has shifted the sculptures from Chummery Compound to Cole Park, which is now called Chitrlekha Udyan in Tezpur being maintained as a ticketed environmental park by the Tezpur Municipality. A school named Don Bosco has come up at Chummery Compound now and there are no traces of any sculpture existing there. |
| 2. Tomb of Lt. Cresswell, Goalpara | The Tomb of Lt. Cresswell has been verified and found that it is intact and not missing. |
| 3. Sculptures of Bhairavi, Kamkhya Hill | The Sculptures of Bhairavi have been located. These figures are carved on Nilanchal Hill. |

Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad Circle)

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Sculptures, carvings, images or other like objects, Buddam, District Guntur | Ancient Remains are scattered within the village and re-used for the construction of modern temple. |
| 5. Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the old mosque, Gudur Village, Krishna | The mosque is physically exists and Persian inscriptions are fixed on the side wall of the mosque are intact. |
| 6. Large Dolmen, Kalyandurg, Anantpur | The site is not missing as mentioned in CAG Report. |
| 7. Mounds-Dibba no. 1 to 5, Pedavegi, West Godawari | The site is not missing as mentioned in CAG Report. |
| 8. Mound, Nagulavaram | The mound is physically exist and not treated as missing as mentioned in CAG Report. |

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Bihar (Patna Circle)

9. Remains of ramparts and the mound commonly known as 'Queen's Palace' in the old fort known as Killa, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda

This monument is physically exist and cannot be included in the category of missing/untraceable monument.

Delhi (Delhi Circle)

10. The Moti Gate of Shershah's, MauzaBadapur

Moti Gate and Sher Shah Gate, Delhi is one and the same and cannot be included in this list of missing monument.

11. Tomb with three domes near Railway Station, Nizamuddin

Tomb with three domes have been traced in Golf Course near Nizamuddin.

12. Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance gates, Mehrauli

Shamsi Tallab and Hauz Shamsi is one and the same and cannot be included in this list of missing monument.

13. Nicholson Statue and its platform, outside of Kashmiri Gate

The statue of Nicholson was sent Ireland in the year 1956 as per the record available and hence cannot be included in this list of missing monument.

14. Sat NarainBhawan, Dina Nath Marg (Sadhora Khurd)

The monument has been de-notified as per the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Karnataka (Dharwad Circle)

15. Nandikesvara Inscription, Bijapur

The said monument which has been treated as missing by CAG is physically exist and cannot be included in this list of missing monument.

Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal Circle)

16. Fresco Bachhaun Paintings, Gahira, Rewa

The site has been traced.

Maharashtra (Aurangabad Circle)

17. Jarasangh Nagri at Jorve, Ahmednagar

All the monuments were retraced during the field survey and were brought to records. The sites mentioned are not missing but heavily disturbed.

18. Stone Circle at Arsoda, Gadchiroli

All the monuments were retraced during the field survey and were brought to records. The sites mentioned are not missing but heavily disturbed.

19. Group of twenty Cromlechs or Kistvaens at Chamorshi, Gadchiroli

All the monuments were retraced during the field survey and were brought to records. The sites mentioned are not missing but heavily disturbed.

20. Stone Circle at Nildho

All the monuments were retraced during the field survey and were brought to records. The sites mentioned are not missing but heavily disturbed.

21. Stone Circle at Takalghat, Nagpur

All the monuments were retraced during the field survey and were brought to records. The sites mentioned are not missing but heavily disturbed.

1	2	3
Maharashtra (Mumbai Circle)		
22.	Old Portuguese Church watch tower and cave on the adjoining hill at Mandapeshwar, Borivali	The monument is physically exist and cannot be treated as missing.
Meghalaya (Guwahati Circle)		
23.	Stone Memorial of U-Mawthoh-Dur, Shillong	Stone Memorial of U-Mawthoh-Dur have been traced in Ribhoi district erstwhile Bhoi country area of Khasi Jaintia Hills.
Rajasthan (Jaipur Circle)		
24.	Archeological site and Remains at Jeora, Nilodh	The Archeological site is physically exist and cannot be treated as missing.
Tamil Nadu (Chennai Circle)		
25.	One Jaina statue, Perumbalur	The Jsina statue is physically exist and cannot be treated as missing.
26.	Old town wall and David Yale, Chennai	The wall is physically exist and cannot be treated as missing.
27.	Joseph Hynmer's tomb, Chenriai	The site is not missing and exists physically.
Uttarakhand (Dehradun Circle)		
28.	Kheraki Bandi, Roorkee	This site falls under the jurisdiction of Agra Circle which was shown earlier as missing site under the jurisdiction of Dehradun Circle. The site is physically exists.
Uttar Pradesh (Agra Circle)		
29.	Site of Aonla railway station, Bareilly	The site is physically exist as per information received from field office.
30.	Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie, in mud fort, Farrukhabad	The site is physically exist as per information received from field office.
31.	Ancient sculpture, carving, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, stones and like objects, Mathura	The site is physically exist as per information received from field office.
32.	Portion of Katra Mound which are not in the possession of Nazul Tenants on which formerly stood a temple of Keshav Dev which was dismantled and the site utilized for the mosque of Aurangazeb, Mathura	The site is physically exist as per information received from field office.
33.	Monument of KilaChandpur fort, Bijnor	The site is physically exist as per information received from field office.
34.	Monument near kila railway station, Hathras	The site is physically exist as per information received from field office.
35.	Old British cemetery, Bijnor	The site is physically exist as per information received from field office.

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Uttar Pradesh (Patna Circle)

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| 36. Dih or mound of ruins called Suri-ka-Raj, Ghazipur | The site is physically exists and cannot be treated-as missing. |
| 37. Mound of brick ruins, Sahiya Kushinagar | The site is physically exists and cannot be treated as missing. |
| 38. A series of enormous mound, Gorakhpur | The site is physically exists and cannot be treated as missing. |
| 39. Large Dih or mound at Chetion, Kasia, Kushinagar | The site is physically exists and cannot be treated as missing. |
| 40. Mound of ruins called Sareya, Kishinagar | The site is physically exists and cannot be treated as missing. |

Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow Circle)

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|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 41. Remains of large temple, Ram Nagar, Chitrakoot | The site is physically exists and cannot be treated as missing. |
| 42. Imambara Amin-ud-daula, Lucknow | The monument has been used as tehsil building. |
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II. List of Monuments affected due to Rapid Urbanization and Completely Encorached upon (14)

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Remarks
1	2	3

Andhra Pradesh

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|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi Inscriptions on the mound | The location of the site has been identified. However, it is informed by the field office that the site is totally vandalized by the treasure hunters. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Delhi

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|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Pool Chadar Mughal aqueduct near Najafgarh Jheel | The location of the site has been traced. However, the site has lost its antiquarian value. |
| 3. Alipur Cemetery | The location of the cemetery has been traced. But it has been destroyed when by Pass in GT Karnal Road near Alipur Village was constructed in early Nineteen Eighties. |
| 4. Tomb of Capt. Mc. Barnett and others | The location of the Tomb has been traced. But it was demolished in the night of 5th September, 1947. |
| 5. Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription | The location of the site has been traced. It is reported that the monument has lost its antiquarian value since it has been completely demolished by hospital authority of GNCT. |
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1	2	3
6.	Site of Siege Battery Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A.	The location of the site has been traced. The monument has lost its antiquarian value since it has been demolished when Swiss Apartment and Ludlo Castle School No. 1 were constructed in 1980s.
7.	Site of siege battery at Quadasia Mosque garden	It is reported that monuments lost antiquarian value since it has been completely demolished by Delhi Nagar Nigam for rock garden lay out in 1971.
8.	Site siege battery at Quadasia Mosque garden	It is reported that monuments lost antiquarian value since it has been completely demolished by Delhi Nagar Nigam for rock garden lay out in 1971.
9.	Mound known as Jogabai, Jamianagar	It is reported that the site has been traced but it is completely encroached upon. The location of the site has been traced.
Gujarat		
10.	Ancient Site	The site has been traced. But it has been completely encroached upon.
11.	Historic Site No. 431 to 435	The site has been traced. But it has been completely encroached upon.
Karnataka		
12.	Pre-Historic site, Chikkajala	The Pre-historic site at Chikkajala was under the control of erstwhile Government of Mysore before declaring it as Centrally Protected in the year 1951. However, the site was situated in a private agricultural land. The site was in the name of private individual. The land was under cultivation for growing eucalyptus plantation. Recently, when the construction of International Airport was started, the land value around the proposed Airport raised enormously and most of the agriculturist sold their land to private builders. This office decided to fence the site to prevent any encroachment of the site, but by that time, the owners of the land in which the pre-historic site was situated, had already sold their land to a private builders without bringing it to the notice of this office and the private builders had totally destroyed the Pre-historic site to convert the land as Private layout. This office had lodged complaint with the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar Devanahalli, Sub-Inspector of Police, Chikkajala. But by that time, the site was already disappeared.
13.	Pre-Historic site, Hejjala	The Pre-historic site at Hejjala in Bangalore urban area were declared protected by the Government of India vide Gazette Notification No. LXXI of dated 28.11.1951 and subsequently under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and

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remains Act, 1958. Due to severe paucity of the post of Monument Attendant was posted to these sites for the last several years. Recently, when the construction of International Airport was started, the land value around the proposed Airport raised enormously and most of the agriculturist sold their land to private builders. The field office decided to fence the site to prevent any encroachment of the site, but by that time, the owners of the land in which the pre-historic site was situated, had already sold their land to a private builders without bringing it to the notice of this office and the private builders had totally destroyed the Pre-historic site to convert the land as Private layout. ASI had lodged complaint with the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore district, Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar Devanahalli, Sub-Inspector of Police, Chikkajala. But by that time, the site was totally disappeared.

Uttar Pradesh

14. Cemetery, Jalaun

It is reported that constructions have come up right over the cemetery.

III. Monuments submerged under reservoir, can not be treated as missing (12)

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Remarks
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Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad Circle)

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| 1. | Hills of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains, Pullareddigudem, Guntur | The Site has been submerged under Nagarjuna Sagar Dam. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
| 2. | Sculptures, carvings, images on the ancient mound, Nagulavaram, Guntur | The Site has been submerged under Nagarjuna Sagar Dam Site. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |

Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar Circle)

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|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. | Rock Carving of Sitala, Narda, Brahma and Radha Krishna, Basholi, Kathua | The site has been submerged under Thein Dam. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
| 4. | Rock Carving of Devi riding a lion, Basholi, Kathua | The site has been submerged under Thein Dam. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
| 5. | Visveswara and other caves temple, Kathua | The site has been submerged under Thein Dam. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |

Karnataka (Bengaluru Circle)

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| 6. | Pre-historic Site, Kittur | The site has submerged in the back water of Kabini Reservoir Project. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
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West Bengal (Kolkata Circle)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. A mound and a statue of Surya, Pareshnath, Bankura | The site has been submerged due the construction of dam on Kansavati river in between 1950-1951. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
| 8. A mound with a Jain statue, Pareshnath, Bankura | The site has been submerged due the construction of dam on Kansavati river in between 1950-1951. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
| 9. Image of Durga slaying Mahishasura under a tree, Sarengarh, Bankura | The site has been submerged due the construction of dam on Kansavati river in between 1950-1951. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
| 10. Temple site now represented only by a mound, Sarengarh, Bankura | The site has been submerged due the construction of dam on Kansavati river in between 1950-1951. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
| 11. A mound with an image of Nandi on it, Sarengarh, Bankura | The site has been submerged due the construction of dam on Kansavati river in between 1950-1951. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |
| 12. A mound with statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it, Sarengarh, Bankura | The site has been submerged due the construction of dam on Kansavati river in between 1950-1951. Hence cannot be treated as missing. |

IV. List of Monuments/Sites untraceable (24)

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Remarks
1	2	3

Assam (Guwahati Circle)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah at Sadia in Tinsukia District | The Guns of Emperor Sher Shah is not traceable. |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|

Arunachal Pradesh (Guwahati Circle)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. The Ruins of Copper Temple at Paya in Lohit District | Most probably the Ruins of Copper Temple have been washed off or submerged by the river during the flood. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Haryana (Chandigarh Circle)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. Kos Minar, Mujesar (Faridabad) | The Kos Minar is not traceable. |
| 4. Kos Minar, Shahabad (Kurukshetra) | The Kos Minar is not traceable. |

Uttarakhand (Dehradun Circle)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 5. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora | The remains of temple are not traceable. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|

1	2	3
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Delhi (Delhi Circle)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. Bara Khamba Cemetery | The site has not been traceable |
| 7. Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla | The monument is not traceable. |

Maharashtra (Mumbai Circle)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8. Old European Tomb, Pune | The monument is not traceable. |
| 9. One Buruj, Agarkot | The monument is not traceable. |

Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal Circle)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10. Rock Inscription, Satna | The monument is not traceable. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|

Rajasthan (Jaipur Circle)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Tonk | The monument is not traceable. |
| 12. 12th Century Temple, Baran | The monument is not traceable. |

Uttar Pradesh (Patna Circle)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 13. Ruins of three small linga temple circle 1000 AD,
Ahugi Mirzapur | The monument is not traceable. |
| 14. Three sites with megaliths on the Western and North
Eastern Toes of the hill, Chandauli | The monument is not traceable. |
| 15. Tablet on treasury building, Varanasi | The monument is not traceable. |
| 16. TeliaNala Buddhist ruins, Varanasi | The monument is not traceable. |
| 17. A Banyan grove containing traces of ancient building,
Amavey, Ballia | The monument is not traceable. |

Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow Circle)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 18. Closed Cemetery, KatraNala, Banda | The monument is not traceable. |
| 19. Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Mehroni, Lalitpur | The monument is not traceable. |
| 20. Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road, Lucknow | The monument is not traceable. |
| 21. Cemeteries at miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Lucknow | The monument is not traceable. |
| 22. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow | The monument is not traceable. |
| 23. Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahabad,
Hardoi | The monument is not traceable. |

West Bengal (Kolkata Circle)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 24. Ruins of fort, Bamanpukur, Nadia | The monument is not traceable. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
-

[Translation]

Regulatory Mechanism for Coal Sector

*286. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status regarding setting up of Coal Regulatory Authority in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has consulted all the stakeholders before arriving at this decision;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such authority will be made operational;
- (d) whether Coal India Limited and private players will have an even level playing field in the production and marketing of the coal in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Based on recommendations of various committees the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad was appointed as a consultant by the Ministry of Coal to draft the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill for the purpose of regulating and conserving resources in the coal sector and protecting the interests of consumers of coal and producers of coal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

ASCI held extensive consultations with all the stakeholders, i.e., consumers, producers and States to evolve a broad consensus over the need for a Coal Regulator and the basic powers/responsibilities to be vested in the same.

Draft Bill on Regulator for coal sector based on report of ASCI was circulated to all the concerned Ministries and the Departments i.e. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Law and Justice and Planning Commission seeking their views/comments.

The Ministries/Departments had expressed divergent views on some of the provisions of the said draft Bill. After consideration of the comments received from different Ministries/Departments and taking them in to account, the draft Bill, 2012 was prepared and submitted for the consideration of the competent authority and it was decided to refer the same to the Group of Ministers (GoM).

The GoM had held five meetings and a draft Bill, 2013 with changes as per the discussions held in GoMs was finalized in consultations with the Ministry of Law. The same was approved by the competent authority on 27.6.2013. The Ministry of Coal has introduced the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 in the Lok Sabha on 13.12.2013. The competent authority has also decided that a non-statutory Regulator be set up through an executive order as enactment of legislation would take some time.

Agricultural Reforms

*287. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the various schemes run by the Government for the growth/development of agriculture sector and for the benefits of poor farmers in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has recently assessed the reasons for the slow growth of agriculture, marketing problems being faced by the farmers, non-availability of farm credit, etc. in the country;
- (c) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to bring radical agricultural reforms to alleviate the difficulties faced by the farmers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the success achieved in bringing reforms in Indian agriculture to compete with other countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Government implements several schemes for the development of the agriculture sector. The main schemes/programmes under implementation include Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana; National Food Security Mission; National Horticulture Mission; Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States; National Mission on Micro Irrigation; Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize; Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, etc.

The agriculture sector has witnessed a turnaround in recent years. The growth rate of agriculture which was

stagnating at around 2.45% during 9th and 10th Plan periods increased to 3.64% during 11th Plan period and is targeted at 4% for 12th Plan period. The increase in growth has been possible due to several factors such as, improvement in terms of trade for agriculture; remunerative price for farm produce through increased MSPs, higher level of procurement and competitive markets; higher use of productivity enhancing inputs like fertilizer and quality seeds; increase in agriculture investments supported by public sector capital formation; and increase in supply of institutional credit to agriculture in addition to implementation of path breaking schemes like National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and several other missions and programmes.

Several States have amended their legislations in consonance with the Model APMC Act in order to provide competitive alternative marketing channels to the farmers for sale of their produce, reduce intermediaries in the supply chain, and encourage investments in development of post-harvest and marketing infrastructure.

The total flow of institutional credit to the agriculture sector has increased from Rs. 86,981 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 6,07,375 crore during 2012-13. The credit flow target for 2013-14 is set at Rs. 7 lakh crore. Agriculture credit is available at the concessional rate of 7% per annum on which subvention @ 3% is available on timely repayment.

Various initiatives and reforms in the sector have resulted in record production of food-grains which is not only sufficient to meet domestic requirements but also provides huge surpluses for exports. India exported agricultural produce worth Rs. 2.32 lakh crore during 2012-13 as against exports of Rs. 0.28 lakh crore in 2000-01 and Rs. 0.85 lakh crore in 2008-09. The growth in exports has been much larger than the growth in imports particularly during the last 10 years with a sizeable trade surplus which shows that agriculture sector in India is able to compete in the world market.

[English]

Modernisation of Police Forces

*288. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided Central assistance to the State Governments under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives of the scheme;

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to provide hundred per cent Central assistance to the selected States for modernisation of State Police Forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to release the Central assistance in a time-bound manner and to check misutilisation of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) "Police" is a State subject as per Entry 2 of List-II of VIIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to modernise their police forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) with a view to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in tackling emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, urban policing etc.

The Scheme for the Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) which ended in 2011-12 has been extended for a further period of five years i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17 for providing Central assistance to the States for police modernization, partly under 'Non-Plan' and partly under 'Plan'. The items required by the State Police, namely, modern weapons, ammunition, vehicles, weapons, security related equipment, training equipment, forensic science equipment, etc are to be funded under 'Non-Plan'. Infrastructure projects like the construction of police stations, outposts, police line buildings, houses for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, police training institutions and forensic science laboratories are to be funded under 'Plan'. Under the Scheme, an allocation of Rs. 8195.53 crore has been approved under the Non-Plan and Rs. 3750.87 crore under the Plan for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17.

The year-wise projection of funds for MPF during 12th Five Year Plan is as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2012-13	562.63	1784.30	2346.93
2013-14	797.06	1928.60	2725.66
2014-15	797.06	1640.00	2437.06
2015-16	797.06	1640.00	2437.06
2016-17	797.06	1635.53	2432.59
Total	3750.87	8628.430	12379.30

The 'Non-Plan' allocation includes an amount of Rs. 432.90 crore of Mega city policing for the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14. The State-wise allocations are worked out annually at the commencement of each financial year.

For the purpose of determining the central assistance under the 'Plan' and the 'Non-plan' heads, the States are classified into two categories, namely Category A and Category 'B'. Category 'A' States, namely, Jammu and Kashmir and 8 North Eastern States, including Sikkim, are required to contribute a share of 10% of their State Action plan and Category 'B' States are required to contribute a share of 40% of their State Action plan. All Central assistance is provided in the form of grants-in-aid.

The objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situations by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and strengthening their training infrastructure. The focus of the scheme is to strengthen the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by construction of secure police stations, training centres, police housing (residential), equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up etc.

The State Governments are required to prepare their State action plans based on their assessed requirements. Central funds are released to the States in terms of the State Action plans subject to furnishing of utilization certificates in respect of funds disbursed during the previous financial years. The State Governments are mandated to utilize the funds in the stipulated time as per the administrative and financial rules/regulations on the subject governing the project development and procurement processes. Such utilization and sanction of expenditure is also subject to the usual audit/review by the State and Central auditing agencies.

Procurement at Market Rates

*289. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed and achieved for procurement of foodgrains during each of the last three years and the current year along with the quantum of foodgrains procured by the private traders during the said period, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has decided to procure foodgrains at market rates for the Public Distribution System (PDS) and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government had prepared any policy for buying foodgrains for the PDS at market rates in order to meet the shortfall and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure remunerative price to the farmers for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State-wise details of the procurement estimates and actual procurement of rice and wheat for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of market arrivals as reported by FCI and procurement by State Agencies/FCI and private traders is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The record of market arrivals and purchase by private traders is maintained by Government for the procurement season only and there may be other purchases by private agencies which are not recorded by Government.

(b) and (c) There is no Government policy or decision at present to purchase foodgrains at market rates, either for the Public Distribution System (PDS) or to meet the shortfall.

(d) Steps taken to ensure remunerative price to the farmers for their produce are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I*Estimated and actual procurement of rice from 2010-11 to 2013-14*

(in lakh tonnes)

State/UT	KMS 2010-11		KMS 2011-12		KMS 2012-13		KMS 2013-14	
	Estimated Proc.	Actual Proc.	Estimated Proc.	Actual Proc.	Estimated Proc.	Actual Proc.	Estimated Proc.	*Actual Proc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands								
Andhra Pradesh	86	96.09	107	75.42	96	64.86	60	24.45
Assam	0.1	0.16		0.23	1	0.2		
Bihar	9	8.83	9.5	15.34	20.1	13.03	10	0.97
Chandigarh		0.1		0.13		0.12		0.12
Chhattisgarh	31	37.46	40	41.15	43.5	48.04	55	45.35
Delhi		0.00		0		0.00		
Gujarat		0.00	0.15	0.04		Neg		
Haryana	13	16.87	17.4	20.07	16.75	26.09	23.95	23.96
Himachal Pradesh		0.01		0.01		0.01		
Jammu and Kashmir		0.11		0.09		0.02		
Jharkhand	0.23			2.75	3.4	2.15	2.68	
Karnataka	2	1.80	5.2	3.56	3.5	0.59		
Kerala	2.86	2.63	2.92	3.76	4	2.40	2.65	
Madhya Pradesh	1.4	5.16	6.5	6.34	13	8.98	10.72	10.4
Maharashtra	3.18	3.08	1.65	1.78	3	1.92	2.14	0.96
Nagaland						0.00		
Odisha	32	24.65	30	28.66	30	36.15	26.5	11.23
Puducherry		0.40	0.33	0.05		0.00		
Punjab	85	86.34	82	77.31	85	85.58	83	81.06
Rajasthan						0.00		
Tamil Nadu	11	15.43	20	15.96	17	4.81	15	2.21
Uttar Pradesh	30.75	25.54	18	33.57	41	22.86	27	6.83
Uttarakhand	4	4.22	0.5	3.78	4	4.97	1.5	2.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	16	13.10	12	20.41	20	17.66	22	4
Others					0.06	0.00	0.75	
All India Total	327.52	341.98	353.15	350.41	401.31	340.44	342.89	213.82

*As on 03.02.2014.

Estimated and Actual Procurement of Wheat from 2010-11 to 2013-14

(in lakh tonnes)

State/UT	RMS 2010-11		RMS 2011-12		RMS 2012-13		RMS 2013-14	
	Estimated Proc.	Actual Proc.	Estimated Proc.	Actual Proc.	Estimated Proc.	Actual Proc.	Estimated Proc.	Actual Proc.
Punjab	115.00	102.09	107.00	109.58	108.00	128.34	140.00	108.97
Haryana	60.00	63.47	65.00	69.28	70.00	86.65	78.00	58.73
Uttar Pradesh	40.00	16.45	40.00	34.61	42.00	50.63	50.00	6.83
Uttarakhand		0.86	1.00	0.42	1.00	1.39	1.50	0.05
Madhya Pradesh	35.00	35.38	35.00	49.65	65.00	84.93	130.00	63.55
Gujarat	0.50	0.01	1.50	1.05	1.50	1.56	0.75	0.00
Rajasthan	6.00	4.76	6.00	13.03	14.00	19.64	25.00	12.68
Bihar	6.00	1.83	7.00	5.57	15.00	7.72	15.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.15	0.00	0.05					0.00
Karnataka								
Delhi		0.10	0.00	0.08		0.31		
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.00	0.00			0.09	0.40	0.00
Maharashtra		0.00	0.00			0.02	0.36	0.00
Odisha								
Himachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.01		0.01		
Chandigarh		0.09	0.00	0.07		0.17		0.00
West Bengal		0.09	0.20		0.20	0.02	0.20	0.02
Chhattisgarh					1.30			0.09
Andhra Pradesh								
Assam								
Others								
Total	262.66	225.14	262.75	283.35	318.00	381.48	441.21	250.92

Statement-II

Rice arrival and procurement by Government agencies and private traders

(in lakh tonnes)

States/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Arrival	Procurement by Govt. Agencies	Procurement by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Procurement by Govt. Agencies	Procurement by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Procurement by Govt. Agencies	Procurement by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Procurement by Govt. Agencies	Procurement by Pvt. traders*
Andhra Pradesh	181.67	96.09	85.6	152	21.22	130.8	130.58	14.31	116.3	51.04	4.95	46.1
Assam	0.23	0.16	0.1	0.34	0.34	0.0	0.27	0.27	0.0	0	0	0.0
Bihar	11.44	8.82	2.6	22.87	22.87	0.0	19.44	19.44	0.0	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	0.19	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.18	0.0	0.18	0.17	0.0	0.17	0.17	0.0
Chhattisgarh	62.7	37.46	25.2	65.73	59.7	6.0	73.45	71.35	2.1	10.43	10.43	0.0
Delhi	2.89	-	2.9	3.43		3.4	3.25		3.3	2.28		2.3
Gujarat				4.1	0.05	4.1	0.88	0	0.9			0.0
Haryana	26.38	16.87	9.5	30.44	29.66	0.8	40.05	38.53	1.5	38.7	35.73	3.0
Himachal Pradesh	neg	0.01				0.0	0.02	0	0.0			0.0
Jharkhand	neg	neg		4.11	4.11	0.0	3.21	3.21	0.0			0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	0.04	0.11	-0.1	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.03	0.03	0.0			0.0
Karnataka	0.35	1.8	-1.5	2.29	2.29	0.0	9.91		9.9			0.0
Kerala	3.93	2.63	1.3	5.6	5.6	0.0	3.58	3.58	0.0			0.0
Madhya Pradesh	4.73	5.16	-0.4	13.48	9.39	4.1	14.74	13.4	1.3	2.53	2.53	0.0
Maharashtra	1.94	3.08	-1.1	2.59	2.59	0.0	2.85	2.85	0.0	0.34	0.34	0.0
Odisha	36.95	24.65	12.3	42.89	42.09	0.8	54.17	53.5	0.7			0.0
Puducherry		0.4	-0.4			0.0			0.0			0.0
Punjab	130.77	86.35	44.4	120.17	115.39	4.8	133.95	127.72	6.2	127.49	120.93	6.6
Rajasthan	0.08		0.1	0.06		0.1			0.0			0.0
Tamil Nadu	23.04	15.43	7.6	23.81	23.81	0.0	7.18	7.18	0.0	0.78	0.78	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	35.02	25.54	9.5	14.46	23.24	-8.8	58.7	17.79	40.9	24.5	1.89	22.6

Uttarakhand	8.86	4.22	4.6	9.97	0.18	9.8	14.54	0.32	14.2	4.71	0.26	4.5
West Bengal	11.76	13.1	-1.3	14.42	14.42	0.0	30.79	14.32	16.5			0.0
All India Total	542.97	341.98	201.0	532.97	377.14	155.8	601.77	387.97	213.8	262.97	178.01	85.0

*The Purchase by traders is as the information recorded during procurement period. All other purchases by private traders are not recorded by the Government.

Wheat arrival and procurement by Government agencies and private traders

(In '000 tonne)

States/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Arrival	Procurement by Govt. Agencies	Procurement by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Procurement by Govt. Agencies	Procurement by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Procurement by Govt. Agencies	Procurement by Pvt. traders*	Arrival	Procurement by Govt. Agencies	Procurement by Pvt. traders*
Bihar	183	183	0.0	476	476	0.0	772	772	0.0	0	0	0.0
Chandigarh	10	9	1.0	7	7	0.0	16	16	0.0	10	8	2.0
Delhi	52	10	42.0	37	8	29.0	50	30	20.0	33	0	33.0
Gujarat	367	1	366.0	850	105	745.0	575	156	419.0	0	0	0.0
Haryana	6362	6347	15.0	6894	6890	4.0	8665	8665	0.0	5882	5873	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	1	neg				0.0			0.0			0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-				0.0	9	9	0.0			0.0
Jharkhand	neg	neg				0.0			0.0			0.0
Madhya Pradesh	4434	3539	895.0	6110	4894	1216.0	9799	8492	1307.0	8439	6355	2084.0
Maharashtra	-	0				0.0	2	2	0.0			0.0
Punjab	10280	10209	71.0	11093	10957	136.0	12934	12834	100.0	11142	10897	245.0
Rajasthan	756	476	280.0	1611	1302	309.0	2251	1963	288.0	1655	1268	387.0
Uttar Pradesh	3269	1645	1624.0	3460	4933	-1473.0	5062	5062	0.0	2112	682	1430.0
Uttarakhand	224	86	138.0	240	42	198.0	313	139	174.0	37	5	32.0
West Bengal	9	9	0.0			0.0	1	1	0.0	2	2	0.0
Total	25947	22514	3433.0	32255	28144	4111.0	40455	38148	2307.0	29316	25092	4224.0

*The Purchase by traders is as the information recorded during procurement period. All other purchases by private traders are not recorded by the Government.

Statement-III**Steps Taken to increase the Procurement of Foodgrains**

1. The Central Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centers are bought by the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State Agencies at the MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them.
2. Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space are discussed in the meeting.
3. Sufficient number of procurement centres are opened by FCI/State Government agencies in mutual consultation before onset of procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Review is made from time to time on the need for additional procurement centres, if any, during the procurement season and required additional procurement centres are also opened.
4. The Commission charges for procurement by cooperative societies and self help groups has been increased to 2.5% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) since 2009-10 to encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers especially in states where marketing infrastructure is not well developed. This measure will help increase the reach of MSP to farmers particularly for small and marginal farmers.
5. State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised procurement (DCP) system of

procurement so as to maximise procurement and increase the reach of MSP operations. Under this system, State governments undertake procurement and distribution of food grains by themselves. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement is taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool. The DCP system was introduced in the year 1997. Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Madhya Pradesh are DCP States for paddy/Rice and Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are DCP State for Wheat. Government of Andhra Pradesh have conveyed their decision to adopt DCP mode of procurement from KMS 2012-13 onwards.

6. Instructions have been issued to FCI and states to open procurement centres at locations convenient to farmers where they could bring their produce for government procurement.

Cold Storages/Chains

*290. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct additional cold storages/chains in the country to promote food processing industries under the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places selected for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase awareness about the importance of cold chains for farmers;

(d) the funds allocated for improvement of infrastructure for cold chains, food preservation and food processing during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the incentives provided/steps taken to increase the funding for cold chains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticultural Products as part of Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Five Year Plan through State/UT Governments. All the States/UTs have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release the grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under various schemes of the Mission including Cold Chain for Non-Horticultural Products. Mission also provides flexibility to State/UT Governments in the selection of beneficiaries, location/region of the projects etc. for the development of cold chains as per their local requirements.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is also operating a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure with the objective of providing integrated and complete cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break from farm gate to the consumer. Under the scheme, the cold chain projects can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. with business interest in cold chain solutions and also by those who manage supply chain. Applications under this Scheme are invited through publication of Expression of Interest (EOI). The Ministry gives wide publicity to the EOI by publishing it in all the leading news papers in addition to hosting it on Ministry's website to create awareness among the prospective entrepreneurs and farmers of the country.

In addition to above the Ministry participate in seminar, conferences, and exhibitions organized by Industry associations, farmer groups and other stakeholders to make the farmers and other investors aware of the importance of the cold chain infrastructure.

(d) The details of grants approved and funds released for setting up of integrated cold chain projects

under the Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain during each of the last three years State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State/UT Governments are also sanctioning Cold Chain Projects for non-horticultural projects under NMFP in their States.

(e) Under the Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, the Ministry provides grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil works in general areas and 75% in difficult areas i.e. North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand subject to a maximum of Rs.10 crore per project.

For non-horticulture based cold chain projects, the Ministry under National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) provides financial assistance as (i) **Capital Subsidy:** Grant-in-aid @35% of the bank appraised project cost for general areas, and @ 50% of the project cost for difficult areas including North Eastern region, subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crore. (ii) **Interest Subsidy:** Interest subsidy @ 6% per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 year from completion of the project for general areas, and @ 7 % per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 7 years from completion of the project for difficult areas including NER.

In addition National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes. Various other incentives provided by the Government to promote this sector are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise number and approved amount of grant-in-aid of Cold Chain projects approved by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			Total No. of Projects Approved	Approved Amount of grant-in-aid (Rs. in Lakh)	Released Amount of grant-in-aid (Rs. in Lakh)
	Nos.	Approved Grants Rs. in Lakh	Grant Released Rs. in Lakhs	Nos.	Approved Grants Rs. in Lakh	Grant Released Rs. in Lakhs	Nos.	Approved Grants Rs. in Lakh	Grant Released Rs. in Lakhs			
Andhra Pradesh	1	582.16	582.16	—	—	—	4	3,638.51	—	5	4,220.66	582.16
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	444.09	—	1	444.09	—
Assam	—	—	—	1	936.95	234.24	3	2,862.45	—	4	3,799.39	234.24
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	2	1,341.24	335.31	—	—	—	2	1,341.24	335.31
Gujarat	2	861.24	861.24	1	477.52	358.14	4	3,502.42	181.86	7	4,841.18	1,401.24
Haryana	—	—	—	2	1,494.04	373.51	2	980.35	—	4	2,474.39	373.51
Himachal Pradesh	4	3,317.56	2,881.58	—	—	—	5	4,348.35	—	9	7,665.91	2,881.58
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3,781.61	—	4	3,781.61	—
Karnataka	1	336.25	252.19	—	—	—	2	1,115.51	208.88	3	1,451.76	461.07
Kerala	3	2,207.49	1,569.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2,207.49	1,569.93
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	1	447.87	335.90	2	1,252.03	237.00	3	1,699.89	572.90
Maharashtra	4	3,530.61	3,280.61	6	4,807.07	1,821.22	20	14,885.07	499.82	30	23,222.76	5,601.65
Manipur	1	1,000.00	750.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000.00	750.00
Mizoram	1	303.01	227.26	1	974.33	499.58	—	—	—	2	1,277.34	726.84
Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	226.58	—	1	226.58	—
Punjab	2	1,390.23	1,288.63	1	819.24	614.43	4	3,824.11	918.49	7	6,033.58	2,821.55
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,484.88	—	2	1,484.88	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000.00	—	1	1,000.00	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	3	1,990.48	1,832.79	1	773.88	193.47	2	2,000.00	—	6	4,764.36	2,026.26
Uttarakhand	1	706.87	706.87	1	1,000.00	750.00	8	7,624.96	225.50	10	9,331.83	1,682.37
West Bengal	4	2,515.14	1,886.33	1	593.83	445.37	1	691.66	—	6	3,800.63	2,331.70
Total No. of Projects Approved	27	18,741.03	16,119.59	18	13,665.96	5,961.17	66	53,662.56	2,271.55	111	86,069.56	24,352.31

Note 1: Amount of Grant released is against the approved grant, which is released in that year and subsequent years.

Note 2: In addition to the above, respective State Government are also providing financial assistance to non-horticulture cold chain projects under National Mission on Food Processing.

*Statement-II**Details of various other incentives provided by the Government to the cold chain sector*

1. Under Section 35-AD of the Income tax Act 1961, deduction for expenditure incurred on investment is allowed if this investment is wholly and exclusively for the purpose of (i) setting up and operating a cold chain facility; and (ii) setting up and operating warehousing facility for storage of agricultural produce. This deduction is allowed to the extent of 150% provided the taxpayer has commenced its business on or after 01.04.2012.
2. Government has extended Project Imports' benefits to Cold storage, cold room (including for farm level pre-cooling) or industrial projects for preservation, storage or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat. Consequently, all goods related to Food Processing, imported as part of the project, irrespective of their tariff classification, would be entitled to uniform assessment at concessional basic customs duty of 5%.
3. All refrigeration machineries and Parts used for installation of cold storage, cold room or refrigerated vehicle, for the preservation, storage, transport or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat under Tariff Head: Chapter 84 are exempted from Excise Duty.
4. Construction, Erection, Commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to post-harvest storage infrastructure for agricultural produce including Cold storages for such purposes are exempted from Service tax.
5. Capital investment in the creation of modern storage capacity has been made eligible for viability gap funding scheme of the Finance Ministry. The cold chains and post-harvest storage has been recognized as an infrastructure sub-sector.

Shrinking of Agricultural Land

*291. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural land is shrinking rapidly in the urban and semi-urban areas across the country due to diversion of such land for non-agricultural purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether a large area of cultivable land have been left uncultivated in various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) On account of shift in area for non-agricultural purposes, the agricultural/cultivable land across the country, including in urban and semi-urban areas, has marginally declined from 182.44 million hectares during 2007-08, to 182.03 million hectares during 2010-11. However, as a result of efforts made by the Government under various schemes/programmes to enhance production and productivity in the agriculture sector, the marginal decline in agricultural/cultivable land has not adversely affected agricultural production.

(c) and (d) As per the latest Land Use Statistics, area of cultivable land and uncultivated/fallow land during 2007-08 to 2010-11 is given in the table below:—

(in thousand hectares)

Year	Cultivable Land	Uncultivated/ Fallow lands
2007-08	182439	24979
2008-09	182459	24482
2009-10	182184	26842
2010-11	182032	24589

Source: LUS, 2010-11, Ministry of Agriculture.

Keeping cultivable land fallow is a normal practice in agriculture for moisture conservation, control of weeds, pests and diseases, restoration of soil fertility, etc.

(e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government and therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to check the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. Under the, National Policy for Farmers 2007 (NPF 2007), State Governments have been advised

to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land effected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP, 2007) has recommended that, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non agricultural use in projects may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible, in respect of multi-cropped land. Acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

Coal Production

*292. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production, demand and supply of coal during the 11th Five Year Plan, State and sector-wise;

(b) the demand and supply estimation and the targets fixed for the coal production during the 12th Five Year Plan along with the extent to which the said targets have been achieved/likely to be achieved, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the coal sector has witnessed a significant increase in coal production after allowing the participation of private mining companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the ratio of production of coal in Coal India Limited and the private sector and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the roadmap prepared to meet the gap between the demand and supply of coal by the public sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The production, demand and supply of coal in India during the 11th Five Year Plan period 2007-08 to 2011-12 are given below:—

Production, Estimated Demand and Total Supply of Coal (Mte)

Year	Production	Demand	Total Supply
1	2	3	4
2007-08	457.1	492	504.3

	1	2	3	4
2008-09		492.7	550.0	549.0
2009-10		532.0	597.9	587.8
2010-11		532.7	656.3	593.0
2011-12		539.9	696.0	638.7

Source: Production from Office of Coal Controller, Demand as estimated at beginning of each Annual plan as per Annual Plan document, M/o Coal.

Note: Total Supply includes imports.

State-wise Production, with Sector wise break up of supply of coal produced in India is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) For 2012-13, the first year of the 12th Plan, the production and supply of coal from domestic sources were targeted at 574 MTe and 580 Mte respectively, against which, the actual production and supply of coal achieved is estimated at 557.7 Mte and 570.2 Mte respectively. For 2013-14, (i.e. the current year), the overall production has been targeted at 604 Mte and despatch targeted at 614.5 Mte from domestic sources. Against the same, the overall production and despatch (supply) of coal achieved during April-January (2013-14) are provisionally estimated to be 442 Mte and 461 Mte respectively. For the terminal year of the 12th Plan (2016-17), the demand for coal was projected at 980 Mte. The domestic production has been projected to reach a level of 795 Mte on an optimistic basis and around 715 Mte as per the base line scenario.

(c) and (d) The total production of coal in 1997-98 was 300 Mte. In that year, production from Coal India limited (CIL) was 260.5 Mte and that from the Private sector was 9.168 Mte. Thus the CIL accounted for 86.8 % and the Private sector 3.05% of the total production in 1997-98. The overall production of coal in 2012-13 was 557.7 Mte, of which, production from, CIL was 452.2 Mte and the Private sector 48.45 Mte which constitute 81.1% and 8.7% respectively.

(e) The Government has taken various steps to increase Coal production which include efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which include (i) increasing efficiency of equipment and

mechanization (ii) strict supervision of existing mines and ongoing projects, (iii) Capacity addition from new projects,

(iv) Use of mass production technologies and (v) Reorganization of existing mines wherever feasible.

Statement

State wise production of Coal Mte.

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	40.60	44.54	50.43	51.3	52.2
Assam	1.10	1.01	1.11	1.1	0.6
Chhattisgarh	90.17	101.91	109.95	113.8	114.0
Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	90.90	96.28	105.92	108.9	109.6
Madhya Pradesh	67.84	71.34	74.26	71.1	71.1
Maharashtra	36.40	38.70	41.01	39.3	39.2
Meghalaya	6.54	5.49	5.77	7.0	7.2
Odisha	89.48	98.40	106.41	102.6	105.5
Uttar Pradesh	11.43	12.03	13.97	15.5	16.2
West Bengal	22.52	22.89	23.13	21.7	24.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	0.14	0.25	0.3	0.2

Sector Wise Supply of Coal – Domestic sources – Mte.

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Coking Coal	16.97	16.58	16.45	17.26	15.53
Non Coking Coal					
Power (Utilities)	322.25	345.72	355.07	359.19	367.21
Power (Captive) (CPP)	31.80	35.17	40.26	40.95	46.51
Cement	15.27	13.12	14.66	15.08	13.17
Sponge Iron	20.92	19.78	23.10	22.79	21.69
Others*	46.36	58.80	64.26	68.19	71.19
Colliery Consumption	0.93	0.85	0.76	0.62	0.58
Sub-Total Non-Coking	437.52	473.44	498.11	506.83	520.35
Total Raw coal offtake (incl. coking coal)	454.49	490.02	514.56	524.09	535.88

*Others includes dispatch of about 10% of production under e-auction.

Assistance for Drought

*293. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the number of districts in various States including Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra which are facing problem of drought almost every year;

(b) whether the Government has received any suggestions from these States to deal with the problem of drought;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the response of the Government thereto;

(d) the details of the assistance provided by the Government to these drought affected States including the subsidy on diesel to farmers on the basis of land-holding records; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to mitigate the problem of drought in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) The names and number of districts in various States including Karnataka and Maharashtra that have declared drought during the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) and current year (2013-14) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State Governments are empowered to initiate appropriate relief measures in the

wake of loss/damage to crops due to natural calamities from funds readily available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), upon receipt of a detailed memorandum from the State Government following which Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is deputed for assessing the situation and recommending central assistance as per established procedure and extant norms. Assistance provided by Government of India to various States since 2010-11 for dealing with drought situation is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Government of Madhya Pradesh has not declared drought during these years.

Government of India has been implementing Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) since 1973-74 with the objective of minimizing adverse impact of drought on production of crops and livestock and on productivity of land. This programme is now subsumed under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Watershed activities include land development, water resource development and afforestation/pasture development. Besides, Government is also implementing several other Central Sector Schemes namely, Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP), Accelerated irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) etc. for mitigating adverse impact of deficit rainfall through watershed development; water harvesting structures; major, medium and minor irrigation projects; repair and restoration of water bodies; augmentation of drinking water facilities; etc.

Statement-I

State-wise details of districts declared drought affected

2010-2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of district declared	Name of districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar (38)	38	Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Jehanabad, Jamui, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali, Araria, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnea, Saharsa, Supaul and West Champaran

1	2	3	4
2.	Jharkhand (24)	24	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Jamtara, Khunti, Latehar, Palamu, Ranchi, Ramgarh, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Deoghar, Garhwa, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Dumka, Godda, Koderma, Lohardaga, Pakur, Sahibganj, Simdega and West Singhbhum
3.	West Bengal (19)	11	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Malda, Medinapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24-Parganas, Paschim Purulia, and South 24-Parganas
4.	Odisha (30)	17	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, Subarnapur, Sundargarh, Bhadrak and Bolangir
2011-2012			
1.	Andhra Pradesh (23)	22	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Karimnagar, Krishna, Khammam, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Prakasham, Ranga Reddy, SPSR Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizayanagram, Warangal, West Godhavari, YSR Kadapa
2.	Karnataka (30)	24	Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagara, Chikkaballapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure, Ramanagara, Tumkur, Yadgiri, Bangalore Rural
3.	Maharashtra (35)	15	Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmadnagar, Latur, Osmanabad, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur Nagpur, Gondia Gadchiroli, Amravati, Buldhana
2012-2013			
1.	Gujarat (26)	17	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mahesana, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Vadodara
2.	Karnataka (30)	26	Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapura, Chikkarnagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure, Ramanagar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Yadgiri
3.	Kerala (14)	4 (Kharif) 14 (Rabi)	Idukki, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram and Wayanad Alappuzha, Kannur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kasargode, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
4.	Maharashtra (35)	16 (Kharif) 9 (Rabi)	Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Buldhana, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad Pune, Satara, Sangli, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad, Solapur

1	2	3	4
5.	Rajasthan (33)	12	Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Ajmer, Banswada, Jhunjhunu, Churu, Rajsamand, Pali, Sikar
6.	Andhra Pradesh (23)	9	Anantapur, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool, Prakasham, Chittoor, Nalgonda, SPS Nellore, Mahabubnagar, Guntur
7.	Tamil Nadu (32)	31	Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvallur, Salem, Coimbatore, Vilupuram, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Erode, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Krishnagiri, Kanniyakumari, Thoothukudi, Nammakkal, Pudukottai, Nagapattinam, Dharmapuri, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvallur, Theni, Karur, Ariyalur, The Nilgiris and Perambalur

2013-2014

1.	Bihar (38)	33	Gaya, Jehanabad, Aurangabad, Nawada, Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimur, Munger, Sheikhpura, Lakhisarai, Jamui, Begusarai, Khagaria, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Bhagalpur, Siwan, Saran, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Sheohar, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Supaul, Saharsa, Purnea, Katihar
2.	Karnataka (30)	22	Bangalore Urban, Ramanagar, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Chamarajanagara, Mysore, Mandya, Bellary, Koppal, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Belgaum, Bagalkote, Bijapur, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Hassan, Uttara Kannada

Statement-II

Statement indicating assistance approved from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought of 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Drought 2010-11	Drought 2011-12	Drought 2012-13	Drought 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	706.15	142.97	—
2.	Bihar	1459.54	—	—	931.87
3.	Gujarat	—	—	864.71	—
4.	Jharkhand	855.30	—	—	—
5.	Karnataka	—	469.03	526.06	—
6.	Kerala	—	—	62.61	—
				107.89	
7.	Maharashtra	—	574.71	778.09	—
				1036.98	
8.	Odisha	376.55	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rajasthan	—	—	320.64	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	624.69	—
11.	West Bengal	724.99	—	—	—

*Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balances in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of concerned State Government.

*Statement indicating assistance given towards Diesel Subsidy
2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Drought 2010-11	Drought 2011-12	Drought 2012-13	Drought 2013-14
1.	Jharkhand	421520	—	—	—
2.	Gujarat	—	—	39000	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	338883000	—

Phone Tapping

*294. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of illegal telephone tapping and collection of call details both by the Government and private agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this matter by the Government;

(c) whether there are any guidelines/legal provisions under which telephonic conversations can be intercepted and call details collected by various agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the agencies authorised in this regard; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the misuse of powers for intercepting conversations, safeguarding the audio recording/transcripts of such intercepted conversations and preventing leakage of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Incidents of physical/electronic surveillance in the States of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, and the National Capital Territory of Delhi, allegedly without authorization have been reported. Union Cabinet has approved a proposal to set up a Commission of Inquiry under Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to look into these incidents.

(c) and (d) Interception of communication by authorized Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) is carried out in accordance with Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007. Following is the list of authorised Law Enforcement Agencies for Lawful Interception:—

- **Central Agencies**

- (i) Intelligence Bureau;
- (ii) Narcotics Control Bureau;
- (iii) Directorate of Enforcement;
- (iv) Central Board of Direct Taxes;
- (v) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence;
- (vi) Central Bureau of Investigation;
- (vii) National Investigation Agency;
- (viii) Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW); and
- (ix) Directorate of Signal Intelligence, Ministry of Defence – for Jammu and Kashmir, North East and Assam Service Areas only.

- **State Agencies**

Director General of Police, of concerned State/ Commissioner of Police, Delhi for Delhi Metro City Service Area only.

Call data records (CDRs) can be sought by following the statutory provisions contained in Section 92 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007.

(e) Standard Operating Procedures for Interception, Handling, Use, Sharing, Copying, Storage and Destruction of records have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Central Law Enforcement Agencies. The Department of Telecom has issued Standard Operating Procedures for Lawful Interception to the Telecom service providers.

The orders of the competent authority authorising Lawful Interception are reviewed by a Review Committees constituted under Rule 419A of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rule, 2007.

Review of Terror Cases

*295. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked all the State Governments to review terror cases against members of the minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of the State Governments have expressed their reservations over the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Allocation of Foodgrains

*296. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of foodgrains allocated and lifted under the Public Distribution System (PDS) along with the subsidy provided for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, category and State-wise;

(b) the details of the steps taken to implement the directives issued by the Supreme Court in 2011 for allocation of foodgrains to the poor to ensure that there is no hunger or malnutrition in the country indicating the quantum allocated and disbursed and persons benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(c) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has cleared the proposal for additional allocation as well as special allocation for festivals and calamities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation for APL/BPL families and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Category and State-wise details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution/System (TPDS) for the last three year and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I (A) to I(D). Food subsidy released to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and States which have adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP) during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its orders dated 14.5.2011 and 14.9.2011, on the recommendations of the High Powered Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa, Government allocated 23.69 lakh tonnes and 21.21 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively for additional Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the poorest districts for further distribution by respective States. State-wise details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains made to the poorest districts during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 2.1.2014 has approved the proposal that the additional allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories for festivals and for those affected by natural calamities (including the additional allocation of foodgrains made to Uttarakhand for flood relief during the current year), arson and riots may be made at Minimum Support Price (MSP)/MSP derived prices. CCEA has also approved that additional allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs for distribution through TPDS may be made in the current year at MSP/MSP derived prices and thereafter at economic cost.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Statement-I(A)

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2010-2011 Under TPDS

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Allotment				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAV	APL	Total	BPL	AAV	APL	Total	BPL	AAV	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	1,970.104	3,676.480	1,047.270	651.972	1,733.895	3,433.137	99.5	99.6	88.0	93.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	22.021	13.258	49.744	85.023	86.3	83.0	82.8	83.7
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	902.210	1,673.126	467.054	292.276	832.311	1,591.641	98.3	98.8	92.3	95.1
4.	Bihar	1,691.908	1,047.884	803.400	3,543.192	1,578.663	990.201	400.290	2,969.154	93.3	94.5	49.8	83.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	380.400	1,168.032	488.845	290.276	355.986	1,135.107	100.7	96.1	93.6	97.2
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	423.954	595.734	102.830	47.692	456.781	607.303	94.6	75.6	107.7	101.9
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	57.183	68.751	5.766	6.007	42.031	53.804	105.6	98.3	73.5	78.3
8.	Gujarat	550.368	340.080	995.550	1,885.998	566.836	329.707	636.337	1,532.880	103.0	96.9	63.9	81.3
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	353.850	685.242	208.278	119.619	285.200	613.097	99.9	97.4	80.6	89.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	293.108	508.988	119.519	82.488	284.455	486.462	89.8	99.7	97.0	95.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	448.020	757.104	199.466	106.211	443.438	749.115	98.9	98.9	99.0	98.9
12.	Jharkhand	619.965	385.527	313.920	1,319.412	568.567	361.799	102.381	1,032.747	91.7	93.8	32.6	78.3
13.	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	946.200	2,260.476	820.164	455.472	856.404	2,132.040	101.2	90.4	90.5	94.3
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	747.038	1,399.646	410.892	256.364	705.901	1,373.157	102.1	102.4	94.5	98.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	877.978	2,610.454	1,321.076	593.133	793.651	2,707.860	123.7	89.3	90.4	103.7
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,746.108	4,490.412	1,657.242	943.946	1,085.981	3,687.169	96.9	91.2	62.2	82.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	72.112	141.844	25.881	17.699	27.629	71.209	60.2	66.2	38.3	50.2
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	106.068	182.928	45.893	29.024	81.688	156.605	96.9	98.4	77.0	85.6
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	16.439	9.938	38.125	64.502	93.2	91.0	91.7	92.0
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.868	20.826	82.432	138.126	108.6	104.3	110.2	108.9
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	525.096	2,221.788	1,118.944	520.996	412.149	2,052.089	96.0	98.1	78.5	92.4
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	589.812	786.348	114.963	51.853	513.891	680.707	94.9	68.8	87.1	86.6
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1016.108	2,037.128	635.059	384.787	917.997	1,937.843	100.9	98.3	90.3	95.1
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.010	44.250	10.490	6.451	26.059	43.000	92.8	93.0	100.2	97.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,680.456	3,722.832	1,253.445	775.561	1,669.120	3,698.126	99.5	99.0	99.3	99.3
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.722	302.622	72.264	45.016	131.740	249.020	94.6	94.7	73.7	82.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,463.768	6,948.948	2,816.831	1,679.267	2,059.855	6,555.953	101.8	97.7	83.6	94.3
28.	Uttarakhand	140.100	69.072	264.950	474.122	153.828	67.535	234.475	455.838	109.8	97.8	88.5	96.1
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,426.600	3,601.864	1,535.429	491.693	1,298.496	3,325.618	98.8	79.1	91.0	92.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.340	1.800	26.880	34.020	3.173	0.907	13.841	17.921	59.4	50.4	51.5	52.7
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	27.000	31.380	3.517	0.140	22.318	25.975	93.6	22.4	82.7	82.8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	2.700	9.924	1.459	0.373	0.625	2.457	29.0	17.0	23.1	24.8
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.300	4.980	0.370	0.143	0.649	1.162	35.4	22.5	19.7	23.3
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620	0.986	0.504	4.895	6.385	130.4	100.0	145.7	138.2
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	21.000	56.112	20.480	12.385	15.570	48.435	95.0	91.4	74.1	86.3
Total		17,448.901	10,229.027	19,869.401	47,547.329	17,448.808	9,655.519	16,616.340	43,720.667	100.0	94.4	83.6	92.0

Source: P&R Division, FCI Hqrs., New Delhi.

Statement-I(B)

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2011-2012 Under TPDS

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Allotment				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,031.876	3,738.252	1,011.733	632.317	1,421.424	3,065.474	96.2	96.6	70.0	82.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	22.214	13.687	47.688	83.589	87.0	85.7	79.4	82.3
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1,035.840	1,806.756	471.582	293.832	897.337	1,662.751	99.2	99.4	86.6	92.0
4.	Bihar	1,689.372	1,050.420	910.520	3,650.312	1,474.024	950.358	332.968	2,757.350	87.3	90.5	36.6	75.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	431.120	1,218.752	482.916	291.602	310.676	1,085.194	99.4	96.6	72.1	89.0
6.	Delhi	108.695	63.084	426.078	597.858	103.716	40.467	401.112	545.295	95.4	64.1	94.1	91.2
7.	Goa	5532	6.108	48.676	60.316	5.363	6.160	48.898	60.421	96.9	100.9	100.5	100.2
8.	Gujarat	550.368	340.080	1,128.290	2,018.738	502.909	329.426	410.464	1,242.799	91.4	96.9	36.4	61.6
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	401.030	732.422	223.970	116.173	246.288	586.431	107.4	94.6	61.4	80.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	303.266	519.146	129.944	81.365	301.354	512.663	97.6	98.3	99.4	98.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	756.804	203.517	107.652	432.316	743.485	100.9	100.2	96.6	98.2
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	333.540	1,339.032	591.889	376.440	53.709	1,022.038	95.5	97.6	16.1	76.3
13.	Karnataka	814.730	499.546	1,072.370	2,386.646	787.186	490.513	956.913	2,234.612	96.6	98.2	89.2	93.6
14.	Karnataka	402.348	250.260	779.066	1,431.674	402.063	249.383	777.361	1,428.807	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	948.260	2,680.736	1,389.281	642.184	621.952	2,653.417	130.1	96.7	65.6	99.0
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,902.810	4,647.114	1,608.596	913.181	1017.468	3,539.245	94.1	88.2	53.5	76.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	90.714	160.446	54.368	33.606	56.910	144.884	126.4	125.8	62.7	90.3
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	104.836	181.696	47.092	29.673	105.925	182.690	99.4	100.6	101.0	100.5
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	16.590	10.121	39.522	66.233	94.0	92.7	95.1	94.4
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.517	21.722	83.855	140.094	107.5	108.8	112.1	110.4
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	422.216	2,118.908	1,155.167	521.182	381.656	2,058.005	99.1	98.1	90.4	97.1
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	617.564	814.100	115.518	54.871	515.966	686.355	95.3	72.8	83.5	84.3
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1,094.120	2,115.140	620.447	387.224	1,071.022	2,078.693	98.6	98.9	97.9	98.3
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.030	44.270	12.166	7.252	25.518	44.936	107.6	104.6	98.0	101.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,680.456	3,722.832	1247.254	770.227	1,683.153	3,700.634	99.0	98.4	100.2	99.4
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	184.134	308.034	77.571	47.465	150.345	275.381	101.6	99.9	81.6	89.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,629.410	7,114.590	2,924.158	1,711.989	2,009.186	6,645.333	105.7	99.6	76.4	93.4
28.	Uttarakhand	128.988	80.184	292.530	501.702	125.013	76.354	255.509	456.876	96.9	95.2	87.3	91.1
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,588.490	3,763.754	1,428.508	484.786	1,367.911	3,281.205	91.9	78.0	86.1	87.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.340	1800	26.880	34.020	3.928	0.909	11.189	16.026	73.6	50.5	41.6	47.1
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	30.600	34.980	3.492	0.125	30.599	34.216	93.0	20.0	100.0	97.8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	3.060	10.284	5.125	2.459	2.663	10.247	101.9	112.0	87.0	99.6
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.750	5.430	1.748	0.571	2.350	4.669	167.4	89.8	62.7	86.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620	0.756	0.504	2.793	4.053	100.0	100.0	83.1	87.7
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	23.800	58.912	18.716	12.759	16.341	47.816	86.8	94.2	68.7	81.2
Total		17,439.674	10,238.326	21,198.848	48,876.848	17,303.037	9,708.539	16,090.341	43,101.917	99.2	94.8	75.9	88.2

Source: P&R Division, FCI Hqrs., New Delhi.

Statement-I(C)*Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2012-2013 Under TPDS*

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAV	APL	Total	BPL	AAV	APL	Total	BPL	AAV	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.09	654.288	2,116.44	3,822.82	1,054.28	643.499	1,432.46	3,130.23	100.2	98.4	67.7	81.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.06	101.556	25.021	15.845	57.51	98.376	98.0	99.2	95.8	96.9
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1,115.94	1886.86	471.387	293.585	1,066.03	1,831.00	99.2	99.3	95.5	97.0
4.	Bihar	1,689.37	1050.42	964.08	3,703.87	1,446.37	1012.06	180.982	2,639.41	85.6	96.3	18.5	71.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	456.48	1244.11	481.691	301.944	394.943	1,178.58	99.2	100.0	86.5	94.7
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	427.14	598.92	111.757	45.184	409.836	566.777	102.8	71.6	95.9	94.6
7.	Goa	5.532	6.108	51.396	63.036	5.567	6.108	51.234	62.909	100.6	100.0	99.7	99.8
8.	Gujarat	550.368	340.08	1194.66	2,085.11	515.13	317.85	432.489	1265.50	93.6	93.5	36.2	60.7
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.82	424.62	756.012	217.032	121.43	126.953	465.415	104.1	98.9	29.9	61.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.14	82.74	312.06	527.94	129.282	83.078	312.567	524.927	97.1	100.4	100.2	99.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.72	756.804	202.39	107.658	450.596	760.644	100.3	100.3	100.6	100.5
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	353.16	1,358.65	591.601	370.771	15.379	977.751	95.4	96.2	4.4	72.0
13.	Karnataka	836.46	477.816	1,492.65	2,806.93	819.167	433.96	1,051.28	2,304.40	97.9	90.8	70.4	82.1
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.26	820.08	1,472.69	400.476	250.045	822.663	1473.18	99.5	99.9	100.3	100.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.13	664.26	1004.04	2,736.43	1964.37	814.104	773.306	3,551.78	183.9	122.6	77.0	129.8
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.42	1,034.88	2,074.74	4,819.04	1610.47	949.458	1,164.26	3,724.19	94.2	91.7	56.1	77.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	101.22	170.952	43.431	26.704	102.526	172.661	101.0	99.9	101.3	101.0
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	111.72	188.58	47.376	29.421	112.803	189.6	100.0	99.8	101.0	100.5
19.	Mizoram	17.64	10.92	41.58	70.14	16.79	10.17	39.578	66.538	95.2	93.1	95.2	94.9
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	35.051	22.558	78.344	135.953	109.2	113.0	104.7	107.2
21.	Odisha	1,165.57	531.12	497.574	2,194.27	1,171.60	518.381	430.531	2120.51	100.5	97.6	86.5	96.6
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.36	631.44	827.976	105.557	51.001	457.406	613.964	87.1	67.7	72.4	74.2
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1158.48	2,179.50	622.776	382.423	144.09	2,149.29	98.9	97.7	98.8	98.6
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.04	44.28	12.202	6.907	25.937	45.046	107.9	99.6	99.6	101.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.23	783.144	1,680.46	3,722.83	1,277.85	779.93	1,576.72	3,634.50	101.5	99.6	93.8	97.6
26.	Tripura	76.38	47.52	180.936	304.836	74.451	47.846	1,66.994	289.291	97.5	100.7	92.3	94.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.70	1719.48	2,783.34	7,268.52	2,792.28	1,698.09	2,077.64	6,568.02	101.0	98.8	74.6	90.4
28.	Uttarakhand	128.988	80.184	408.82	617.992	129.161	79.687	387.709	596.557	100.1	99.4	94.8	96.5
29.	West Bengal	1,553.58	621.684	1,681.93	3,857.20	1,553.51	579.504	1,483.73	3616.75	100.0	93.2	88.2	93.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.34	1.8	26.88	34.02	2.701	0.761	11.446	14.908	50.6	42.3	42.6	43.8
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	32.4	36.78	3.712	0.135	29.582	33.429	98.8	21.6	91.3	90.9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	3.24	10.464	5.036	2.22	3.243	10.499	100.2	101.1	100.1	100.3
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.972	5.652	1.097	0.664	2.769	4.53	105.1	104.4	69.7	80.1
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	5.36	6.62	0.742	0.504	4.46	5.706	98.1	100.0	83.2	86.2
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	25.2	60.312	20.348	12.128	20.837	53.313	94.4	89.5	82.7	88.4
Total		17,461.31	10,216.60	22,790.65	50,468.56	17,961.65	10,015.64	16,898.83	44,876.12	102.9	98.0	74.1	88.9

Source: P&R Division, FCI Hqrs., New Delhi.

Statement-I(D)

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2013-2014 Under TPDS (up to December, 2013)

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake				% Offtake			
		BPL	AAV	APL	Total	BPL	AAV	APL	Total	BPL	AAV	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	789.066	490.716	1587.330	2867.112	632.629	408.113	1034.285	2075.027	80.2	83.2	65.2	72.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.143	11.797	45.045	76.167	19.257	11.959	43.180	74.396	100.6	99.8	95.9	97.7
3.	Assam	356.418	221.769	836.955	1415.142	354.184	220.474	753.073	1327.731	99.4	99.4	90.0	93.8
4.	Bihar	1267.029	787.815	723.060	2777.904	1356.665	835.735	504.921	2697.321	107.1	106.1	69.8	97.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	364.266	226.458	342.360	933.084	364.624	226.458	323.778	914.860	100.1	100.0	94.6	98.0
6.	Delhi	54.348	83.685	304.677	442.710	49.513	63.137	287.071	399.721	91.1	75.4	94.2	90.3
7.	Goa	4.149	4.581	38.547	47.277	4.473	4.581	40.059	49.113	107.8	100.0	103.9	103.9
8.	Gujarat	412.776	255.060	895.995	1563.831	432.035	268.024	434.702	1134.761	104.7	105.1	48.5	72.6
9.	Haryana	86.905	169.924	178.925	433.754	81.418	127.225	92.190	300.833	93.7	74.9	52.1	69.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	66.570	87.858	236.541	390.969	55.938	88.131	242.693	386.762	84.0	100.3	102.6	98.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	151.272	80.541	355.790	567.603	154.826	85.787	347.563	588.176	102.3	106.5	103.5	103.6
12.	Jharkhand	464.976	289.143	264.870	1018.989	476.177	298.225	17.821	792.223	102.4	103.1	6.7	77.7
13.	Karnataka	627.345	358.362	851.589	1837.296	645.120	373.183	807.254	1825.557	102.8	104.1	94.8	99.4
14.	Kerala	301.761	187.695	615.060	1104.516	308.865	192.696	604.666	1106.227	102.4	102.7	98.3	100.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	801.162	498.195	753.030	2052.387	985.899	479.188	489.745	1954.832	123.1	96.2	65.0	95.2
16.	Maharashtra	1279.443	778.785	1511.055	3569.283	1264.625	743.976	1216.489	3225.090	98.8	95.5	80.5	90.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Manipur	32.256	20.043	75.915	128.214	32.122	20.185	72.137	124.444	99.6	100.7	95.0	97.1
18.	Meghalaya	35.532	22.113	83.790	141.435	35.271	22.093	82.826	140.190	99.3	99.9	98.8	99.1
19.	Mizoram	13.230	8.190	31.185	52.605	12.530	7.690	30.583	50.803	94.7	93.9	98.1	96.6
20.	Nagaland	24.084	14.976	56.097	95.157	25.532	15.203	60.647	101.382	106.0	101.5	108.1	106.5
21.	Odisha	875.370	397.149	371.385	1643.904	873.769	408.054	271.641	1553.464	99.8	102.7	73.1	94.5
22.	Punjab	80.784	92.260	420.960	594.004	77.442	36.942	244.202	358.586	95.9	40.0	58.0	60.4
23.	Rajasthan	314.766	893.637	579.240	1787.643	313.274	848.113	567.199	1728.586	99.5	94.9	97.9	96.7
24.	Sikkim	8.478	5.202	19.530	33.210	8.535	5.728	20.398	34.661	100.7	110.1	104.4	104.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	944.424	587.358	1260.342	2792.124	1002.528	628.282	765.241	2396.051	106.2	107.0	60.7	85.8
26.	Tripura	57.285	35.640	134.525	227.450	61.460	37.019	139.2410	237.689	107.3	103.9	103.5	104.5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2074.141	1289.742	2087.505	5451.388	2076.252	1289.843	1670.725	5036.820	100.1	100.0	80.0	92.4
28.	Uttarakhand	96.741	60.138	227.115	383.994	101.044	60.048	226.491	387.583	104.4	99.9	99.7	100.9
29.	West Bengal	1165.185	466.263	1261.449	2892.897	1089.894	413.705	1134.504	2638.103	93.5	88.7	89.9	91.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.005	1.497	20.013	25.515	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	2.817	0.468	24.300	27.585	2.729	0.070	15.995	18.794	96.9	15.0	65.8	68.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.771	1.647	2.430	7.848	4.120	2.024	3.712	9.856	109.3	122.9	152.8	125.6
33.	Daman and Diu	0.783	0.477	2.979	4.239	0.189	0.071	0.255	0.515	24.1	14.9	8.6	12.1
34.	Lakshadweep	0.567	0.378	2.520	3.465	0.707	0.000	0.550	1.257	124.7	0.0	21.8	36.3
35.	Puducherry	16.173	10.161	18.900	45.234	12.441	8.734	10.579	31.754	76.9	86.0	56.0	70.2
Total		12797.021	8439.905	16199.009	37435.935	12916.087	8230.696	12565.385	33703.168	100.9	97.5	77.5	90.0

Source: P&R Division, FCI Hqrs., New Delhi.

Statement-II*Subsidy released to FCI and State Governments*As on 5.2.2014
(Rs. in crores)

Year	FCI		Sub Total (Col. 2+3)	Madhya Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Chhattisgarh
	Consumer Subsidy	Buffer Subsidy						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2010-11	43495.5600	7234.000	50729.5600	2013.760	Nil	2485.340	1241.070	1923.480
2011-12	53751.1973	5774.7027	59525.9000	2964.830	Nil	1219.620	1481.730	1670.360
2012-13	65066.6000	6913.4000	71980.000	3356.710	225.514	39.256	1816.130	2345.390
2013-14	63500.000	0.000	63500.000	2806.820	1290.044	5.182	1450.138	2147.874

Year	Uttarakhand	Tamil Nadu	Odisha	Karnataka	Gujarat	Kerala	Sub Total (Col. 5 to 15)	Total (Col. (4+16)
2010-11	299.360	1501.030	2243.970	0.000	20.150	471.840	12200.000	62929.5600
2011-12	217.970	1897.720	2934.710	0.000	59.620	398.440	12845.000	72370.9000
2012-13	243.770	1176.280	2731.500	0.000	115.140	524.310	12574.000	84554.000
2013-14	264.170	982.010	2771.110	429.950		313.810	12524.138	76024.1380

Statement-III*Allocation and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made to the Poorest Districts on the recommendations of Wadhwa Committee*

(Qty. in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	States	2011-12			2012-13		
		Total		%	Total		%
		Allocation	Offtake	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.797	115.093	98.5	14.244	11.698	82.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.737	0.737	100.0	0.307	0.118	38.4
3.	Assam	15.34	14.544	94.8	26.273	19.739	75.1
4.	Bihar	596.511	312.5112	52.4	595.395	267.211	44.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	131.952	135.836	102.9	307.274	275.102	89.5
6.	Gujarat	51.502	51.886	100.7	21.455	13.508	63.0
7.	Haryana	9.739	3.391	34.8	7.164	3.969	55.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.537	11.4198	99.0	11.537	8.21	71.2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.757	10.654	90.6	14.255	14.253	100.0
10.	Jharkhand	132.229	117.54	88.9	131.781	108.183	82.1
11.	Karnataka	31.395	31.37	99.9	31.395	30.182	96.1
12.	Kerala	5.068	5.068	100.0	1.232	1.232	100.0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	278.044	113.963	41.0	206.62	0	0.0
14.	Maharashtra	105.812	84.957	80.3	0	0	0.0
15.	Manipur	1.215	1.199	98.7	0.381	0.374	98.2
16.	Meghalaya	1.719	1.308	76.1	0	0	0.0
17.	Mizoram	0.159	0.159	1000	0.159	0.159	100.0
18.	Nagaland	0.315	0.376	119.4	0.315	0.254	80.6
19.	Odisha	143.933	143.702	99.8	204.647	112.241	54.8
20.	Punjab	1.839	1.839	100.0	1.839	0	0.0
21.	Rajasthan	99.054	70.182	70.9	81.278	81.481	100.2
22.	Sikkim	0.264	0.169	64.0	0.44	0.441	100.2
23.	Tamil Nadu	40.948	40.359	98.6	40.948	39.285	95.9
24.	Tripura	2.734	2.23	81.6	1.746	1.746	100.0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	316.724	299.744	94.6	159.556	97.642	61.2
26.	Uttarakhand	2.602	2.598	99.8	1.681	1.681	100.0
27.	West Bengal	259.315	130.411	50.3	259.315	36.713	14.2
Total		2369.241	1703.246	71.9	2121.237	1125.422	53.1

Source: P&R Division, FCI Hqrs., New Delhi.

Data for Policy Framework

*297. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Census and National Sample Survey exercises provide adequate and reliable data to understand

problems with regard to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), women and various religious/social groups for a suitable policy response/framework;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the data available with the Government on the basis of the above exercise;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to reform the Indian statistical system in order to meet the data requirements on relevant castes, tribes, religion and other groups to frame targeted policies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Data on Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), women and various religious/social groups is collected in the Population Census conducted by Census Commissioner and Registrar General of India and Sample Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The Census data provides basic demographic and socio-economic information of the entire population including SCs, STs, women and various religious/social groups. It also provides information on various key indicators including population size, child population (0-6 years), sex ratio, literates and literacy rates, highest educational level attained, workers category, category of economic activities etc. National Sample Survey data provides information classified by religion, social groups and sex covering wide range of indicators like consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment, health, education, debt and investment, land and livestock etc.

(c) and (d) In order to meet the data requirement in respect of various social/religious groups, making reforms in Indian Statistical System is a continuous process to identify gaps and suggest improvements for producing reliable statistics. With this in view, National Statistical Commission (NSC) has been set up to serve as a nodal and empowered body for making recommendations on all core statistical activities of the country. NSC reviews the statistical activities of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India on regular basis in order to identify the data gaps, examine adequacy of data and requirement of data for policy formulation and suggest measures to make improvements in the Indian Statistical System. The National Data Bank hosted on the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation contains information on population, education, health and labour and employment for various socio-religious categories.

De-addiction Centres

*298. SHRI K.C. SINGH BABA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug addiction amongst juveniles has reached an alarming proportion leading to serious social order problems in the country;

(b) if so, the number of juveniles identified as drug addicts during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has established de-addiction centres through NGOs, trusts, PPP mode etc. to rehabilitate them;

(d) if so, the number of de-addiction centres likely to be established in the country during the current year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to root out this social evil in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) A study conducted during the year 2012-13 by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) under the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) of AIIMS titled "Assessment of pattern and profile of Substance use among children in India" indicates that there is an increase in the substance (drug) abuse among juveniles. This study sample comprised of about 4000 children at 135 sites in cities/towns across 27 States/2 UTs. However, there is no data to conclusively indicate the number of juveniles addicted to drugs in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Public Trusts, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathans etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including the children.

The IRCAs provide the following services:-

- (i) Preventive Education and Awareness Generation
- (ii) Identification of addicts and motivational counseling to avail the services of IRCA
- (iii) Detoxification and Whole Persons Recovery
- (iv) After-care and Follow-up
- (v) Care and support to families of the addicts and social re-integration of the addicts. On an average about 250 IRCAs are assisted each year by this Ministry.

(d) During the year 2013-14, a total of 144 new proposals have been received from various State Governments/UTs for providing assistance under the Scheme to various De-addiction Centres run by NGOs. As per the extant guidelines, all new proposals are scrutinized by the Screening Committee in the Ministry and the proposals which are complete in all respects are processed for release of grant-in-aid as per the norms of the scheme and availability of funds.

(e) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Ministry to create awareness for preventing Alcoholism and Drug abuse are as follows:

- (i) The NGOs/Voluntary Organizations conduct programmes in the community to create awareness and educate people about the ill effects of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse on the individual, family, the work place and society at large.
- (ii) The Ministry in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) conducted an awareness generation programme in two states namely Punjab and Manipur during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 through door-to-door campaign, candle march, poster campaigns and street plays etc. This programme covered 3000 villages in 10 districts in the state of Punjab and 750 villages in 7 districts in the state of Manipur.
- (iii) Further, the Ministry in collaboration with National Bal Bhavan (NBB), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resources Development had undertaken awareness generation programmes about the ill effects of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse amongst the children

in the age group of 12 to 16 years through its network of 155 Bal Bhavans and 77 Bal Kendras across the country by conducting series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lectures, rallies etc. at local/zonal and national level during the last two years.

- (iv) The Ministry organizes a function every year on 26th June, the International Day against Drug Abuse. As part of this programme, rallies, paintings, work shops seminars etc. are organized at National as well as State level. On this occasion, National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse are conferred to Individuals and Institutions in recognition of their efforts.

GM Crops

*299. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of research conducted by Agricultural Universities/Research Institutions in the country on Genetically Modified (GM) crops in the country;
- (b) the GM crops introduced along with its success rate in the country;
- (c) whether these crops have adverse impact on the environment, human health and on livestock;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that traditional crops are not replaced with GM crops without adequate research?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The National Agricultural Research System comprising of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State/Central Agricultural Universities are engaged in developing Genetically Modified (GM) Crops, viz., cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fibres, fruits and vegetables. The target traits for the development of GM crops comprise of tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses, herbicide tolerance, nutritional and keeping quality. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (b) Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for cultivation in India subsequent to extensive evaluation

and regulatory process in the year 2002. Bt cotton was introduced primarily for bollworm control. Yields of cotton stagnating at about 300 kg/ha from 1992 to 2002 rose to 488 kg/ha during 2013. Further, subsequent to its introduction, the average insecticide usage decreased from 0.88 kg/ha (2002) to 0.56 kg/ha during 2011. Presently, about 95% cotton area is under Bt cotton.

(c) and (d) No Madam; there are no credible scientific reports indicating that GM crops have adverse impact on the environment, human health and livestock.

(e) The Government of India follows a policy of case by case approval of genetically modified (GM) crops. The

bio-safety assessment, efficacy and agronomic performance of transgenic seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GM crop is approved for commercial cultivation. A final view on the commercialization of GM crops is taken only when there is a clear economic and technical justification for release. The Government is also taking necessary steps such as maintenance of isolation distance, measures to prevent pollen flow, storage of germplasm in gene banks/repositories etc. to ensure that traditional crops are not replaced by GM crops without adequate research. Besides, traditional crops are maintained with option of using in pre-breeding or hybridization for crop improvement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Crop	Trait	Institute
1	2	3	4
1.	Brinjal	Insect resistance	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) New Delhi; National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB), New Delhi; Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR), Varanasi; University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
2.	Castor	Insect resistance	Directorate of Oilseeds Research (DOR), Hyderabad; NRCPB, New Delhi
3.	Groundnut	Virus resistance; Abiotic stress tolerance/Insect Resistance	International Crop Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Andhra Pradesh; Directorate of Groundnut Research (DGR), Gujarat; University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore
4.	Potato	Fungal/Viral resistance/Protein Quality	Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Shimla; IARI, New Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
5.	Rice	Insect/Disease resistance/Pro Vitamin A/Salinity tolerance/Sheath blight/High Iron, Zinc/Aroma and Cooking quality/Nutritional quality/Allele mining for selected genes using landraces	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi; NRCPB, New Delhi; Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal; TNAU, Coimbatore; Bose Institute Kolkata; Osmania University, Hyderabad; Calcutta University, Kolkata; Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Hyderabad; National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi; MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai
6.	Cotton	Insect/Disease/Virus resistance	Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur; Delhi University South Campus, New Delhi; IARI, New Delhi; NRCPB, New Delhi

1	2	3	4
7.	Tomato	Insect/Disease resistance/ Abiotic Stress Tolerance/Virus resistance/Fruit ripening	IARI, New Delhi, NRCPB, New Delhi; IIVR, Varanasi; Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Bengaluru; University of Delhi, South Campus
8.	Potato	Tuber sweetening/Resistance to viruses, late blight and cold induced sweetening	CPRI, Shimla; NRCPB, New Delhi
9.	Chickpea	Pod Borer resistance, Abiotic stress tolerance	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) – North Eastern Hills; ICRISAT, Andhra Pradesh; Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), Kanpur; Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat, Bose Institute, Kolkata; NRCPB, New Delhi; IARI, New Delhi; Calcutta University, Kolkata
10.	Sorghum	Insect resistance/Abiotic stress tolerance	Directorate of Sorghum Research (DSR), Hyderabad; Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad; NRCPB, New Delhi;
11.	Watermelon	Virus resistance	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Bangalore
12.	Papaya	Virus resistance	IIHR, Bangalore; IARI, New Delhi; Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), Lucknow; NRCPB, New Delhi
13.	Sugarcane	Insect resistance	Sugarcane Breeding Institute (SBI), Coimbatore
14.	Mustard	Abiotic/Biotic stress tolerance/ Heterosis (Male sterility)	NRCPB, New Delhi; Directorate of Rapeseed and Mustard Research (DRMR), Rajasthan; DU, South Campus, New Delhi
15.	Jute	Drought resistance, Herbicide tolerance	Calcutta University, Kolkata; Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres, Kolkata
16.	Flax	Fibre quality	NRCPB, New Delhi
17.	Wheat	Herbicide tolerance, Drought tolerance, Terminal heat tolerance, Bread-making quality, Allele mining for selected genes using landraces	Directorate of Wheat Research (DWR), Karaal; NRCPB, New Delhi; IARI, New Delhi
18.	Sugarcane	Red rot	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR), Lucknow
19.	Maize	Stem borer resistance, Drought tolerance, Downy mildew resistance, Allele mining for selected genes using landraces	IARI, New Delhi; Directorate of Maize Research (DMR), New Delhi; Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS), Almora
20.	Pigeonpea	Pod borer/Edible Vaccine	IIPR, Kanpur; NRCPB, New Delhi; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

1	2	3	4
21.	Soybean	Virus Resistance	IARI, New Delhi; Directorate of Soybean Research (DSR), Indore
22.	Banana	Disease Resistance	National Research Centre on Banana (NRCB), Tamil Nadu; IARI, New Delhi; IIHR, Bangalore
23.	Cassava	Disease Resistance	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI), Kerala; IARI, New Delhi

Foodgrains Production

*300. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of foodgrains is not keeping pace with the increasing population in the country thereby leading to import of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details of imports of foodgrains during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the productivity level of foodgrains, oilseeds, pulses and other cereals in the country is lagging behind as compared to the developed countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the productivity of these crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As against the average annual growth rate of 1.32% in the projected population

(based on Population Census 2001), the average growth in foodgrain production in the country during the last three years i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13 has been significantly higher at 5.77%. The country now produces sufficient foodgrains to meet its requirements leaving significant surpluses for export. The details of imports of major foodgrain crops in the country during the last three years are as under:-

Crop	Quantity Imported ('000 Tonnes)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Rice	0.22	1.06	0.71
Wheat	185.28	0.02	2.9
Other Cereals/ Coarse Cereals	30.68	15.36	45.57
Pulses	2698.66	3364.8	3839.3

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S).

(c) and (b) As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) data, the details of productivity of main foodgrain crops (rice and wheat), oilseeds, pulses and other cereals (coarse cereals) in India vis-à-vis major developed countries are as under:-

Country	Yield (Kg./Hectare)				
	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Pulses	Oil-Crops (Primary)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Australia	8910	2151	2315	1677	528
Canada	NA	2888	4813	1893	659

1	2	3	4	5	6
China	6744	4995	5652	1432	666
Japan	5391	4100	1786	2133	325
India*	2462	3117	1617	789	1168
France	5952	7599	7435	3968	1138
United Kingdom	NA	6657	5443	3466	1258
USA	8349	3115	7270	1941	476

*As per official estimates released by M/o Agriculture.

NA: Not available.

Major factors responsible for low productivity of agricultural crops in the country as compared to developed countries are erratic rainfall, inadequate irrigation facilities, low consumption of farm inputs like fertilizers, quality seeds and pesticides, low use of farm machinery, low adoption of improved package of practices, adverse weather/temperature conditions etc. Further, as against the crop duration of 180-210 days under temperate climate in developed countries, the crop duration in India is only 80-110 days.

(e) Government has taken several steps to revitalize the agriculture sector on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, developing marketing infrastructure, etc. Government has taken several measures to promote use of advanced methods and modern technology including development of high yielding, pest/disease tolerant crop varieties/hybrids with tolerance to common abiotic stresses such as fluctuations in temperature, soil/water salinity, soil acidity, etc. Early maturing crop varieties with higher nutrient and water use efficiency have also been developed. Further, Government is promoting adoption of resource conservation technologies for climate resilient agriculture and innovative extension approaches to ensure access to modern technologies including mechanization to small and marginal farmers.

Various programmes/schemes for development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific

requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, etc.

Gujarat Educational Institutional Services Tribunal Bill

3079. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received the Gujarat Educational Institutional Services Tribunal Bill for approval;

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the Bill; and

(c) the time by which the Bill is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (c) The Hon'ble President has given his assent to the Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006 on 18.10.2013 which has been conveyed to the Secretariat of the Governor of Gujarat on 22.10.2013.

[Translation]

**Promotion of Cultural Development
Programmes**

3080. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to promote cultural development programmes in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State/UT-wise;

(b) the names of States where culture development works were started to promote culture during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of facilities being provided to cultural artists, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the cultural artists are gradually abandoning their art; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons the refor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (c) A number of financial assistance Schemes are being run by the Ministry of Culture to promote cultural development programmes and work throughout the country. Details of schemes, State and year wise beneficiaries under each scheme are available on the website of Ministry of Culture i.e. <http://indiaculture.nic.in>. Further, various autonomous organizations under the administrative control of this Ministry like National School of Drama, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Central for Cultural Resources and Training, IGNSA, Kalakshetra Foundation etc. coordinate and collaborate with the States and UTs for preserving and promoting Indian Culture. Besides the above, the Central Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres for development, promotion, preservation and dissemination of traditional folk art and culture of the various States/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Quality of Packaged Drinking Water

3081. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the quality of packaged drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard indicating the number of cases reported, samples collected, those found contaminated and the persons/companies booked during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Ministry is still responsible for regulation of quality of packaged water despite creation of a separate Ministry for drinking water and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the work of quality regulation of packaged water is being affected by lack of co-ordination between various Ministries/departments/agencies involved therein and if so, the details thereof and the remedial/corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of complaints received and the action taken thereafter are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution administers Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) which lays down quality standards for Natural Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water. The safety of food items including Packaged Drinking Water is looked after by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) which comes under administrative supervision of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Ministry of Drinking Water and sanitation is responsible for providing drinking water and improved sanitation for all, at all times, in rural India. The present arrangement is working well and there is perfect coordination among all Ministries and organisations.

Statement-I*Number of complaints received for Packaged Drinking Water (IS 14543)*

Year	Complaints	Remarks	Name of the Licensee where Complaints Established	Action Taken where Complaint established
2010-11	05	In 02 cases, complaints were established	1. Bijoligrill Aerated Water Co. (P) Ltd. B.L. Saha Road, Kolkata, West Bengal 2. Gauthami Industries Cheriapally, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	(i) Stop marking was imposed. (ii) Firm has replaced entire material under complaint (i) Stop marking imposed.
2011-12	08	In 07 cases, complaints were established	1. Penna Beverages, Medak, Andhra Pradesh. 2. Om Sai Food and Beverages, Kurali, Mohali, Punjab. 3. Aqua Mineral India, Bangalore, Karnataka 4. M/s Manikchand Food Breweries, Sagar, MP 5. M/s Premier Aqua Industries Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu 6. M/s Shree Tirupati Ji Enterprises, Mayapuri, Delhi 7. M/s Sri Sai Ganesh Minerals, Bangalore, Karnataka	Firm offered for replacement but, no reply received from the complainant. Stop marking imposed. Replacement of material done. Stop marking was imposed. Stop marking was imposed. Stop marking was imposed. Stop marking was imposed.
2012-13	05	In 03 cases, complaints were established	1. M/s Mansarovar Industries, Bangalore Karnataka 2. M/s Rajkumar Industrial Undertaking Nagpur Maharashtra 3. M/s Shri Shyam Aqua Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon	Stop marking was imposed. Stop marking was imposed. Licence was under stop marking w.e.f 02-11-12 and later expired.
2013-14 (till date)	06	So far, in 02 cases complaints have been established.	1. M/s S.R. Mineral Water Pvt. Ltd., Thiruvallure, Tamil Nadu 2. M/s Dharam Raj Product Ballabhgarg, Faridabad	Stop marking was imposed. Redressal done by the licensee. Matter is sub-judice.

Statement-II

The number of complaint cases filed for misuse of Standard Mark on Packaged Drinking Water, year-wise, for the last three years and current year is given below:

Period	Cases filed
2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014)	24
2012-13	46
2011-12	52
2010-11	49

Uniformity in Prices of Drugs

3082. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that different prices are being charged by drugs and medicine manufacturers for the same formula drugs under different trade names;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken to regulate the prices and ensure uniformity in the retail prices for the same formula drugs and medicines;

(c) whether the Government is evolving a mechanism for determining the price of medicines on the basis of various brands instead of determining the price on the basis of the raw material, which is not reasonable;

(d) if so, whether the pharmaceutical industry is likely to be regulated so that the patients can be saved from the manipulations of pharmaceutical companies; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) provides that all existing manufactures of scheduled formulations,

selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price higher than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government, shall revise the prices of all such formulations downward not exceeding the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable).

(c) to (e) Prices of the drugs/medicines are controlled by the Government as per the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Orders (DPCO) notified from time to time. The Government has notified DPCO, 2013 on 15.5.2013 which provides for market based pricing. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control.

Regulation of Jewellery Trade

3083. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the jewellery trade in the country and make it mandatory to mention weight, waste and making charges on every piece of jewellery to protect the interest of the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

Arrest of Innocent Persons

3084. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several innocent persons including those belonging to minority communities have been arrested or taken into illegal custody by the police and other authorities in various States;

(b) if so, the total number of such persons arrested and released separately along with the action taken against the guilty police officials during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any request has been received by the Union Government from the National Commission for Minorities to pay compensation to the persons who were

arrested/detained by police authorities on suspicion of their involvement in terrorist activities or anti-national activities and were later released by competent courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the policy framed, if any, regarding payment of compensation to such victims; and

(e) the details of advisories issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained centrally as 'Law and Order' and 'Prisons' are State subjects as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India.

(c) and (d) The National Commission of Minority has written to Union Government to consider effective means of rehabilitation to the innocent persons arrested/detained by police authorities on terror charges. The Government is always positively inclined to consider rehabilitation of innocent victims, so that they can be reintegrated into society. However, usually it is for the Courts to pronounce adequate compensation on requests by the victims of fabricated cases.

(e) The Home Minister has written a letter on 30th September, 2013 to the Chief Ministers of all the State Governments requesting them to take the following actions at the earliest:-

- (i) All States/UTs should constitute Special Courts in consultation with the High Courts of competent jurisdiction for trial of terror related cases on a day to day basis.
- (ii) All State Governments should appoint Special Public Prosecutors for trial of these terror cases.
- (iii) The terror cases should take precedence over other cases pending trial before such Special Courts.
- (iv) All the Law Enforcing Agencies should be sensitized with regard to communal harmony and social justice while ensuring zero tolerance for terrorism by any person or group irrespective of which community he or they may belong to.
- (v) In all cases of malafide arrest of any member of a minority community by the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), strict and prompt action should

be taken against the erring police officers/officials.

- (vi) Wrongfully arrested persons should not only be released forthwith, but should be suitably compensated and rehabilitated to join the mainstream in order to lead a normal life of dignity.

Adequate Coal Supply to PSUs

3085. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented a policy for allocating coal blocks to steel and power projects for their captive use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of coal blocks allocated under this scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of coal blocks which have started coal production along with the quantum of coal being produced therefrom; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to ensure adequate coal reserves to the public sector steel and power companies to meet their growing demands and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal blocks were earlier allocated to government and private companies for specified end use including Steel and Power under the following three processes:-

- (i) **Captive dispensation route through Screening Committee** : The allocation of coal blocks to public/private parties was done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. Allocations were decided by the Govt. on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, inter-alia, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of

quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc.

- (ii) **Under Government Company dispensation:** Under the Govt. Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified were circulated to all the Central Ministries/State Governments inviting applications. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both for specified end use and for commercial mining by the government companies where there is no restriction of captive use.
- (iii) **Tariff based bidding route:** Coal blocks were earmarked for the power projects/Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system. Under Tariff Based Bidding route, identified coal blocks were placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies.

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:—

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use; and
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also

been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012. The coal/lignite blocks can only be allocated under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules.

(c) There are three coal blocks for which allocation letters have been issued during the last three years and the current year under the earlier dispensations, namely, Bankhui, Rajgamar Dipside (Devnara) and Vijay Central. The Bankhui coal block was allocated on 21.06.2010 for UMPP on the recommendations of Ministry of Power. In the case of Rajgamar Dipside coal block, the offer of allocation was issued on 22.02.2010 on the basis of recommendation of 36th Screening Committee held on 3rd July, 2008; however, on account of change in the constituents of M/s CG Sponge Manufacturers Consortium Coalfield Pvt. Ltd., final allocation letter was issued on 14.10.2011. Vijay Central coal block was initially recommended for allotment to M/s Prakash Industries Ltd and M/s SKS Ispat and Power Ltd. by the 36th Screening Committee held on 3rd July, 2008. However, due to litigation in the High Court of Delhi, the coal block could not be allotted. The coal block was finally allotted on 01.11.2011 to Coal India Limited as leader who would provide the share of coal to M/s SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.

Under the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012", 17 coal blocks have been decided for allocation to various State Government Companies/Corporations/Central Public Sector Undertakings.

(d) As per the information available 38 captive coal blocks have under production as on December, 2013. During the current year 2013-2014, the total production from captive coal blocks upto December, 2013, is 28.02 million tonnes (Provisional).

(e) Government strives to meet coal requirement of the entire country including public sector companies in steel and power sector subject to availability.

Measures to Check Smuggling

3086. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of cases of smuggling of narcotic drugs and fake currencies from across the border including Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and the quantum of smuggled items seized during the last one year and the current year, border-wise;

(c) whether involvement of hostile foreign agencies in the said cases have also been reported and the proceeds of the smuggling are used in illegal activities like terrorism and other criminal activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the measures taken by the Government to check smuggling across the border, particularly Indo-Pak border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, there are reports of smuggling of narcotic drugs and fake currencies from across the border including Indo-Pak border. Instances of composite seizure i.e. seizures of narcotic drugs

along with arms, ammunition and Fake Indian Currency Notes have been reported to the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).

(b) Such composite seizures including drugs and Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) during the years 2013 and 2014 are as given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As reported, the total seizure of drugs on the International Border during the years 2010 to 2013 by all drug law enforcement agencies in the country is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) No such information is available with Narcotics Control Bureau.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) The details of measures taken by the Narcotics Control Bureau in general to check instances of smuggling across the borders are enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

Composite Seizures during the year 2013 and 2014

S.No.	Date of seizure	Place of seizure	Seizing agency	Drug/FICN seized.
1.	08.01.2013	Taran Taran, Punjab	BSF/NCB	10.730 kg Heroin FICN Rs. 11,90,500/-
2.	13.03.2013	Khemkaran, Punjab	BSF/NCB	2.000 kg Heroin FICN Rs. 9,92,000/-
3.	16.04.2013	Khemkaran, Punjab	BSF/NCB	18.440 kg Heroin FICN Rs. 4,87,000/-
4.	10.04.2013	Tura, Meghalaya	BSF	370 Psychotropic tablets FICN Rs. 8,500/-
5.	Year 2014	-nil-	-nil-	-nil-

Statement-II

Seizure of Narcotic Drugs reported to Narcotics Control Bureau for:

Indo-Pak border

Year	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Qty	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest
Heroin	277	30	36	237	17	24	475	43	35	390	39	12
Charas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	277	30	36	237	17	24	475	43	35	390	39	12

Indo-Nepal border

Year	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Qty	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest
Ganja	30480	27	27	15620	56	136	20817	11	83	5882	60	32
Charas	1229	34	52	1598	33	153	1311	72	111	697	60	53
Total	31709	61	79	17218	89	289	22128	83	194	6579	120	85

Indo-Myanmar border

Year	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Qty	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest
Heroin	11	213	270	5	163	214	14	148	190	300	181	228
Opium	45	36	46	85	38	41	105	49	59	389	33	42
Total	56	249	316	90	201	255	119	197	249	689	214	270

Indo-Bangladesh border

Year	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Qty	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest
Heroin	7.56	4	6	1.78	3	3	—	—	—	0.260	1	1
Total	7.56	4	6	1.78	3	3	—	—	—	0.260	1	1

Seizure of Narcotic Drugs reported to Narcotics Control Bureau for the Country:

Year	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Qty	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest	Qty.	Cases	Arrest
Heroin	766	3186	3460	527	2944	3255	1033	3155	3150	1520	3255	3674
Morphine	24	196	199	52	147	162	263	140	123	6	84	84
Charas	4300	3061	3340	3872	2263	2486	3385	2031	2055	3572	2174	2351
Opium	1829	1057	1216	2347	892	1172	3625	876	868	1787	619	754
Ganja	1,73,128	7631	8663	1,22,711	4174	5276	77,149	4468	5553	75,826	3982	5344
Cocaine	23	52	67	14	80	108	44	72	99	47	78	135
Total	1,80,070	15,183	16,945	1,29,523	10,500	12,459	85,499	10,742	11,848	82,758	10,192	12,342

Statement-III

The details of measures taken by Narcotics Control Bureau in general to check instances of smuggling at the borders and within the country are as under:

- (i) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (ii) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (iii) Improved co-ordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- (iv) The Border Guarding Forces such as Border Security Force and Sashashtra Seema Bal have been empowered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (v) Increased international co-operation, for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (vi) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (vii) India has signed Bilateral agreement/MoUs on drug related matters with Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar. Bilateral agreement/MoUs with Nepal and Sri Lanka are under consideration.
- (viii) Director General Level talks between NCB India and Anti Narcotics Force, Pakistan held annually between both the agencies in which issues relating to drug trafficking is raised.
- (ix) Director General Level talks between NCB India and Department of Narcotics Control, Bangladesh held annually between both the agencies in which issues relating to drug trafficking are discussed.
- (x) Director General Level talks between NCB India and Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar held on 15-16 January, 2014 in which issues relating to drug trafficking was addressed.
- (xi) Training programmes are being conducted for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace.

- (xii) Financial assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- (xiii) Financial Investigation against the accused is done under Chapter V-A of the NDPS Act and property of accused(s) and their associates is frozen and forfeited.
- (xiv) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs/destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers are being provided.

[Translation]

Procurement of Apple

3087. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the balance pending in respect of grade 'C' apple procured by Himachal Pradesh State Government under Market Intervention Scheme during the crop season years, 2010, 2011 and 2012 amounting to Rs. 4,91,81,250/- Rs. 46,37,105/- and Rs. 1,17,48,903 respectively;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the said amount is likely to be paid to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the Central share of loss on account of Market Intervention Scheme in respect of grade 'C' apple procured by Himachal Pradesh for the year 2010. However, the claim of central share of loss for the crop season 2011 and 2012 is pending on account of clarifications on several issues which have been sought from the State Government. The Central share of loss for the crop season 2011 and 2012 will be approved after these clarifications are received from the State Government.

[English]

PPP in Agriculture Sector

3088. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) in agricultural projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States identified to implement the proposed projects; and

(d) the objectives set to achieve under the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government facilitates Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in agriculture and allied sectors throughout the country. Private entrepreneurs can design suitable agricultural development projects and submit proposals to State Governments for approval.

Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) has been designated as a national level agency for promoting projects under PPP. SFAC acts as a facilitator for linking the project promoter to the concerned State Government. The role of SFAC is, however, restricted to facilitate the process of technical appraisal and coordination. An independent monitoring agency (like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) or any other agency with no conflict of interest with that particular project) can be appointed by the State Government to track the performance of these projects and report to all relevant stakeholders in the State and Central Government.

Green Revolution

3089. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared an approach paper to bring a second green revolution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any committee of Chief Ministers on green revolution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) No specific approach paper has been prepared to bring a second green revolution in India. However, an approach paper in XI Plan 'Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth' was prepared by Planning Commission which envisaged higher growth in Agriculture. For the XII Plan, a growth target of 4% has been set for the agriculture sector. The Centre has more than doubled its plan expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors during XII Plan.

(c) and (d) the Government has also taken several initiatives to increase the productivity and production in the areas which did not benefit from the Green Revolution. They include special attention to rainfed areas through Integrated Watershed Development Programme, Micro-Irrigation and National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and in eastern India through a special programme under RKVY "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)" which focuses on enhancing the production of rice and rice based cropping systems. In order to provide a momentum to the BGREI programme, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister along with Chief Ministers of Governments of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and representative of Planning Commission. The TORs of the Committee include developing strategic plans for improving agriculture production and productivity in the rice based cropping system of eastern India, recommending suitable initiatives for inter departmental policy and programmatic convergence for integrated delivery of inputs and services to farmers in eastern India as well as for technical and institutional support for marketing and procurement in the region recommending specific areas of strategic research on issues constraining agriculture production in the region, reviewing physical and financial progress of the programme, reviewing and recommending suitable monitoring structure for the programme, commissioning impact evaluation, etc.

[Translation]

Development of Monuments in UP

3090. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to repair, renovate and develop the ancient monuments situated in the country particularly, in Gautam Budh Nagar and Bulandshahar districts of Uttar Pradesh (UP);

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far, in this regard;

(c) whether work has not been started for repair/renovation of these monuments despite the requisite money already sanctioned for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Conservation work of protected monuments in the country including in Gautam Budh Nagar and Bulandshahar districts of Uttar Pradesh is attended by the Archaeological Survey of India regularly, within the available resources and they are in a fairly good state of preservation.

(c) Conservation work is regularly undertaken against monies sanctioned for the purpose.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Dowry Deaths

3091. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the cases of dowry deaths and domestic violence against women;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported, accused arrested, convicted and the action taken against them, separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases along with the advisories issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of Cases registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of dowry deaths and domestic violence against women during 2010 – 2012 is given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which have come to force since 3rd February, 2013, on crimes against women. The Government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act to strengthen provisions of legislations for crimes against women:—

- In Section 154 of Cr. P.C., a proviso has been inserted to provide that the information provided by a woman victim of acid attack, sexual offences against women or rape shall be recorded by a woman police officer or any woman officer. It further provides that in case the woman victim is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, such information shall be recorded by the police officer at the residence of the person or at any convenient place, in the presence of a special educator or an interpreter. The recordings of such information shall also be videographed.

The amendment in Section 160 Cr. P.C. (regarding the powers of police officer to require

attendance of witness) provides that women or any male person under the age of 15 years or above the age of 65 years or a physically or mentally disabled person shall not be required to give personal attendance as witness at the place other than his or her place of residence.

- The amendment of section 161 Cr. P.C. provides that statement of women victim of sexual offences including the offence of rape shall be recorded by a woman police officer or any woman officer.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has sent several advisories to all States/UTs requesting them to take all necessary steps in order to prevent all forms of crimes against women:—

- (i) Advisory on Crime against Women—Measures needed to curb issued on 04.09.2009; wherein they have been, inter-alia, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells' and appointed Protection Officers. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.
- (ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22nd April, 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
- (iii) Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013
- (iv) Advisory on Compulsory Registration of FIR u/s 154 Cr.P.C when the information makes out a cognizable offence on 05.02.2014.

A daylong conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crimes against Women was held in New Delhi on 4th January, 2013. The representatives deliberated on various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes on law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	388	485	50	988	1048	131	465	406	49	858	849	111	525	494	24	903	875	45
21.	Punjab	121	104	56	288	292	138	143	119	48	364	295	127	118	95	46	274	223	109
22.	Rajasthan	462	347	100	616	610	183	514	380	105	673	673	186	478	357	95	631	629	196
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	165	151	46	313	300	102	152	113	26	336	217	52	110	124	20	278	343	59
25.	Tripura	25	23	3	62	56	6	30	37	5	57	46	16	37	27	5	87	49	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2217	1757	992	9250	5958	3828	2322	1892	1024	9795	6260	3514	2244	1785	619	9884	6236	1936
27.	Uttarakhand	75	60	39	168	163	104	83	75	12	233	196	67	71	64	90	147	189	144
28.	West Bengal	507	486	24	1124	1101	55	510	461	41	1118	1110	91	593	575	41	1345	1345	79
Total State		8242	7091	2030	23057	19974	6430	8473	7562	2111	24324	19763	6187	8092	7387	1621	24101	20260	4145
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	3	0
30.	Chandigarh	5	4	2	10	10	5	2	0	1	3	0	6	5	7	1	14	15	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	143	136	27	209	199	68	142	130	51	246	221	113	134	141	62	300	317	148
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Total UT		149	141	29	223	210	73	145	132	52	254	223	119	141	150	63	317	340	151
Total all India		8391	7232	2059	23280	20184	6503	8618	7694	2163	24578	19986	6306	8233	7537	1684	24418	20600	4296

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under dowry deaths during 2010-2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010						2011						2012					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2683	141	1	1	141	1	2235	1253	219	36	1928	277	2150	1128	244	27	1787	323
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1	18	8	0	16	8	0	26	20	2	26	20	2
3.	Assam	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	12	2	0	2	2	0
7.	Gujarat	25	—	—	—	—	—	3266	2340	15	2	85	1	*	*	*	*	*	*
8.	Haryana	39	7	0	12	12	0	314	165	0	500	480	0	12	12	0	19	19	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	3	0	14	8	0	0	8	0	3	5	—	5	5	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Act is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir																	
11.	Jharkhand	298	257	59	608	602	114	391	323	41	750	749	79	552	324	54	625	623	108
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	2	0
13.	Kerala	44	35	1	41	48	1	96	74	1	96	93	1	117	97	4	109	146	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2153	—	—	—	—	—	2410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	3505	2127	408	—	—	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16.	Manipur	18	0	0	18	0	0	39	0	0	22	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
17.	Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18.	Mizoram	3	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	6	6	1	6	6	1	29	27	11	37	36	11	8	7	2	8	7	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20.	Odisha	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21.	Punjab	19	11	0	38	30	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	3	2	0	4	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	45	20	0	25	25	0	39	18	0	23	22	0	36	30	0	33	33	0
23.	Sikkim	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4136	1198	2	0	0	0	3983	1252	0	0	0	0	3838	9	14	3	0	11
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
28.	West Bengal	1164	744	0	1	1	0	1661	618	0	11	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total State		14161	4565	474	770	887	119	14501	6092	288	1501	3417	370	16288	1637	320	865	2646	450
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	23	0	39	39	0	19	13	0	26	14	0	21	69	4	228	227	4
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		28	23	0	39	39	0	19	13	0	26	14	0	21	69	4	228	227	4
Total all India		14189	4588	474	809	926	119	14520	6105	288	1527	3431	370	16309	1706	324	1093	2873	454

1. "*" indicates data not available.

2. "***" includes IPC cases also.

3. '#' Madhya Pradesh – data not available for Column 4 to 8 information on Col. 3 is based on financial year.

4. Data is provisional.

Security of Ports

3092. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether security at various major ports including those in Gujarat needs to be upgraded;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat to sanction three Reserve Battalions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such battalions are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As far as security cover to major ports is concerned, the central Government is responsible for the security of the existing 12 major ports in the country including Kandla Port in Gujarat. Ministry of Shipping has informed that the Government has decided to upgrade the security by installing Detectors in all the major ports. Department of Revenue has issued sanction for installation of 3 mobile Scanners at Ports of Chennai, Tuticorin and Kandla and 4 fixed scanners for installation at the Ports of Mumbai, Chennai, Tuticorin and Kandla.

All the major ports, including Kandla Port in Gujarat, are guarded by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and their physical security is adequate. These major ports are under security audit purview of the Central Security Agencies under category 'A' and their security is reviewed every two years. Based on the audit conducted by Central Security Agencies, the concerned State Governments/Port Authorities are advised to take necessary action for implementation of the recommendations made in the Audit Report.

In addition, based on inputs given by the Central Security Agencies, advisories are issued from time to time to the Ministry/Department/Organization and State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, to strengthen security arrangements at the ports.

(c) to (d) The Government of Gujarat had requested for

sanction of three additional India Reserve Battalions (IRB) for the State Government. This request, along with similar requests from other States/Union Territories, for India Reserve Battalions, was examined and it was decided that due to funds constraints, only proposals for J&K, North-East and Left wing extremism-affected regions could be considered. Hence, there is no plan at present to sanction IRB to Gujarat.

Preservation of Old Forts and Monuments

3093. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes being implemented for the restoration and preservation of old forts and monuments in the country;
- (b) the details of different forts and monuments being rebuilt during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the amount allotted to rebuilt such endangered forts and monuments during the said period;
- (d) whether the Government plans to build tourism infrastructures near the forts and monuments; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The conservation work of protected monuments including old forts is attended by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from allocation of funds, under the scheme 'Conservation of Ancient Monuments'.

(b) and (c) Only conservation work of the protected monuments is attended, maintaining authenticity and integrity of the site, without going for the process of re-building. The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments during the last three years and allocation for the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The focus of ASI is the conservation of protected monuments. While there is no scheme with ASI to build tourism infrastructure near the monuments, however, visitor friendly works such as providing public amenities, improvement of pathways, signage, etc., are provided at the protected monuments, wherever feasible and required within the available resources.

Statement

State/UT-wise allocation/expenditure for conservation of monuments under ASI for the last three years and allocation for the current financial year 2013-14

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Allocation/ Expenditure 2010-11	Allocation/ Expenditure 2011-12	Allocation/ Expenditure 2012-13	Allocation 2013-14
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	758.00	544.49	737.49	958.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	1706.99	1208.00	1047.49	930.00
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	315.00	310.70	494.00	493.00
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	389.99	359.00	414.99	415.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1245.95	1041.00	1131.00	1253.00
6.	Karnataka	Dharwad Circle	981.88	943.98	793.00	975.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	654.87	607.90	708.50	705.00
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	261.36	289.98	455.22	280.00
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	504.59	433.08	378.75	453.00
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	530.00	530.00	500.03	845.00
11.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	687.04	529.99	685.92	795.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	89.80	62.81	105.00	165.00
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1849.84	927.39	1100.98	1300.00
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	110.00	110.00	107.99	150.00
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	144.64	213.32	207.25	262.00
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	350.00	445.49	435.00	525.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	664.86	640.00	890.00	1065.00
18.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	364.99	383.96	275.04	263.00
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	283.29	270.00	243.80	260.00
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mini Circle Leh	52.15	85.00	67.00	119.00
21.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	337.01	301.50	406.00	440.00
22.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	509.93	574.97	459.99	655.00
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	147.18	139.99	107.49	211.00
24.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	341.00	303.58	405.00	454.00
25.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.98	62.58	53.57	69.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	507.46	556.39	527.67	616.75
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	1796.70	1514.78	2122.85	2455.00

**Increase in MSP of Coconut procured
by NAFED**

3094. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the Minimum Support Price of coconut procured through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to increase the total number of days for procurement by NAFED in a year; and

(d) the total quantity of coconut procured by NAFED during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) NAFED has informed that it has procured a total quantity of 4431 MT of milling copra and 29535 MT of ball copra during 2013 season under Price Support Scheme.

Implementation of Disaster Management Act

3095. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have implemented the Disaster Management Act (DMA), 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the States which have prepared their State Disaster Management Plan based on the guidelines prepared by the National Disaster Management Authority; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to encourage such States to implement the DMA, 2005 in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) All the States/UTs, except the State of Gujarat, have implemented Disaster Management Act, 2005. The State of Gujarat is following the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003, which was made prior to enactment of DM Act, 2005.

(b) to (c) As per Section 23(1) and 23(2) of the Disaster

Management Act, 2005, every State/UT has to prepare State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) which is to be prepared by their State Executive Committee (SEC) and it has to be approved by their State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) as per Section 18(2). So far 14 States/UTs viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Nagaland, Punjab, Mizoram, Sikkim, Odisha, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur and West Bengal have finalized their SDMPs and SDMPs of 9 other States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Puducherry are at Draft Stage. Preparation and updation of SDMPs is a continuous process. The rest of the States/UTs are in the process of preparing their SDMPs.

ITBP Posts

3096. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to construct new Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) posts and to provide accommodation to the personnel of ITBP;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total fund allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Government has sanctioned Thirty five (35) new BOPs to ITBP vide MHA letter dated 17.2.2011. Sanction has also been accorded vide the same order for provision of barrack and residential accommodation to the personnel of ITBP as per authorization.

(b) to (c) An amount of Rs. 1984.70 crore has been earmarked for land and infrastructure development for ITBP in the 12th Plan. The physical target includes construction of 3265 nos. of residential quarters, 93 nos. of Barracks and 388 other works in the existing and new BoPs. The work is scheduled for completion by the financial year 2016-17 subject to the availability of the requisite budget.

MSP of Red Gram

3097. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers cultivating red gram have sought an increase of 50% in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the current year; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) States had demanded a higher Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Arhar (Red gram) in the range of Rs. 5000 per quintal to Rs. 7010 per quintal for 2013-14 season.

Government has fixed the MSP of Arhar (Red gram) for 2013-14 season at Rs. 4300 per quintal.

MSP of Arhar at Rs. 4300 per quintal provides adequate return over its all India projected cost of production including family labour (A2+FL) as estimated by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) at Rs. 3090 per quintal.

Infrastructural Development in NER

3098. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study to assess the various socioeconomic challenges and infrastructural constraints being faced in the development of the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the North Eastern Council (NEC) has taken any steps for balanced development of the North Eastern Region including steps for economic and social planning, inter-State transport, communication, power generation and flood control projects etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Various socio-economic challenges and infrastructural constraints being faced in the development of the North Eastern Region has been assessed in the "North Eastern Region Vision 2020" document which is in the official website of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (www.mdoner.gov.in) in the Section called "North Eastern Region Vision 2020".

(c) and (d) North Eastern Council has taken several steps for balanced development of the North Eastern Region including steps for economic and social planning, interstate transport, communication, power generation, flood control etc. Number of important projects sanctioned by the North Eastern Council sector-wise during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Sectors	Last three years 2010-11 to 2012-13) Number of projects	Current year (2013-14) Number of projects
I.	Agriculture and Allied	18	9
II.	Power and Rural Renewable Energy (RRE)	45	4
III.	Irrigation, Flood control and Watershed Management (WSM)	36	5
IV.	Industries	12	1
V.	Tourism	18	2
VI.	Transport and Communication	22	0
VII.	Medical and Health	22	1
VIII.	Human Resource Development and Employment	56	1
IX.	Science and Technology	5	6
X.	Information and Public Relation	7	1
Total		241	30

Expenditure on Research and Development

3099. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that at present the Research and Development (R&D) expenditure is less than 0.5 per cent of the revenues accrued to the Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a need to increase the expenditure on Research and Development in the chemical industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated expenditure incurred on R&D during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) for Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry is less than 0.5% of its revenue. After liberalization, the expenditure for R&D to be incurred by an industrial unit, depends on its plans and priorities, keeping in view the commercial interests. The Government has no direct control in this regard.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) With a view to promote Research and Development in the country, the Government allows weighted deduction up to 200% on the expenditure incurred on in-house R&D units under Income Tax Act. This incentive has been initiated to facilitate the setting up of state-of-the-art laboratories.

(e) During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), the estimated expenditure was Rs. 15,577.22 crore against the 'Department of Science and Technology and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) Schemes on R&D', including Chemical and Fertilizer sector. During the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), an outlay of Rs. 39,492 crore has been made against these Schemes.

Acid Attacks

3100. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of acid attacks on women and girls are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported along with women/girl children died/injured, accused arrested and the action taken against the guilty, rehabilitation of victims along with the financial assistance provided for medical treatment to victims separately, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of advisories issued to the States to curb such cases including ban on sale of acid and to ensure speedy trial in this regard as well as amendment in relevant laws to give stringent punishment to the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of Cases registered (CR), number of Women Victim (WMV), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Arrested (PAR) and Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) under acid attack on women during 2010-2012 is given in the enclosed Statement. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a recent/judgment has directed that the acid attack victims shall be paid compensation of at least Rs. 3 lakhs by the concerned State Government/Union Territory as the after care and rehabilitation cost. However, the data regarding rehabilitation, financial assistance and medical treatment is not available with Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently issued an advisory "Measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors" on 30th August, 2013 arising from the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 129/2006, Laxmi vs Union of India and others to all States/UTs with the objective of regulating sale of acids and minimize the easy availability of acids.

The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which have come to force since 3rd February, 2013, on crimes against women. Specific provisions in form of 326A and 326B of Indian Penal Code (IPC) have been inserted for cases of acid attacks.

Article 326A of IPC provides for minimum 10 years imprisonment for the offence of causing hurt by acid attack, extendable to life, and with fine. The fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of treatment. Any fine levied under this section shall be given to the person on whom acid has been thrown or administered, which will be in addition to any compensation paid to the victim by the State Government under the Victim Compensation Scheme.

Article 326B provides a minimum punishment of five years, extendable to seven years and fine for attempt to through or administers acid.

Statement

The total numbers of Cases Registered, number of Women Victim and Persons Chargesheeted under acid attack on women during 2010-2012

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010					2011					2012				
		CR	WMV	CS	PAR	PCS	CR	WMV	CS	PAR	PCS	CR	WMV	CS	PAR	PCS
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	5	10	9	6	6	4	5	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	6	0
4.	Bihar	3	4	2	6	7	3	7	3	7	7	10	12	10	17	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	4	5	4	10	10	2	2	2	5	5	4	5	4	6	6
8.	Haryana	4	4	4	4	4	8	10	8	31	31	6	8	5	15	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	6	8	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
13.	Kerala	3	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	5	5	4	5	5	6	7	6	9	9
15.	Maharashtra	3	3	2	2	2	6	7	4	8	8	3	3	3	3	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

20. Odisha	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	7	7
21. Punjab	8	10	6	10	10	9	10	8	12	12	4	4	1	10	3
22. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
26. Uttar Pradesh	5	6	5	8	8	14	18	13	17	17	11	15	11	18	18
27. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2
28. West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total (States)	45	53	40	58	59	70	84	61	112	112	76	92	64	119	105
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	1	1	—	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	11	11	8	8	8	12	12	8	8	8	8	8	7	10	10
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total (UTs)	12	12	8	8	8	13	14	9	10	10	9	9	8	11	11
Total (All-India)	57	65	48	66	67	83	98	70	122	122	85	101	72	130	116

Note: NA implies Data Not Available from West Bengal.

Data is provisional.

Buses in Chandigarh

3101. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of buses presently being run by the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU);
- (b) the number of buses not fit to operate on completion of lifespan etc. but still included in the fleet;
- (c) the salient features of the renewal/replacement programme for buses by CTU in the next three years, year-wise;
- (d) whether the CTU proposes to induct smaller buses for smooth running on the internal roads of Chandigarh; and
- (e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Presently 446 buses are being run on route by Chandigarh Transport Undertaking, Chandigarh.

(b) 49 buses have completed their lifespan, but these buses are included in the CTU fleet.

(c) The replacement programme for the buses by the CTU in the next three years is as under:—

(i)	2014-15	—	02
(ii)	2015-16	—	85
(iii)	2016-17	—	Nil

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. CTU is purchasing 49 Mini buses during the current financial year 2013-14 for smooth running on the internal roads of Chandigarh.

Hike in Prices of Chicken and Eggs

3102. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the prices of chicken and eggs have increased manifold;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government had imposed mandatory ban of three months on the export of poultry items after the outbreak of the recent bird flu;

(d) if so, whether the Government would lift the ban for export of these items; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stabilise the production and prices of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) As per the report of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the average wholesale prices of eggs and chicken have by and large increased over the last one year. As per available data, average prices of eggs in different stations during 2013 have shown variation from about (-) 0.6% to 17.2% compared to 2012. Similarly, average prices of chicken in different stations during 2013 have shown increase, ranging from about 10.2% to 23.7% compared to 2012. We have no specific studies available to indicate the reasons for increase in prices of poultry products.

(c) and (d) Government of India has not imposed any ban for export of poultry items after the outbreak of recent bird flu.

(e) Government of India has no regulation on price of eggs and chicken. However, from time to time, Government of India, based on drought situation and demand from poultry industry for revival and restoration of poultry sector has taken the following measures to help stabilize the production and prices of poultry products:

Government of India has reduced rates of import duty to Nil in case of de-oiled soya extract, groundnut oil cake/oil cake meal, sunflower oil cake/oil cake meal, canola oil cake/oil cake meal and mustard oil cake/oil cake meal with effect from 21st August, 2012 till 31st March, 2013. This was further extended till September, 2013. Import duty on maize bran has also been waived off with effect from 17th September, 2012.

In July, 2013, Ministry of Finance in consultation with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued an advisory to all State Level Bankers' Committee Convenors/Banks to look into each case regarding re-schedulement, sanctioning of additional working capital limits and for holiday of one year in repayment etc. on merit as per RBI norms.

Funds for Modernisation of Police Forces

3103. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have returned the funds released to them under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total funds received by the Union and the State Governments from foreign countries under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) Central Government and the State Governments have not received funds from any foreign country for Police Modernization Scheme since its inception. The Police Modernization Scheme is jointly financed by the States and the Central Governments.

Dilapidated Condition of Bhismanagar Fort

3104. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the historic 8th Century BC Bhismanagar Fort in Dibang Valley district of Arunachal Pradesh is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to renovate and develop this heritage site to promote tourism and archaeological study;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to preserve and protect the said fort and its artifacts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The historic Bhismanagar Fort in the Lower Dibang Valley of Arunachal/Pradesh was in a dilapidated condition before it was protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. The

condition of this historic fort is improving since the field office of ASI has taken up conservation, preservation and maintenance works of the said fort.

(c) to (e) The Archaeological Survey of India has taken up development works of the site to promote tourism/archaeological study due to its historic importance.

During the last three years from the year 2010-11 Archaeological Survey of India has undertaken the renovation and development works such as restoration of brick wall, clearance of vegetation from the structures of the said fort, lime concrete flooring of the structures inside the fort and conserving the brick compound wall around the structure inside the fort. Cultural notice board is also provided at the fort to promote tourism and archaeological study.

In order to preserve and protect it and its artefacts and safeguard its position as a heritage site, Archaeological Survey of India has been taking up conservation, preservation and maintenance works at the historic fort.

Procurement of Groundnut by NAFED

3105. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut is being purchased by the NAFED on the Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the farmers in Rajasthan are facing crisis due to non-purchase of groundnut from them;

(d) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to resolve the crisis;

(e) whether the Government has declared that groundnut will be purchased only till 14th February, 2014;

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to extend the time limit; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NAFED has reported procurement of 2.38,954 MT of groundnut under Price Support Scheme (PSS) during Kharif 2013-14 season in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) There has been some problem with availability of storage space for carrying out procurement operations and availability of resources with NAFED Government of India has provided additional credit limit of Rs. 531 crore to NAFED for carrying out procurement operations. The two designated agencies namely; Rajfed and Tilham Sangh are undertaking procurement of groundnut under PSS on behalf of NAFED.

(e) to (g) The period of procurement of 90 days notified by the Government of Rajasthan will end on 12.02.2014. However, the Government of Rajasthan has requested to extend the period for procurement of groundnut under Minimum Support Price. The request of State Government has been agreed to in the interest of farmers, depending upon availability of storage space and infrastructural facilities for procurement of groundnut in Rajasthan, up to 28.02.2014.

Loading Charges of Fertilizers

3106. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that fertilizer holders and cooperative societies bear the loading and unloading charges of fertilizers and are passing it to farmers thereby resulting in unreasonable hike in the prices of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) In respect of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, the Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidised fertilizers depending upon their nutrient content. The fertilizer companies have been allowed to fix Maximum Retail Price (MRP) at reasonable level. The companies fix their MRPs after taking into account all their costs including loading and unloading charges, if any and the fixed subsidy provided by the Government. The companies are not allowed to sell fertilizers above the MRP printed on the bags.

As regards Urea, the MRP is fixed by the Government. At present, the MRP of Urea is Rs. 5360 per MT (plus sales tax and other local taxes, wherever levied).

Clemency to Death Row Convicts

3107. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines to regulate the grounds for grant of clemency to death row convicts under Article 72;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to have a transparent procedure based on objectively verified parameters while examining and recommending such cases of clemency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No specific guidelines can be framed for examining the mercy petitions due to vast majority of different type of cases and varied circumstances. However, the broad guidelines generally considered while examining the mercy petitions in the Ministry of Home Affairs provide that clemency may be justified on the following grounds:-

(i) Personality of the accused (such as age, sex or mental deficiency) or the circumstances of the case (such as provocation or other similar justification).

(ii) Cases in which the Appellate court has expressed its doubt as to the reliability of the evidence and has nevertheless decided on conviction.

(iii) Cases where it is alleged that fresh evidence is obtainable mainly with a view to seeing whether fresh enquiry is justified.

(iv) Where the High Court has reversed on appeal an acquittal by a Session Judge or has on appeal enhanced the sentence.

(v) Difference of opinion in a Bench of two Judges necessitating reference to the third Judge of the High Court.

(vi) Consideration of evidence in fixation of responsibility in gang murder cases.

(vii) Long delays in the investigations and trial etc.

(c) The Government has always adopted a uniform and transparent procedure for dealing of mercy petition cases under Article 72 of the Constitution, since the year 1950.

[Translation]

Fixation of Prices of Medicines

3108. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of medicines are fixed on the basis of market based prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the prices of medicines are soaring due to market based price and the poor people are unable to buy medicines;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has notified Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15.05.2013. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. The ceiling price of the scheduled drugs are fixed having regard to "Market Based Prices". As per provisions of para 4 of the DPCO, 2013, the ceiling price of a scheduled formulation of specified strengths and dosages as specified under the first schedule shall be calculated as under:-

"Step 1: First the Average Price to Retailer of the scheduled formulation i.e. P(s) shall be calculated as below:

Average Price to Retailer, P(s) = (Sum of prices to retailer of all the brands and generic versions of the medicine having market share more than or equal to one percent of the total market turnover on the basis of moving annual turnover of that medicine)/(Total number of such brands and generic versions of the medicine having market share more than or equal to one percent of total market turnover on the basis of moving annual turnover for that medicine.)

Step 2: Thereafter, the ceiling price of the scheduled formulation i.e. P(c) shall be calculated as below:

$P(c) = P(s) \cdot (1 + M/100)$, where

P(s) = Average Price to Retailer for the same strength and dosage of the medicine as calculated in step 1 above.

M = % Margin to retailer and its value = 16

(2) The ceiling price calculated as per sub-paragraph (1) and notified by the Government shall be applicable to scheduled imported formulations also.

(c) to (e) As per para 13(2) of the DPCO, 2013, all the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price lower than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government shall maintain their existing maximum retail price. Therefore, the question of price of medicines soaring due to market based price does not arise. Rather, prices of scheduled formulations have been brought down and the details of reduction in the prices of scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013 are as follows:-

% reduction with respect to Highest Price to Retailer	No. of drugs
0 <= 5%	20
5 <= 10%	31
10 <= 15%	46
15 <= 20%	37
20 <= 25%	57
25 <= 30%	41
30 <= 35%	27
35 <= 40%	33
Above 40%	112
	404

[English]

Acquiring Haidari Manzil

3109. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the print media regarding the sale of a house where Mahatma Gandhi spent the night of independence fasting and praying;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to acquire Haidari Manzil in remembrance of the 'Father of the Nation';

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to prevail upon the Bank not to auction the property and to settle their dues; and

(f) if so, whether the building has been listed as heritage structure by the West Bengal Heritage Commission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (f) The news item which appeared in The Times of India, Kolkata Edition in its issue on 15.04.2012 is incorrect. The United Bank of India never took possession of the "Haidari Manzil" and nor has any sale been done. The Building has been declared as a Heritage Structure by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation.

[Translation]

Offtake of Wheat

3110. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offtake of wheat allocated by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) through tender under the Open Market Sales Scheme has registered a decline recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the quantum of wheat allocated and lifted during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) For the Year 2013-14, 85 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allocated under OMSS(D) for tender sale by FCI. As on 03.02.2014, 41.46 lakh tonnes of wheat has been sold under the scheme. The sale of 17.68 lakh MT of wheat under this scheme during January, 2014 is higher than previous months in the current financial year. Allocation made under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) – Domestic (D) for Bulk sale (tender sale and sale from FCI godowns to small private traders) of wheat during the last three year and the current year and lifting thereof are as under:—

(Quantity in Lakh tonnes)

Period	Allocation	Lifting
October, 2009 – December, 2010	22.83	18.64
January, 2011 to September, 2011	15	7.04
October, 2011 to June, 2012	15	11.6
July, 2012 to March, 2013	95	64.62
March, 2013 to March, 2014	95	43.48

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) and Group of Ministers (GoM) have been formed to monitor sale of wheat under OMSS (D) on a regular basis. As recommended by IMG, FCI has taken a number of administrative measures to increase the sale. In addition, the limit of small traders to purchase wheat from FCI godowns directly has been increased from 9 tonnes to 15 tonnes and Government has also allowed sale on dedicated movement basis from Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Communal Violence Repatriation Fund

3111. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Communal Violence Repatriation Fund;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Rakes for Transportation of Urea

3112. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the demand of Karnataka and other States, adequate number of rakes are being provided by the Government for transportation of urea;
 (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
 (d) whether the Government has formulated any policy to establish a new system for this purpose; and
 (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Subsidized fertilizers including Urea are moved throughout the country from plants and ports through Railway Rakes and Road transportation. Ministry of Railways is providing enough number of railway rakes for transportation of Urea to all the states and UTs including Karnataka as per the demand of Urea in the States.

The month-wise Railway Rakes of Urea loaded during the year 2013-14 (April, 2013 to January, 2014) is attached as Statement.

Department of Agriculture and Co-operation along with Department of Fertilizers and Ministry of Railway conducts regular weekly video conference with Agriculture officials of all the States. During these meetings, no State/UT reported scarcity of Urea in their respective States.

- (c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) To ensure the availability of fertilizers in the country, Government has taken following steps:-

- (1) The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season. Officials of Department of Agriculture of all the States, representatives of all the fertilizer companies, officials of FAI, officials of Ministry of Railways and Department of Fertilizers are participants in these biannual Zonal Conferences.
- (2) On the basis of month-wise and state-wise projection given by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to the States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:-
 - (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
 - (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
 - (iii) Regular weekly Video conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DOF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State governments.
 - (iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.

Statement

Month-wise No. of Urea Rakes Loaded during 2013-14 (April, 2013 to January, 2014)

States	March 2013	April 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	August 2013	September 2013	October 2013	November 2013	December 2013	January 2014
Andhra Pradesh	47	28	48	68	102	168	153	143	47	86	104
Karnataka	62	34	44	54	56	97	85	78	33	43	54
Kerala	1	5	4	6	6	1	4	5	4	6	2
Tamil Nadu	17	14	11	11	12	24	33	35	33	29	9
Gujarat	33	27	29	58	63	59	41	32	50	54	53
Madhya Pradesh	34	24	33	51	53	64	75	101	118	87	50
Chhattisgarh	46	33	30	38	27	28	9	3	3	4	8
Maharashtra	84	78	96	130	129	119	100	74	83	84	80
Rajasthan	29	19	20	25	37	49	54	59	72	74	70
Haryana	50	29	44	60	50	32	30	59	72	77	63
Punjab	80	56	87	103	57	33	47	85	87	94	77
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	4	5	0	1	0	1	1	4
Jammu and Kashmir	19	1	4	4	2	3	0	1	0	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	127	113	118	138	139	194	127	191	189	192	194
Uttarakhand	5	6	6	6	6	8	2	1	7	6	6
Bihar	69	56	56	46	46	74	69	65	62	87	72
Jharkhand	3	5	4	6	8	5	6	4	5	4	0
Odisha	16	11	12	15	29	71	28	4	6	5	6
West Bengal	74	35	26	27	24	42	49	36	44	52	48
Assam	9	10	10	10	6	9	7	12	10	13	10
Total	805	585	683	860	857	1080	920	988	926	1001	914
Indigenous	678	536	606	676	660	724	713	732	672	718	704
Imported	127	49	77	184	197	356	207	256	254	283	210

Trained Teachers for Disabled

3113. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of trained teachers to teach disabled children as per the guidelines issued by the Rehabilitation Council of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that trained teachers are required per thousand disabled/special needs children;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (e) whether teachers trained for disabled are considered at par with other teachers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK):

(a) A study on 'Projection of Human Resource Requirement in the Field of Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities' was conducted by the Rehabilitations Council of India (RCI) through Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Delhi. The report, published in 2009, has projected the estimated demand and supply of rehabilitation professionals including special education teacher covering the period 2007 to 2016. The study has concluded that the shortage of rehabilitation professionals including special teacher is likely to be 104531 by 2016.

(c) and (d) The student — special education teacher ratio ranges from 1:1 for disabilities like Deaf-Blind to 1:10 in case of children with Hearing Impairment. The RCI offers Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) and Diploma in Education (D.Ed.) courses in Special Education like D.Ed. [Special Education] courses in Autism Spectrum Disorder, Cerebral Palsy, Deaf-Blind, Hearing Impaired, Mentally Retarded and Visually Impaired; B.Ed. [Special Education] courses in Autism Spectrum Disorder, Hearing Impaired, Locomotor Disability, Multiple Disabilities, Mentally Retarded and Visually Impaired in regular mode and also B.Ed. [Special Education] course in Hearing Impaired, Mentally Retarded and Visually Impaired through distance mode at various Institutions/Universities across the Country.

(e) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its Gazette Notification published on 23rd August, 2010 has prescribed D.Ed. Special Education and B.Ed. Special Education as one of the eligibility criteria for recruitment of teachers.

[Translation]

Foodgrains for Old/Destitutes

3114. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many aged persons and destitutes are facing hunger and starvation despite various schemes launched by the Government to provide nutritious food to aged persons and destitutes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the funds allocated by the Government to provide nutritious food to aged persons and destitutes throughout the country including Bihar during each of the last three years and the current year along with the success achieved in reducing hunger among them, scheme and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government provides food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted beneficiaries throughout the country including Bihar under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Welfare Institutions Scheme, SC/ST/OBC Hostels scheme, Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Annapurna Scheme, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc.

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme (AAY) is particularly targeted towards the poorest of the poor category of the population. State Governments have been advised to include the really poor and vulnerable section of the society for the purpose.

All these schemes/programmes have potential to address one or other aspect of hunger/nutrition.

Upgradation of OBC Castes

3115. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh for upgradation of some Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as Scheduled Caste (SC) category;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals still pending with the Government for consideration and the reasons for their pendency, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which all the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK):

(a) to (d) State/Union Territory-wise details of communities presently in the Central List of Other Backward Classes in respect of which proposals have been received for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes during the last three years are as follows:—

State/Union Territory	Community
1. Chhattisgarh	Saiees, Sahees
2. Uttar Pradesh	Kahar, Dhivar, Bind, Kewat, Mallah Kumhar, Prajapati, Bhar
3. Delhi	Bairwa

In accordance with the approved Modalities, the above proposals have been referred to the Registrar General of India for comments. No time frame can be assigned in the matter as inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India.

[English]

Funds to Delhi Police

3116. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) the total budgetary support-revenue and capital received and utilized by the Delhi Police during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on providing security to VIPs by the Delhi Police during the said period;

(c) the total amount collected in fines by the Delhi Traffic Police during the said period; and

(d) the manner in which the fines collected have been utilized by the Delhi Traffic Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Total budgetary support-revenue and capital received and utilized by the Delhi Police during each of the last three year and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.'

(b) Expenditure incurred on security including the security of Rashtrapati Bhavan during each of the last three year and current year by Delhi Police is as under:—

Year	Amount (in Crore)
2010-11	301.58
2011-12	340.43
2012-13	366.59
2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014)	377.13

(c) Details of compounding amount collected by Delhi Traffic Police during each of the last three year and current year is as under:—

Year	Amount (in Crore)
2011	45.20
2012	51.59
2013	62.02
2014 (upto 31.01.2014)	4.92

(d) The question of utilization by Delhi Traffic Police of compounding amount collected does not arise as this amount was deposited in Consolidated Fund of India by the Government of India till 19.11.2013 and thereafter with Government of NCT of Delhi.

Statement

Details of total budgetary support-revenue and capital received and utilized by the Delhi Police during each of the last three year and current year (upto 31.12.2013)

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Revenue				Capital			
	Plan		Non-plan		Plan		Non-plan	
	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure
2010-11 *	17.45	12.00	3024.24	2909.24	29.65	31.52	70.00	77.45
2011-12 *	9.64	19.52	3281.40	3298.89	30.36	31.74	52.00	67.02
2012-13 *	23.50	18.84	3548.73	3624.86	186.16	189.44	181.78	191.09
2013-14 #	20.76	10.28	4102.71	3188.48	249.73	181.99	128.00	42.09

Note: * – Source Budget-I Section, MHA.

– Source Delhi Police.

[Translation]

Development Projects in NER

3117. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated/utilized for the projects/schemes being implemented in the North Eastern Region (NER) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the areas for implementing the development projects/schemes in the North Eastern Region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the projects sanctioned and completed during the said period; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure proper and timely utilization of funds earmarked for the development projects in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The details of the funds allocated/utilized for the projects/schemes being implemented under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme and schemes of North Eastern Council of this Ministry in the North Eastern Region (NER) during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	Funds allocated/ utilized	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014)
NLCPR	Funds allocated	805.77	798.99	775.00	948.00
	Funds utilized	805.77	798.99	775.00	630.21
NEC	Funds allocated	700.00	700.00	770.00	700.00
	Funds utilized	678.83	693.18	732.76	557.57

(b) and (c) Infrastructural constraints being faced in the development of NER has been assessed in the 'North Eastern Region Vision 2020' document. Further, projects/schemes under NLCPR and NEC Schemes are considered as per the priority list of projects submitted by the North-

Eastern States, which are based on infrastructural gaps in the region.

(d) The details of the projects sanctioned and completed during the said period are given below:-

Scheme	Projects sanctioned/ completed	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014)
NLCPR	Projects sanctioned	150	106	81	72
	Projects completed	49	36	56	36
NEC	Projects sanctioned	107	122	109	30
	Projects completed	24	20	48	13

(e) To ensure proper and timely utilization of funds, projects are monitored on a regular basis through quarterly progress reports. Review meetings are also held from time to time besides field visits and third party monitoring. Utilization Certificate for released funds are also insisted upon before release of second and subsequent instalments.

[English]

Desiccated Coconut Plants in Lakshadweep

3118. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Desiccated Coconut Plants in the Lakshadweep Islands are operating at a loss;

(b) if so, the reasons for the losses incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide additional funds for the modernisation of such plants in the Islands;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to market the products better to increase the revenue; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to assist the Administration in making these units self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

(DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Loss of desiccated coconut plants is not reported in Lakshadweep Islands.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Coconut Development Board (CDB) has not received any project from desiccated coconut manufacturers of Lakshadweep Islands. However, a provision is made available for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), individual entrepreneurs and other organizations under "Technology Mission on Coconut (TMOC)", a scheme of CDB for back-ended credit linked subsidy limited to 25 percent of the project cost, not exceeding Rs. 50.00 lakhs for setting-up/expansion/modernization of coconut processing unit.

Employees in US Embassy

3119. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of Americans are working illegally without obtaining Employment Visa in the American schools in New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are no reports in Government regarding American Nationals working illegally in the American Schools in Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai without obtaining Employment visa.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Revival of FACT

3120. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to revive the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT);
- (b) whether there has been inordinate delay in implementing the revival package for FACT;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which the implementation of the revival package including pay revision and increase in retirement age for employees, is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) A comprehensive financial relief package for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) has been recommended by Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprise (BRPSE) in its meeting held on 20.12.2013. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, a draft Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (GCEA) note has been circulated on 27.1.2014 for inter-ministerial consultation before seeking the approval of Cabinet.

- (b) No, Madam.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Pay revision and enhancement in retirement age for employees are not the part of proposed Financial relief package. At this stage, the time for implementation of financial relief package can not be indicated. However, the pay scale 2007 has already been implemented in the company.

Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation

3121. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that the existing technology being used in the Drip and Sprinkler irrigation system is not yielding the desired results;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing methods are not so beneficial for the farmers;

(d) if so, whether the Government is making any efforts to adopt new technology in drip and sprinkler irrigation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Existing technologies of drip and sprinkler irrigation system have helped in achieving high water use efficiency in agriculture, resulting in saving water to the extent of 30-40%. It also results in increase of yield, saving in fertilizer usage and better quality of produce.

Under the ongoing scheme National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI), all types of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems are being promoted, depending on the crop and agro climatic conditions.

Population of Elderly

3122. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who are 60 years of age and above in the country, gender and State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to their population and basic requirements for the next few decades; and
- (c) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Statement-I giving State-wise and gender-wise number of persons who are 60 years of age and above in the country as per Census 2011 is enclosed.

(b) to (c) Statement-II giving State-wise and gender-wise projected population of the elderly (60+) based on Census 2001 data for the year 2016, 2021 and 2026 is enclosed. No study has been conducted to assess the basic requirements of senior citizens for the next few decades. However, the basic requirements of the senior citizens are social, financial, health and shelter, especially for the oldest old category of senior citizens (i.e. those above 80 years), elderly women, rural poor elderly and elderly working in the unorganized sectors. Further, there is a need to use the advancing technology for developing assistive devices for senior citizens for ensuring independence.

Statement-I*60+ Age group Data based on Census 2011 by Sex*

ST Code	Name	Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
00	India	103849040	51071872	52777168
01	Jammu and Kashmir	922656	482580	440076
02	Himachal Pradesh	703009	340875	362134
03	Punjab	2865817	1443662	1422155
04	Chandigarh	67078	34833	32245
05	Uttarakhand	900809	441897	458912
06	Haryana	2193755	1088621	1105134
07	Delhi	1147445	576755	570690
08	Rajasthan	5112138	2432263	2679875
09	Uttar Pradesh	15439904	8037133	7402771
10	Bihar	7707145	4106593	3600552
11	Sikkim	40752	22472	18280
12	Arunachal Pradesh	63639	33189	30450
13	Nagaland	102726	54779	47947
14	Manipur	200020	99795	100225
15	Mizoram	68628	34345	34283
16	Tripura	289544	141920	147624
17	Meghalaya	138902	66939	71963
18	Assam	2078544	1054817	1023727
19	West Bengal	7742382	3851314	3891068
20	Jharkhand	2356678	1181745	1174933
21	Odisha	3984448	1994270	1990178
22	Chhattisgarh	2003909	928159	1075750
23	Madhya Pradesh	5713316	2769556	2943760
24	Gujarat	4786559	2245601	2540958
25	Daman and Diu	11361	4873	6488
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13892	6359	7533
27	Maharashtra	11106935	5253709	5853226
28	Andhra Pradesh	8278241	3906328	4371913
29	Karnataka	5791032	2747072	3043960
30	Goa	163495	74315	89180

1	2	3	4	5
31	Lakshadweep	5270	2674	2596
32	Kerala	4193393	1883595	2309798
33	Tamil Nadu	7509758	3661226	3848532
34	Puducherry	120436	53419	67017
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25424	14189	11235

Source: C-13 Single Year Age Returns by Residence and Sex : Census 2011

Statement-II

State-wise and gender-wise Projected Population of the elderly people (60+) for the year 2016, 2021 and 2026 (As on 1st March)

(in thousand)

Year India/State	2016			2021			2026		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
India	118099	58111	59986	143245	70595	72651	173183	84622	88560
Jammu and Kashmir	1108	579	530	1363	703	661	1661	842	819
Himachal Pradesh	813	389	424	953	453	501	1116	524	591
Punjab	3172	1607	1565	3814	1927	1886	4560	2279	2283
Uttarakhand	992	470	521	1171	551	620	1376	640	738
Haryana	2314	1174	1140	2863	1453	1410	3552	1786	1765
NCT of Delhi	1590	863	726	2130	1170	962	2804	1542	1262
Rajasthan	5973	2854	3120	7265	3483	3782	8832	4208	4623
Uttar Pradesh	16955	8580	8377	20370	10178	10190	24457	11987	12470
Bihar	8525	4398	4127	10365	5273	5091	12493	6224	6268
Assam	2453	1270	1183	3099	1608	1491	3920	2007	1913
West Bengal	9346	4761	4586	11571	5930	5643	14229	7228	7003
Jharkhand	2787	1450	1337	3456	1786	1670	4209	2140	2069
Odisha	4309	2087	2223	5185	2517	2668	6269	3017	3250
Chhattisgarh	2265	1041	1225	2729	1265	1464	3308	1535	1773
Madhya Pradesh	6054	2953	3101	7379	3633	3746	9105	4473	4632
Gujarat	6164	2968	3194	7688	3743	3945	9472	4624	4851
Maharashtra	11840	5752	6089	14247	7007	7239	17263	8483	8779
Andhra Pradesh	9240	4375	4866	11153	5319	5833	13396	6349	7047
Karnataka	6650	3203	3448	8075	3886	4188	9680	4595	5087
Kerala	4983	2250	2733	5834	2636	3198	6804	3054	3751
Tamil Nadu	8930	4303	4627	10506	5028	5478	12277	5799	6479
North-East States (Excluding Assam)	1268	655	613	1596	819	775	1985	1007	976

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections (based on Census 2001), National Commission on Population: May, 2016.

Assistance to FACT and HOCL

3123. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) in Kerala are facing acute financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance/package to FACT and HOCL in Kerala to improve their operation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the FACT has stopped manufacturing of ammonia and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) is facing financial crisis. FACT has incurred a net loss of Rs. 353.9 crore for the financial year 2012-13. During the period from 1st April, 2013 to 31st December, 2013, the net loss incurred by the company is estimated at Rs. 168 crore. The loss is attributable to various factors such as high cost of RLNG (Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas) without compensation, non-operation of Caprolactam plant and increased financing cost, etc. The Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) during the first half of the financial year 2013-14 (April to September, 2013) has incurred losses of about Rs. 81.66 crore. After the withdrawal of Anti-Dumping Duty on Phenol and Acetone from 2011, the company has been making losses as it had to sell its products below production cost in competition with the cheap imports being dumped in to India. Further the prices of raw materials like benzene have increased substantially, while increase in prices of the furnished products has been only marginal. These factors have also contributed to the worsening of financial performance of the company.

(c) and (d) Considering the accumulated losses and erosion of net-worth of FACT, a comprehensive financial relief package was recommended by BRPSE. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, a draft CCEA note has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultation before seeking the approval of CCEA. For HOCL, there is no proposal, so far.

(e) Yes, Madam. FACT has stopped manufacturing of ammonia on account of high cost of feed stock (Liquefied Natural Gas). The operations with Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) without suitable compensation is leading to heavy cash loss. Due to severe financial crisis, the company defaulted in payment to gas suppliers. Subsequently FACT has stopped manufacturing Ammonia, using high cost RLNG. For meeting the production of end products, FACT is procuring imported Ammonia.

Cyber Crimes

3124. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing incidents of cyber crimes in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and the number of arrests made during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the estimated losses suffered by the Government due to cyber crimes during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb cyber crimes in the country along with the international co-operation solicited in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) The States/UT-wise details of cases registered and person arrested under IT Act and Cyber crime under IPC Section during 2010-2012 are attached as Statement-I.

(c) As per the information provided by Reserve Bank of India, the total financial losses suffered are to the extent of Rs. 160 crores during the three years viz. 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto September, 2013).

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of cyber crime and for prosecuting the offenders through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of cyber crime and therefore has issued Advisories to the State Governments/UTs on 16th July, 2010 and 4th January, 2012, which is available in the website <http://www.mha.nic.in>. Besides, the Department of Information Technology, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Data Security Council of India and Cyber Forensic Labs and various universities are also taking various steps to curb cyber crimes. The efforts of the Government with regard to the fight against cyber crimes/cyber terrorism at the international level are attached as Statement-II.

Statement-I*Cases registered and Persons arrested under IT Act and related sections of IPC under Cyber Crime during 2010-2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	IT Act						Related Sections of IPC under Cyber Crime					
		Cases Registered			Persons Arrested			Cases Registered			Persons Arrested		
		2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105	349	429	81	242	170	66	23	25	126	25	69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	13	12	2	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	18	31	28	4	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	25	23	2	6	17	0	13	7	0	2	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	49	7	2	31	46	76	10	44	102	5
6.	Goa	15	16	30	2	4	10	1	2	2	0	2	3
7.	Gujarat	35	52	68	45	36	72	20	15	10	18	19	8
8.	Haryana	1	42	66	0	15	25	0	3	116	0	8	137
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17	12	20	20	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	14	35	2	3	17	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	8	10	0	9	8	0	25	25	0	43	3
12.	Kerala	153	151	412	95	34	66	23	9	25	22	5	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	148	227	269	105	135	151	8	18	43	4	5	24
14.	Karnataka	30	90	142	49	97	152	5	13	55	10	6	45
15.	Maharashtra	142	306	471	143	226	324	104	87	90	64	85	83
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	6	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	7	7	14	24	1	1	5	5	13	3	1	5
21.	Punjab	41	59	72	34	38	86	27	20	6	42	21	2
22.	Rajasthan	52	122	147	35	110	90	3	24	7	3	22	4
23.	Sikkim	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	52	37	39	44	43	33	25	8	2	17	11	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32	101	205	64	123	112	9	13	44	24	36	73
27.	Uttarakhand	10	6	4	11	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
28.	West Bengal	49	43	196	3	11	73	11	14	113	14	16	39
Total (States)		922	1725	2761	772	1161	1486	356	370	593	394	409	548
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	10	33	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	41	50	76	25	15	27	0	49	0	0	36	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	2	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTS)		44	66	115	27	23	36	0	52	0	0	37	1
Total (All-India)		966	1791	2876	799	1184	1522	358	422	601	394	446	549

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

The efforts of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology with regard to the fight against cyber crimes/cyber terrorism at the international level are as follows:—

Active participation in the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts (GGE)

Active participation in the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP) The Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP) is a “non-governmental (second track) process for dialogue on security issues in Asia Pacific.” There are currently twenty member committees of CSCAP (from Australia, Cambodia, Canada, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, North Korea, Papua New Guinea, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, United States of America, and Vietnam) and one observer (from the Pacific islands Forum).

Active participation in the deliberations of the UN Commission on crime prevention and criminal justice. Earlier, Ministry of Home Affairs along-with Ministry of External Affairs and Department of Information Technology has participated in First round of India-France Dialogue on Cyber issues held in Paris, France on 24th May, 2013.

In addition, Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT)-In has established security cooperation agreements in the form of MoUs with international security organisations to facilitate exchange of information related to latest cyber security threats and international best practices. CERT-In is a member of Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and Asia Pacific CERT (APCERT). At present such MoUs have been entered into with:—

- (a) Computer Emergency Response Team, US (US-CERT),
- (b) Japanese Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Centre (JP-CERT/CC)
- (c) National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) and Korean CERl (Kr CERT), South Korea,

(d) Computer Emergency Response Team, Mauritius (CERT Mauritius)

(e) Computer Emergency Response Team, Kazakhstan (CERT Kazakhstan)

Cotton Production

3125. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the practices of cotton farming in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cotton production in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any basic and strategic research on cotton to develop high yielding varieties and hybrids of cotton; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To improve the practices of cotton farming in the country including Gujarat, the Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) Nagpur and All India coordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCIP), Coimbatore of ICAR are conducting basic, strategic, applied research in the country to develop new varieties and production technologies in cotton.

This apart, since 2001-02 the Government of India is implementing Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton in 13 major cotton growing states including Gujarat. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided on various inputs like seeds, water-saving devices, bio-agents/bio-pesticides, integrated pest management, transfer of crop production and protection technologies through demonstrations, training of farmers through Farmers Field Schools (FFS), Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM), online pest

surveillance, Front Line Demonstrations etc; which are implemented by ICAR & SAU institutions and the State Governments.

(c) The details of cotton production in the country during last 3 years and current year is as under:—

States	Production of Cotton (Lakh bales)			
	2010- 12	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	53.00	49.00	73.50	68.00
Gujarat	104.00	120.00	87.25	105.00
Haryana	17.50	26.50	25.00	24.00
Karnataka	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00
Madhya Pradesh	20.00	20.00	22.00	18.00
Maharashtra	85.00	72.00	76.50	82.00
Odisha	2.50	3.25	4.00	3.50
Punjab	21.00	23.00	20.00	22.00
Rajasthan	9.00	13.35	13.00	10.00
Tamil Nadu	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00
Others	2.00	8.40	1.75	1.50
All India	330.00	352.00	340.00	353.00*

*1st Advance Estimate.

(d) and (e) Central Institute for Cotton Research, CICR Nagpur and SAUs are conducting research to develop high yielding varieties and hybrids of cotton.

As a result of the efforts of ICAR & SAUs, more than 200-250 varieties including hybrids have been developed for various agro climatic conditions of the country.

Transit Loss

3126. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether loss/damage of foodgrains during transit have been reported during the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the quantum and value of such losses reported during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to identify the persons responsible for such losses along with the action taken against them during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of loss/damage of foodgrains during transit during last and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Main reasons for transit losses during foodgrains movement are as follows:—

- (i) The bags undergo multiple handlings and workers use iron hooks. As a result the bags bleed and the losses occur.
- (ii) Due to driage of moisture.
- (iii) Due to spillage through holes of the wagons and flap doors.
- (iv) Lack of basic foodgrain handling infrastructure at railheads.
- (v) Pilferages during transshipment of stocks from Broad Gauge to Meter Gauge wagons.

(c) In each and every case of transit losses, action is taken by FCI to identify and initiate action against the persons responsible for such losses. Details of the action taken for the cases of transit loss during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto December, 2014) is as follows:—

Year	No. of cases where action has been taken against officers/officials for transit loss
2012-13	305
2013-14 (December 2014)	118

Statement-I*Transit Losses for the Year 2012-13 (Audited Figures)*

Quantity in MT, Value in Crore

Zone	Region	Wheat				Rice+Paddy (in terms of Rice)				Total (Wheat + Rice+Paddy)			
		Qty. Moved	Qty. Loss	% of loss	Value	Qty. Moved	Qty. Loss	% of loss	Value	Qty. Moved	Qty. Loss	% of loss	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
North	Punjab	30766	140.90	0.46	0.21	209841	1458	0.70	1.89	240607	1599	0.66	2.09
	Haryana	178229	168.59	0.09	0.25	112420	48	0.04	0.10	290649	216	0.07	0.35
	Uttar Pradesh	468810	1174.06	0.25	1.73	1280051	8675	0.68	17.47	1748861	9849	0.56	19.20
	Uttarakhand	244488	583.53	0.24	0.86	78656	57	0.07	0.12	323144	641	0.20	0.98
	Rajasthan	3927714	796.70	0.02	1.18	41004	85	0.21	0.17	3968718	882	0.02	1.35
	Jammu and Kashmir	503235	1157.91	0.23	1.71	789805	1580	0.20	3.23	1293040	2738	0.21	4.94
	Delhi	1120824	1014.95	0.09	1.50	162226	102	0.06	0.21	1283050	1117	0.09	1.71
	Himachal Pradesh	384487	68.55	0.02	0.10	234787	26	0.01	0.05	619274	95	0.02	0.16
	Total	6858553	5105.19	0.07	7.53	2908789	12032	0.41	23.23	9767342	17137	0.18	30.77
West	Maharashtra	3530565	13385.14	0.38	19.75	1766133	14596	0.83	29.52	5296698	27981	0.53	49.27
	Gujarat	3404347	11136.10	0.33	16.44	429314	2365	0.55	4.83	3833661	13501	0.35	21.27
	Madhya Pradesh	32233	-128.47	-0.40	-0.19	116534	627	0.54	1.28	148767	498	0.33	1.09
	Chhattisgarh	268325	1713.63	0.64	2.53	8475	202	2.38	0.40	276800	1915	0.69	2.93
	Total	7235470	26106.40	0.36	38.53	2320456	17789	0.77	36.03	9555926	43896	0.46	74.56
South	Andhra Pradesh	1378364	2787.24	0.20	4.11	1762996	6124	0.35	12.20	3141360	8911	0.28	16.31
	Karnataka	973181	3779.45	0.39	5.58	2108711	11018	0.52	22.49	3081892	14798	0.48	28.07
	Tamil Nadu	1039034	5225.59	0.24	3.73	3186835	16710	0.52	33.98	4225869	19236	0.46	37.71
	Kerala	55333	1583.13	0.29	2.34	1011330	5706	0.56	11.63	1564663	7289	0.47	13.97
	Total	3943912	10675.41	0.27	15.76	8069872	39559	0.49	80.31	12013784	50234	0.42	96.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
East	West Bengal	3401667	14274.74	0.42	21.07	245172	606	0.25	1.22	3646839	14880	0.41	22.28
	Odisha	1012628	4032.23	0.40	5.95	206783	597	0.29	1.19	1219411	4629	0.38	7.14
	Bihar	1134777	4645.65	0.41	6.86	1551048	7559	0.49	15.17	2685825	12205	0.45	22.02
	Jharkhand	3	0.01	0.33	0.00	1173609	8818	0.75	17.46	1173612	8818	0.75	17.46
Total		5549075	22952.63	0.41	33.87	3176612	17580	0.55	35.03	8725687	40532	0.46	68.91
North East	NEF Region	89987	1634.92	1.82	2.41	879267	20641	2.35	42.07	969254	22276	2.30	44.48
	Assam	620725	6658.38	1.07	9.83	2478682	26209	1.06	53.51	3099407	32868	1.06	63.33
	N&M Region	94299	916.57	0.97	1.35	449803	4089	0.91	8.33	544102	5006	0.92	9.69
	Arunachal Pradesh	9905	9.11	0.09	0.01	117264	181	0.15	0.37	127169	190	0.15	0.38
Total		814916	9218.98	1.13	13.61	3925016	51121	1.30	104.28	4739932	60340	1.27	117.88
Grand Total		24401926	74058.61	0.30	109.30	20400745	138080	0.68	278.88	44802671	212139	0.47	388.18

Note: (-) Indicates Grain.

Statement-II

Progressive Trend of Transit Losses for the Year 2013-14
(at the end of December, 2013)

Provisional Figures, Quantity in MT, Value in Rs. Crore

Zone	Region	Wheat				Rice				Total (Wheat + Rice)			
		Qty. Despatch	Qty. Loss	% of loss	Value	Qty. Despatch	Qty. Loss	% of loss	Value	Qty. Despatch	Qty. Loss	% of loss	Value
North	Punjab	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Haryana	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	2938345	16675	0.57	26.51	909570	7058	0.78	15.79	3847915	23733	0.62	42.30
	Uttarakhand	143787	658	0.46	1.05	33836	76	0.22	0.17	177623	734	0.41	1.22
	Rajasthan	1527616	1609	0.11	2.56	19794	21	0.11	0.05	1547410	1630	0.11	2.61
	Jammu and Kashmir	106314	805	0.76	1.28	215123	1818	0.85	4.07	321437	2623	0.82	5.35

	Delhi	199443	837	0.42	1.33	0	0	0.00	0.00	199443	837	0.42	1.33
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Total	4915505	20584	0.42	32.73	1178323	8973	0.76	20.08	6093828	29557	0.49	52.81
West	Maharashtra	1662596	6756	0.41	10.74	1685508	11719	0.70	26.22	3348104	18475	0.55	36.96
	Gujarat	2083196	7411	0.36	11.78	341365	2295	0.67	5.14	2424561	9706	0.40	16.92
	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Chhattisgarh	198662	1065	0.54	1.69	0	0	0.00	0.00	198662	1065	0.54	1.69
	Total	3944454	15232	0.39	24.22	2026873	14014	0.69	31.36	5971327	29246	0.49	55.58
South	Andhra Pradesh	725541	2840	0.39	4.52	1127984	5246	0.47	11.74	1853525	8086	0.44	16.26
	Karnataka	237807	1234	0.52	1.96	1872318	10758	0.57	24.07	2110125	11992	0.57	26.03
	Tamil Nadu	487301	1491	0.31	2.37	2575067	1160	0.45	26.09	3062368	13151	0.43	28.46
	Kerala	245273	766	0.31	1.22	920243	4638	0.50	10.38	1165516	5404	0.46	11.60
	Total	1695922	6331	0.37	10.07	6495612	32302	0.50	72.28	8191534	38633	0.47	82.35
East	West Bengal	1941263	8944	0.46	14.22	149247	837	0.56	1.87	2090510	9781	0.47	16.09
	Odisha	360447	2161	0.60	3.44	8233	45	0.55	0.10	368680	2206	0.60	3.54
	Bihar	1397093	6070	0.43	9.65	1193724	5493	0.46	12.29	2590817	11563	0.45	21.94
	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0.00	807874	5056	0.63	11.31	807874	5056	0.63	11.31
	Total	3698803	17175	0.46	27.31	2159078	11431	0.53	25.58	5857881	28606	0.49	52.89
North East	NEF Shillong	60330	443	0.73	0.70	482658	4060	0.84	9.08	542988	4503	0.83	9.78
	Assam	437780	5016	1.15	7.97	1230976	16448	1.34	36.80	1668756	21464	1.29	44.77
	N&M Dimapur	50640	303	0.60	0.48	191290	1492	0.78	3.34	241930	1795	0.74	3.82
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Total	548750	5762	1.05	9.16	1904924	22000	1.15	49.23	2453674	27762	1.13	58.39
	Grand Total	14803434	65084	0.44	103.47	13764810	88720	0.64	198.52	28568244	153804	0.54	301.99

Notes: (-) Indicates Gain, Value calculated at Acquisition Cost for 2013-14 (BE) @ Rs.1589.84 per Qtl. (Wheat) and Rs. 2237.65 per Qtl. (Rice)

Deaths Due to Stampede

3127. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of stampede reported in the country along with the number of persons killed/injured during the last three months, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the action taken against the responsible persons, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the financial assistance provided to the families of the victims of such stampedes during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per the information made available, for the last three months, an incident of stampede was reported on 18th January, 2014 in the Malabar Hills areas of Mumbai while paying last respects to Dr. Syendna Mohammed Burhanuddin, Head Priest of Dawoodi Bohra Muslim community wherein 18 persons were killed and 59 injured.

(b) to (d) Since responsibility for arrangements of Law and Order for such occasions entirely vests with the State Government, it is the State Government which takes up inquiry and further follow-up action in this regard. Further, it also provides medical assistance and other necessary relief to the persons/families affected in such incidents.

(e) A detailed advisory was issued to all State/UTs on 1.10.2008 making the States/UTs aware of the need to manage such gatherings and suggesting measures, such as allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temples/shrines/public places and other places with large footfalls at a particular time; proper access control procedure/system at every entry/exit point; establishing sound alert system; regular training of staff in evaluation procedures' etc. to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede in future. Further, on the basis of specific inputs received from security agencies, advisories are being issued from time to time.

Shortage of Railway Rakes

3128. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether railways continue to be the primary mode for inter-state movement of foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether the movement of foodgrains has been adversely affected due to the shortage of railway rakes provided during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the demand and supply of railway rakes to the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation etc. for this purpose during the said period along with its impact on the movement and availability of foodgrains; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that inter-state movement of foodgrains is not affected in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) During last three years and current year, there was a gap in the rakes demanded by FCI and rakes supplied by the Railways. However, the gap is narrowing over the years. The gap in demand and supply of rakes has not affected the supply of foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) etc. except in brief spells when rake supply was disrupted due to reasons like Bandh and natural calamities etc. Details of demand and supply of rakes by FCI are as follows:—

Financial Year	Demand of rakes by FCI	Supply of rakes by Railways	%
2010-11	13003	10607	82%
2011-12	13215	10969	83%
2012-13	13890	11778	85%*
2013-14 (upto January, 14)	10561	9375	89%*

*Includes PDS and Export

CWC is not involved in foodgrains movement.

(d) Government and FCI continuously monitor the inter-state foodgrains movement to ensure availability of foodgrains for TPDS. A joint co-ordination mechanism between Railways, FCI and Department of Food and Public Distribution has been set up to monitor rail movement on weekly basis. In addition, Co-ordination Committees have also been setup at regional and zonal levels to monitor foodgrain movement.

[Translation]

Low Cost Agricultural Technology

3129. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has developed low cost agricultural technology suitable for small holdings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the success achieved in the adoption of such technology by the farmers including small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Several low cost hand tools, implements and machines have been developed at Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal and cooperating centres of All India Coordinated Research Projects in State Agricultural Universities. The indicative list of such equipment along with brief details is given in the Statement. Some of these technologies have also been provided to farm machinery manufacturing industry to multiply and sell them.

(c) These equipment have been shown/demonstrated to the farmers under various outreach activities like On Farm Trials, Front Line Demonstrations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Kisan Melas, etc. and have been well received by them. A large number of prototypes have been supplied by Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering to different stakeholders during 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Statement

Low cost hand tools, implements and machines developed at CIAE, Bhopal and at the Centres of AICRPs based in CIAE

Hand ridger: Manually operated hand ridger is operated by two women workers, one for pulling and another for pushing and guiding. Its capacity is 330 m²/h.

Animal operated manure spreader: The manure spreader consists of hopper, agitator power transmission unit, slide plate and screw conveyor. Field capacity ranged from 0.22-0.30 ha/h. The draught varied from 560-981 N.

Fertilizer broadcaster: A woman can easily mount and dismount the refined broadcaster. Its capacity is 1.15 ha/h.

CIAE seed drill: CIAE seed drill is operated by two women workers, i.e. one for pulling using a rope and another for pushing and guiding. Its capacity is 430 m²/h.

Single row light weight animal drawn seed drill: A light weight single row seed drill weighing 13 kg was developed suitable for hill region. Its field capacity is 0.045 ha/h.

Naveen dibbler: This dibbler consists of jaw type seed placement device, cell type metering mechanism, lever type power transmission system for roller and jaws and seed box with delivery system. Its capacity is 150 m²/h.

Rotary dibbler: It is manually operated push type equipment for dibbling bold and medium size seeds in rows at uniform spacing in well prepared soil. Its capacity is 500 m²/h.

Four-row paddy drum seeder: It consists of drive wheels with lugs, drive shaft, hyperboloid shaped drums and swinging arm for pulling the seeder. Its capacity is 920 m²/h.

Animal drawn IGKV paddy drum seeder: Animal operated paddy drum seeder is suited for pre-germinated paddy seeds both under puddle and dry condition. Its draft varies from 600-900 N and field capacity, 0.29 to 0.21 ha/h.

Two-row rice transplanter: It is suitable for mat type nursery, 22 cm in width, 45 cm in length and thickness of soil of 1.5 cm. A worker walks backward for operation of the rice transplanter and pulls it after every stroke. Its capacity is 61 m²/h.

Single bullock equipment package for cultivation and carting: A package of single bullock implements consisting of a 750 mm blade harrow, 3 tyne cultivator, two row seed

drill and 600 mm intercultural blade hoe was developed for carrying out farm operations. Field capacity of blade harrow, 3 tyne cultivator and intercultural hoe was 0.17, 0.18 and 0.11 ha/h respectively.

Twin wheel hoe: Twin wheel hoe cuts and uproots weeds in field through push and pull action. Its capacity is 150 m²/h.

Improved sickle: It consists of serrated blade, ferrule and wooden handle. Its capacity is 150 m²/h.

Groundnut decorticator (sitting type): Groundnut decorticator is operated by a woman worker in sitting posture. The pods are fed in batches of 1.5 kg. so that oscillating arm can easily be operated. Its capacity is 30 kg/h.

Groundnut stripper: Stripping of pods is accomplished by drawing a handful of vines across the comb. Its capacity is 11 kg/h.

Tubular maize sheller: A cob is inserted into the sheller and by twisting action shelling is achieved. Its capacity is 27 kg/h.

Cono weeder: Cono weeder is operated in standing posture thus avoiding bending involved during uprooting of weeds by hands in traditional practice. Its capacity is 120 m²/h.

Multi-crop seed drill for paddy and pulses in rice-pulse based cropping system: Animal drawn multi-crop seed drill using cup feed metering mechanism has field capacity of 0.072 ha/h and draught of 560 N.

Sugarcane stripper: It is a hand tool for stripping of leaves and detopping of cane. Its capacity is 46 kg/h.

Pedal operated paddy thresher : This thresher consists of a cylinder with wooden/aluminium slats. The wire loops are embedded/ welded on these strips. The paddy bundles are threshed with hold-on method. Its capacity is 35 kg/h.

Fruit harvester: The manually operated fruit harvester consists of main body of PVC having cylindrical shape. Harvested fruit collects in a nylon net. Its capacity is 420 fruits/h.

Hanging type grain cleaner with sack holder: It consists of main frame, grading screen, draper rod, rubber grip etc. and is operated in oscillating mode. Its capacity is 225 kg/h.

Paddy winnower: Two women workers are required for operation of this machine, one woman operates the machine and other woman feeds the hopper and separates the cleaned grain. Its capacity is 242 kg/h.

Double reflector box type solar cooker: Double reflector box type solar cooker is provided with twin mirror reflector to add solar heat input and save cooking time. There are four cooking pots provided to keep food item for cooking. The cooking time of rice and pulses is 1.5-2.0 h.

Grain mill : It is an electrically operated equipment for grinding of cereals, coriander and pulses to produce grits/ flour powder. Its capacity is 10-20 kg/h.

Hand operated chaff cutter with safety devices: It is used for cutting the chaff into small pieces and provided with safety devices as per IS 7898. Dry or green fodder can be chopped.

Dal mill: It is used for dehusking and splitting of pigeon pea, black gram, green gram and lentil for conversion to Dal. Its capacity is 100 kg/h.

Cook stove: It has concentric grates made of perforated mild sheets and fuel is fed in the annular space and ignited. A double walled aluminium reflector having asbestos insulation is placed around the burning bed to prevent convection and radiation. On a charge of about 450 to 500 grams of fuel it can burn for one hour, which is sufficient for the cooking needs of a small family.

Tea plucker scissor type: Scissor type tea plucker has a capacity of 8.6 kg/h.

Rotary arecanut dehusker: It consists of the hopper, lead screw, cutting blade and handle. The teeth on the cutting plate peel off the husk and kernel ejected. Its capacity is 5 kg/h.

Solar Tent Dryer: It is a small, portable, low cost dryer for domestic applications, for small batches of 500 to 1000 g. The drying efficiency varies between 18-25%.

Low Height tunnel solar dryer: It is a modular semi-continuous type dryer and the produce is not directly exposed to sun. Batch drying ranging from 15 to 2000 kg. can be carried out depending upon size of dryer. Drying efficiency ranges between 30 to 50%.

Parabolic solar concentrator for milk pasteurization: Parabolic solar concentrator has 10 l/batch capacity at 63°C in 95 minutes. Its efficiency is 32 per cent at average solar insolation of 672 W/m². The quality of the pasteurized milk is comparable with conventional pasteurization units.

Poly house type fish drying system: The capacity of the dryer is 15-20 kg. small to medium sized (10-15 cm long) marine fishes. The effective drying time is 12 h. (2 days) for moisture reduction from 65 to 14% (wb). Yield of dried fish ranged from 40-49%.

[English]

Organic Farming

3130. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI O.S. MANIAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to develop the cultivation of different crops as well as pulses under organic farming to improve soil health degenerated due to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the area under organic farming and the estimated production and value of organic cash and food crops grown in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government provides financial assistance for promotion of organic farming under the National Horticulture Mission in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of financial assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government on suggested ways and means by some Non-Governmental Organisations to improve soil health and organic farming in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Network Project on Organic Farming is developing package of practices of different crops and cropping systems under Organic Farming in different agro-ecological regions of the country. The project is running in 13 co-operating centres including State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) spread over 12 States. Organic farming package of practices for 14 crops namely basmati rice, rainfed wheat, maize, redgram, chickpea, soybean, groundnut, mustard, Isabgol, black pepper, ginger, tomato, cabbage and cauliflower have been developed. State wise area and production of certified organic products (including forest produce) during last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-IA and IB.

(c) and (d) Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), subsidy is provided for adoption of organic farming @ 50% of the maximum permissible cost of Rs. 20,000/ha for a maximum area of 4 ha per beneficiary. The programme is linked with organic certification. Subsidy under organic certification is project based, which is Rs.5.00 lakh for a cluster of 50 ha. For setting up of vermi-compost units, assistance is provided @ 50% of cost of Rs.60,000/unit. Details of financial assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Funding to NGOs for promotion of organic farming has been discontinued since 2010.

Statement-I(A)

State-wise area in ha under Organic Certification (Including Wild Harvest)

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	44395.67	14350.72	47456.77	7909.13
Arunachal Pradesh	1897.27	243.00	520.43	231.49
Assam	6223.12	2047.33	2048.27	2299.21

1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	334.68	0	321.28
Bihar	1096.30	1303.62	188.60	9351.95
Chhattisgarh	29084.97	8448.94	29970.60	98817.31
Delhi	12734.36	265.82	100238.70	58.4
Goa	13175.72	13303.70	153684.60	8290.6
Gujarat	102488.40	48518.91	41978.94	47775.62
Haryana	21951.60	14763.61	17442.36	7562.16
Himachal Pradesh	683697.85	631901.99	933798.20	1364655.50
Jammu and Kashmir	32687.11	776.48	26834.26	30121.14
Jharkhand	100.00	24300.00	29794.42	35889.94
Karnataka	121507.56	88728.64	118739.70	84607.82
Kerala	15372.62	6597.65	15790.49	10568.40
Lakshadweep	0	12.13	891.93	350.68
Madhya Pradesh	2829249	2866571.88	432129.50	2582439.75
Maharashtra	35449.98	177345.48	245339.30	74409.92
Manipur	10871.30	2792.03	1296.91	11.25
Meghalaya	2254.12	2419.67	288.23	3580.49
Mizoram	38674.62	12544.13	7023.97	1182.00
Nagaland	29715.28	1603.54	7762.60	9771.96
Odisha	92452.47	24417.55	43868.18	21079.31
Punjab	5264.23	6025.78	927.28	1601.47
Rajasthan	260827.88	217712.19	222319.10	483292.33
Sikkim	7393.09	1726.34	25716.55	46560.40
Tamil Nadu	78442.90	34878.09	38554.33	3525397
Tripura	281.06	348.39	4.05	209.72
Uttar Pradesh	26567.68	111644.83	2593821	170353.91
Uttarakhand	33181.30	105465.98	122880.60	71305.35
West Bengal	14861.22	6125.72	19095.55	1279.41
Total	4551899	4427519	5550405	5211142

(Source: Data provided by APEDA Accredited Certified Agencies in Trace net).

Statement-I(B)*State-wise Production of Certified Organic Products (Including Forest Produce)*

States	Production (Wild + Organic) MT	Production (Wild + Organic) MT	Production (Cultivable production) MT	Production (Wild + Organic) MT
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	11129.24	59470.76	3658.43	5935.626
Arunachal Pradesh	710.02	2127.29	—	60.622
Assam	2328.89	14716.95	1200.20	4832.723
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	4189.10	—	—
Bihar	410.27	15153.35	—	—
Chhattisgarh	1278.76	1695.82	3153.66	3811.683
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Delhi	4765.60	2172.26	—	—
Goa	2765.91	28262.50	156.65	2547.619
Gujarat	26386.80	191667.84	9859.58	37943.994
Haryana	3275.85	119789.39	1731.57	3353.171
Himachal Pradesh	237105.14	74973.30	472.43	169.616
Jammu and Kashmir	12232.56	10382.95	3513.68	5139.394
Karnataka	45472.00	220901.31	10324.01	322466.465
Kerala	5752.93	58177.29	12277.72	5784.102
Lakshadweep	0.00	22.55	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	164694.54	1220809.58	83404.75	425923.866
Jharkhand	37.42	0.00	—	—
Maharashtra	53496.16	694275.26	211740.81	271098.436
Manipur	4068.39	19239.25	3.11	28
Meghalaya	843.56	15674.64	9654.38	1771.28
Mizoram	14473.28	177509.02	—	—
Nagaland	11120.41	6627.47	560.00	—
Odisha	62391.68	166183.41	4438.42	48750.489
Punjab	1970.04	68177.83	—	880.123
Rajasthan	23612.61	265341.01	138635.84	95949.276

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	2766.73	5174.44	4121.78	—
Tamil Nadu	23847.43	41640.73	19797.66	17516.162
Tripura	105.18	527.25	—	36.919
Uttar Pradesh	970832.69	294156.10	27526.75	4797.892
Uttarakhand	10030.05	79765.04	22439.79	29011.386
West Bengal	5561.54	28393.48	3159.97	10738.465
			571831.19 +119195.12 (Wild collection)	10738.465
Total Production in MT	1703465.70	3887197.19	691026.316	1341547.31

(Source: Data provided by APEDA Accredited Certified Agencies in Tracenet).

Statement-II

*Details of financial assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year,
State-wise for adoption of organic farming under National Horticulture Mission (NHM)*

State	Assistance provided during			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	40.86	00.00	00.00	00.00
Bihar	103.25	43.42	00.00	00.00
Chhattisgarh	103.60	79.50	00.00	36.00
Goa	03.07	00.00	00.00	00.00
Gujarat	240.00	60.00	00.00	20.00
Jharkhand	09.17	06.79	118.40	82.00
Kerala	19.23	59.50	06.40	00.00
Madhya Pradesh	00.11	00.00	00.00	00.00
Maharashtra	14.43	00.00	08.25	00.00
Odisha	00.00	32.86	258.23	200.00
Rajasthan	16.55	197.68	78.50	00.63
Tamil Nadu	16.00	00.00	00.00	34.00
West Bengal	00.00	54.58	00.00	00.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00.00	00.00	1.40	00.00
Total	566.27	534.33	471.18	372.63

[Translation]

Policy for Food Processing Industries

3131. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to formulate food processing industry policy for their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States which have formulated their own food processing industry policy and the quantum of financial assistance provide to each State during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries with an intention to make concerted efforts for growth and development of food processing sector, is encouraging the State Governments to frame Food Processing Policies aiming at creating rural infrastructure, raising level of food processing, generating farm level employment and creating overall enabling environment keeping in view the requirements of the States.

(c) The States of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have formulated State Food Processing Policies. The States of Punjab, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha are having food processing policy as a part of their Industrial Policy. No financial assistance is provided by the Union Government to the States for formulating or implementing their food processing policy.

[English]

Illegal Selling of Coal in Open Market

3132. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints/representations received from Members of Parliament and general public regarding illegal selling of coal in open markets at higher rates from captive coal blocks by private companies including M/s JSPL, during each of the last 3 years and the current year, company and State-wise;

(b) whether such practice has resulted in a loss to the Government exchequer;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period, company-wise; and

(d) the punitive action taken by the Government against the guilty companies including M/s JSPL in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Co-ordination between Security Forces

3133. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is exploring options to integrate communications between the army and Jammu and Kashmir Police for transmitting terrorist alerts in real time to prevent September, 2013 Samba type terrorist attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the personnel responsible for ineffective coordination between security forces concerned in the said terrorist attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India in coordination with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have initiated several measures to enhance the communication channel between the Army and other security forces of Central Government and the State Government for transmitting the terrorist alerts in a real time to meet any such future exigencies like the one happened on September 26, 2013 at Army Camp, Samba and Police Station, Hiranagar in the District Kathua, Jammu and Kashmir. The measures include strengthening of security apparatus and further fine tuning them, preparation of Standard Operating Procedures to meet such contingencies, strengthening and institutionalizing the communication system, sharing the contact details with different forces at operational level, measures to further plug the possible infiltration routes, dissemination of exchange of information and intelligence at State, District and Sub-divisional level etc.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Utilisation of Funds by NGOs

3134. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs) which have received funds from abroad during each of the last three years and the current year, State and country-wise;

(b) whether foreign funds received by such NGOs/VOs are allegedly being misused in the absence of strict monitoring of receipt and utilisation of such funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to monitor the functioning of NGOs and utilisation of funds by such NGOs/VOs as well as scrutiny of their accounts and records;

(d) the steps taken for ensuring filing of annual returns by NGOs/VOs and the number of NGOs/VOs which have not furnished their annual returns as per the prescribed rules along with the action taken against them, State-wise; and

(e) the detail of the limit fixed for receiving foreign funds by NGOs/VOs and the cases of violation of guidelines by NGOs/VOs that have been referred to the law enforcement agencies along with the action taken against such NGOs/VOs, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per records available in Ministry, 23063, 22710 and 16557 NGOs received foreign contribution for the years 2010-11, 2011-2012 and 2012-13 respectively. State-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Compiled data of Country-wise details is not readily available.

(b) and (c) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Governmental Organizations in the country in terms of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Government undertakes random scrutiny of Returns furnished by the

registered FCRA associations and those granted prior permission to receive foreign contribution. Besides this, inputs from field agencies or complaints against associations are also received. These are examined and wherever required, inspection of accounts and records of such associations is undertaken. Twenty Four cases of violation have been referred to CBI and 10 cases have been referred to State Police for investigation and prosecution as given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively.

(d) As per the laid down procedure, the associations, whose annual return in the prescribed proforma are not received within the stipulated time are issued Show Cause Notice. After stipulated time, association has to pay compounding penalty as per Notification SO 1070 E dated 26.04.2013. After giving them reasonable opportunity, violation if proved, action to cancel their registration is initiated. In 2011-12, registrations of 4138 associations under FCRA were cancelled due to non-submission of Annual Returns for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09. State-wise data of cancelled NGOs is enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) There is no limit fixed for receipt of foreign contribution by associations registered under FCRA 2010. Twenty four cases of violation have been referred to CBI and 10 cases have been referred to State Police for investigation and prosecution.

Statement-I

FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block
Year: 2010-2011

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
Delhi	1461	201715517146.43
Tamil Nadu	3423	15587039932.12
Andhra Pradesh	2717	11790276861.61
Karnataka	1640	10020096972.34
Maharashtra	2103	9154053856.78
Kerala	1676	8814476926.80
West Bengal	2038	6520492200.02
Gujarat	1150	3638218255.15

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	1239	2574085731.69
Odisha	1324	2123693779.60
Madhya Pradesh	467	1455495900.11
Bihar	839	1441093101.72
Rajasthan	437	1421131908.03
Jharkhand	454	1346298948.52
Himachal Pradesh	106	1287461006.70
Uttarakhand	282	1167189949.35
Punjab	125	872365819.62
Assam	255	862707218.50
Chhattisgarh	230	572454881.60
Manipur	324	463343514.67
Meghalaya	126	407067498.00
Jammu and Kashmir	94	385663066.33
Pondicherry	80	305260537.43
Nagaland	97	238167723.61
Haryana	119	223019790.20
Goa	101	187495646.10
Chandigarh	47	127863892.38
Arunachal Pradesh	21	99654850.20
Tripura	24	74912841.64
Sikkim	10	64160788.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	62791088.24
Mizoram	30	50044472.63
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	16533876.00
Daman and Diu	1	294153.00
Total	23063	103537424135.12

*FC-6 Returns Reported List for the block
Year: 2011-2012*

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
Delhi	1482	22857549759.55
Tamil Nadu	3341	17047614536.85
Andhra Pradesh	2528	12585226171.93
Maharashtra	2059	11073931179.66
Karnataka	1657	11010908753.38
Kerala	1650	10295170852.75
West Bengal	2065	7266616719.61
Gujarat	1075	3843249535.58
Uttar Pradesh	1231	2650107463.45
Odisha	1323	2402319412.16
Bihar	838	1793122368.82
Madhya Pradesh	473	1547493703.80
Rajasthan	441	1451429543.89
Jharkhand	456	1438156809.29
Himachal Pradesh	112	1251812839.24
Assam	259	1203745688.24
Uttarakhand	284	1195623656.67
Punjab	139	1025725793.89
Chhattisgarh	233	626915457.54
Meghalaya	134	527808370.93
Manipur	283	462437772.05
Puducherry	84	357661816.48
Jammu and Kashmir	102	341516269.06
Nagaland	86	282647426.21
Haryana	116	249503501.25
Goa	84	190400533.20

1	2	3
Chandigarh	51	128086723.17
Sikkim	15	95724355.00
Arunachal Pradesh	27	91117442.49
Tripura	28	79580347.23
Mizoram	31	58644648.57
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	49857830.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	13268346.00
Daman and Diu	1	110000.55
Total	22710	115495085628.82

*FC-6 Returns Reported (till date) for the block
Year: 2012-2013*

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
Delhi	1089	22307699406.41
Tamil Nadu	2507	16015024178.19
Andhra Pradesh	1773	11280661105.00
Karnataka	1353	11016557249.06
Maharashtra	1443	10338645381.69
Kerala	1481	8456592314.49
West Bengal	1508	7020977338.82
Gujarat	763	3961887954.82
Odisha	944	2094561270.31
Uttar Pradesh	725	2059990662.00
Himachal Pradesh	75	1725119197.28
Madhya Pradesh	333	1611799185.18
Rajasthan	299	1362721672.37
Jharkhand	374	1357512943.86
Bihar	486	1330820060.43

1	2	3
Assam	200	1084397280.77
Punjab	105	1046465106.17
Uttarakhand	213	1041258786.05
Chhattisgarh	190	531349747.70
Meghalaya	94	482177239.85
Manipur	199	432396294.55
Nagaland	46	406194546.28
Jammu and Kashmir	75	293871959.80
Puducherry	63	246199582.66
Goa	45	167348814.96
Chandigarh	26	142742786.26
Haryana	76	119705034.66
Tripura	17	83692542.32
Arunachal Pradesh	16	74002397.10
Mizoram	21	42660290.31
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	40352379.78
Sikkim	10	34858494.16
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	6905671.32
Daman and Diu	1	10000.00
Total	16557	108217158874.61

Statement-II

State-wise FCRA Cancelled NGOs

Sl.No.	State	Nos. of NGO
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
3.	Assam	4

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Bihar	20	18.	Maharashtra	352
5.	Chandigarh	6	19.	Manipur	128
6.	Chhattisgarh	7	20.	Meghalaya	9
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	21.	Mizoram	2
8.	Delhi	299	22.	Nagaland	35
9.	Goa	10	23.	Odisha	160
10.	Gujarat	158	24.	Puducherry	6
11.	Haryana	21	25.	Punjab	7
12.	Himachal Pradesh	23	26.	Rajasthan	110
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	27.	Tamil Nadu	794
14.	Jharkhand	9	28.	Uttar Pradesh	72
15.	Karnataka	296	29.	Uttarakhand	2
16.	Kerala	450	30.	West Bengal	384
17.	Madhya Pradesh	92		Total	4138

Statement-III*Status report in respect of CBI cases***Pending Cases**

Sl.No.	Name of the Association	Status
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu Muslim Muneetra Kazagham, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Charge sheet was filed on 27.01.2004 for receiving foreign contribution of Rs. 1.54 crore. The case is pending trial.
2.	Reach in the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu	Charge sheet was filed on 29.12.2007 for receiving foreign contribution of Rs. 59.52 lakh. The case is pending trial.
3.	Abul Kalam Azad Islamic Awakening Centre, New Delhi	Charge sheet was filed on 25.04.2006. Charges were framed against the accused persons by the court on 11.12.2006. However, both the accused persons challenged the framing of charges in the High Court and the High Court has stayed the proceeding.
4.	Khawaja Khushal Charitable Trust, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh	Charge sheet has been filed on 19.11.2009 in the court of Special Magistrate CBI, Ghaziabad.
5.	Shri Arvind Khanna, ex-MLA, Punjab	Charge sheet has been filed on 14.12.2010 for receiving foreign contribution in violation of the Act. The case is under trial.

1	2	3
6.	Anjumane Hussamia Educational Association, Hyderabad	Charge sheet was filed on 30.04.2003. The case is under trial.
7.	Pragathi Orphan Home, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	Charge sheet was filed on 17.01.2002. The case is under trial.
8.	Aware, Andhra Pradesh and private persons	Charge sheet was filed on 31.12.2003. The case is at pre-charge stage.
9.	Vishwa Dharmayatan Trust, New Delhi	Charge sheet was filed on 30.04.1998.
10.	Shri Ratnesh Khandelwal and 9 others, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Charge sheet was filed on 22.05.1989. The case is at pre-charge stage.
11.	Shri Prakas C. Bhatt and 4 others, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Charge sheet was filed on 19.12.1996. The case is listed for cross examination of witnesses after framing of charge.
12.	Harpawat Charitable Trust, Udaipur, Rajasthan	The case has been referred to CBI on 08.06.2011 for investigating the matter.
13.	Calcutta Urban Service, Kolkata	The case has been referred to CBI on 08.06.2011 for investigating the matter.
14.	Heritage Foundation, Village-Badhwar, Bye pass Road, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	The case has been referred to CBI on 14.09.2011 for investigating the matter.
15.	Dhe Chen Chokhor Kagyupa Monastery, Clement Town, Dehradun	The case has been referred to CBI on 13.09.2011 for investigation the association for receipt & utilisation of foreign contribution without permission.
16.	Agape Helping Ministries, 80-24-4/1, Jayasri Gardens, A.V.A. road, Rajahmundry, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.	The case has been referred to CBI on 28.09.2011 for investigating the matter. CBI has referred back the matter to MHA.
17.	IGEP Foundation, C 3A/86C, Janakpuri, New Delhi	The case has been compounded and CBI is filing closure report in the Court.
18.	Samast Muslim Khalifa Sunnatwal Jamat Navsari, 1/1057, Char Pul Road, Navsari, Gujarat-396445	The case has been referred to CBI on 28.11.2011 for investigating the matter.
19.	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Madhya Pradesh, Luther Bhawan, Post Box No. 30, Chhindwara-480001	The case has been referred to CBI on 29.11.2011 for investigating the matter.
20.	Christian Outreach Centre, Rayadupalem, Kakinada-5, Andhra Pradesh	The case has been referred to CBI on 03.02.2012 for investigation in this regard.
	Christian Outreach Ministries Properties Trust, H. No. 11-6-23, Laximpur, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	
	Christian Outreach Ministries, H. No. 11-6-23, Laximpur, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	

1	2	3
21.	Tuticorin Diocese Association, Tuticorin	The case was referred to CBI on 07.02.2012 investigating the matter. CBI has referred back the matter to MHA. The inspection of the accounts of association has been carried out by the team of CCA (Home) in July, 2012. The inspection report has been received from CCA (Home). The FCRA registration in respect of Tuticorin Diocese Association, Tuticorin has been suspended for 180 days on 25/9/2012.
22.	Rural Uplift Centre, Nagercoil	The case has been referred to CBI on 25.06.2012 for investigation into the accounting irregularities/diversion of funds/misutilisation. However, CBI communicated to this Ministry that complaint made against the association was enquired by them and they have found no justification to conduct further probe in the matter.
23.	PIMS Medical and Education Charitable Society, Jalandhar, Punjab	The case has been referred to CBI for investigating the matter.
24.	Indian Development Group (India Chapter), Post Box No. 311, Gandhi Bhavan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	CBI has requested MHA to submit the reference alongwith complete information.

Statement-IV

Cases given to State Police

Pending Cases

Sl.No.	Name of the Association	Status
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan Harvest Ministries, Door No. 4/56, Anil Illarn 5th Cross Street, Shanthi Nagar, Palayamkottai, Thirunelveli, Tamil Nadu-627002/ Door No. 15C, Opposite to World Gymn, Ratnada Subji Mandi, Jaipur, Rajasthan-342011	Case referred to DG&IG of Police, Rajasthan with copy to DG&IG of Police, Tamil Nadu.
2.	Matsyagandhi Mahila Welfare Association, Appu Ghar Fishermans Colony, Visakhapatnam (U), Andhra Pradesh	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Andhra Pradesh on 16.11.2011.
3.	Madrassa Jamiyad Ravatul-e-Hat, Porbandar Bye Pass Road, New Micro Town, District-Mongrol, Junagadh-362225, Gujarat	Case referred to Secretary (Home), Gujarat on 28.11.2011.
4.	Mount View Academy, Madurai and Research International Education and Social Welfare Trust, Kodimangalam, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 05.12.2011.

1

2

3

5.	Bharatiya Cattle Resource Development, New Delhi	Case was originally referred to CBI on 11.07.2011 for prosecuting the association for misappropriation of foreign contribution. The case was returned by CBI. Thereafter, the case was referred to Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 09.01.2012.
6.	Good Vision, Kanyakumari	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 07.02.2012.
7.	Trust for Rural Uplift and Education, Tirunelveli	Case referred to Principal Secretary (Home), Tamil Nadu on 07.02.2012.
8.	AID India, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to DGP, Tamil Nadu on 26.06.2012 for lodging criminal case.
9.	Saccer, Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to DGP, Tamil Nadu on 28.06.2012 for lodging criminal case.
10.	Centre for Promotion of Social Concern, Tamil Nadu	Case referred to ADG Police, Tamil Nadu on July, 2012

[Translation]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

3135. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise and location-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up more KVKs in various States of the country and if so, the details thereof, location and State-wise;
- (c) whether the functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras is being monitored/ reviewed in the country;
- (d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (e) the details of the achievements made by these Kendras and its impact on agricultural production during the said period, State/UT-wise; and
- (f) the funds likely to be allocated by the Government during the 12th Plan Period, State-wise and the future plan chalked out in the Eighth National Conference in KVK, 2013 held recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) There are 637 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in the country. The State-wise number and location/names of districts with KVKs are given in the Statement-I.

(b) The Government had approved for establishment of 667 KVKs till XI Plan, out of which 30 KVKs are remained to be set-up during XII Plan. The State-wise names of the approved remaining 30 districts for setting up of new KVKs are given in the Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

The details of monitoring and review mechanism of Krishi Vigyan Kendras include holding of Scientific Advisory Committee meetings, Annual Zonal Workshops, mid-term review workshops, Activity Specific Training-cum-Workshops, Annual National Conference of KVKs, and visits to KVKs by the Officers of Zonal Project Directorates, Directorates of Extension Education of Agricultural Universities and ICAR Headquarters. The ICAR also reviews the KVK activities by constituting Quinquennial Review Team (QRT). The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The outcome based on monitoring and review activities undertaken includes development and execution of improved and need based annual action plans; compilation

of technology inventories, preparation of technology manuals, books, bulletins and extension literature in print and electronic form; development and organization of programmes for capacity building and technology backstopping; human resource development and knowledge empowerment; and sharing of innovative models and experiences of technology application mechanisms. The State/UT-wise details on outcome during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) The State/UT-wise achievements made by these Kendras on the main activities during the last three years

and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-V. The impact on agricultural production is a function of many factors. Moreover, a number of programmes and organizations including KVKs are working in the States. Therefore, it is difficult to specify and delineate the impact of KVKs on agricultural production in different States.

(f) The State-wise funds likely to be allocated by the Government during the 12th Plan Period are given in the enclosed Statement-VI and the action points for future plan emerged during the Eight National Conference on KVK, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-VII.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise details of the districts with KVKs

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of KVKs	Name of districts with KVK
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	Port Blair, Nicobar, North and Middle Andaman (Mayabunder)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34	Ananthpur, West Godavari, Warangal, Shrikakulam, Vizianagaram, Kadapa, Krishna, Nellore, Adilabad, Prakasham, Khammam, Nizamabad, East Godavari, Ranga Reddy, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Medak, Guntur, Ananthpur (2), Kurnool (2), Mahboob nagar (2), East Godavari (2), Nalgonda (2), Warangal (2), West Godavari (2), Karim Nagar (2), Guntur, Prakasam, Chittoor, Krishna
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	West Siang, West Kameng, Tirap, Lower Dibang Valley, Lower Subansiri, Papumpare, Upper Siang, East Kameng, Tawang, Lohit, Upper Subansiri, East Siang, Changlang, Anjaw.
4.	Assam	22	Sonitpur, Cachar, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup, North Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Tinsukia, Karimganj, Dhubri, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Darrang, Jorhat, Goalpara, Hailakandi, Udalguri
5.	Bihar	38	Munger, Darbhanga, Vaishali, Begusarai, Saharsa, Nalanda, Banka, Patna, Sheikhpura, Muzaffarpur, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Rohtas, Araria, Purnea, Katihar, Samastipur, Siwan, West Champaran, Jahanabad, Saran, Supaul, Gaya, Sheohar, Aurangabad, Lakhisarai, East Champaran, Kishanganj, Gopalganj, Buxar, Bhojpur, Nawadah, Kaimur, Jamui, Madhubani, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Arwal

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	20	Bilaspur, Surguja, Durg, Bastar, Raipur, Janjgir-Champa, Raigarh, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur, Kanker, Kavardha, Korea, Rajnandgaon, Narayanpur, Bijapur, Raipur, Sarguja
7.	Delhi	1	Ujwa (New Delhi)
8.	Goa	2	North Goa, South Goa
9.	Gujarat	28	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dahod, Anand, Ahmedabad, Dang, Surat, Navsari, Narmada, Amreli, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar, Valsad, Kheda, Panchmahal, Mehsana, Bharuch, Vadodara, Patan, Kuchchh, Kuchchh (2), Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Tapi, Rajkot(2)
10	Haryana	18	Panipat, Kaithal, Jind, Hisar, Kurukshetra, Faridabad, Yamunanagar, Sonipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Mahendergarh, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Karnal, Gurgaon, Ambala, Rewari
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	Kullu, Una, Mandi, Sirmaur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Lahaul and Spiti, Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Chamba, Shimla, Solan
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	Jammu, Rajouri, Doda, Udhampur, Poonch, Leh, Pulwama, Srinagar, Gandarabal, Budgam, Kargil, Baramulla, Kupwara, Anantnag, Kathua, Kulgam, Shopian, Leh(2), Bandipura
13.	Jharkhand	23	West Singhbhum, Dumka, Palamau, Pakur, Lohardanga, Giridih, Bokaro, East Singhbhum, Sahibganj, Chatra, Garwah, Dhanbad, Simdega, Latehar, Jamtara, Koderma, Deoghar, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Gumla, Godda, Seraikela, Khunti
14.	Karnataka	31	Raichur, Haveri, Bidar, Dharwad, Koppal, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada, Bagalkot, Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Chamrajanagar, Kolar, Bangalore Rural, Kodagu, Mysore, Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere, Ramanagram, Tumkur, Dakshin Kannada, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Chikkaballapur
15.	Kerala	14	Palghat, Kollam, Wynad, Kottayam, Kannur, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kasaragode, Alleppey, Emakulam, Kozhikode (Calicut), Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Pathanamthitta
16.	Lakshadweep	1	Kiltab Island Lakshadweep

1	2	3	4
17.	Madhya Pradesh	47	Chhindwara, Jhabua, Sidhi, Shahdol, Khandwa, Tikamgarh, Seoni, Bhind, Rajgarh, Guna, Balaghat, Betul, Panna, Dhar, Dindori, Gwalior, Rewa, Hoshangabad, Morena, Sagar, Khargone, Shajapur,, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Jabalpur, Harda, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Dewas, Padaria, Chatarpur, Shivpuri, Neemuch, Mandla, Badwani, Umaria, Sheopur, Datia, Bhopal, Ratlam, Vidisha, Satna, Indore, Sehore, Raisen, Burhanpur, Ashoknagar
18.	Maharashtra	44	Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Gondia, Godchiroli, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Raigarh, Dhule, Nagpur, Nashik, Parbhani, Kolhapur, Buldana(1), Amaravathi(1), Amaravathi (2), Nanded, Solapur, Washim, Sindhudurg, Thane, Jalgaon, Beed(1), Satara, Pune, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Jalna, Hingoli, Nandurbar, Latur, Pune (2), Jalgaon, Akola, Satara (2), Beed (2), Buldana (2), Ahmednagar (2), Solapur (2), Nashik (2), Nanded (2), Auragabad (2)
19.	Manipur	9	Imphal West, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Chandel, Senapati, Bishnupur, Imphal East, Thoubal, Ukhrul
20.	Meghalaya	5	West Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi, Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills
21.	Mizoram	8	West Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi, Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills
22.	Nagaland	9	Dimapur, Medziphema, Wokha, Mokokchung, Kohima, Tuensang, Mon, Zunheboto, Laongleng
23.	Odisha	33	Koraput, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Balasore, Gnjam, Bargarh, Kandhamal (Phulbani), Kalahandi, Jaipur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Bhadrak, Nabarangpur, Sundergarh, Sundergarh, Nayagarh, Sambalpur, Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati, Rayagada, Nuapada, Boudh, Mayurbhanj, Sonapur, Malkangiri, Deogargh, Jharsuguda, Puri, Cuttack, Khurda, Mayurbhanj (2), Ganjam (2), Sundergerh (2)
24.	Puducherry	3	Karaikal, Pudducherry, Yanam
25.	Punjab	20	Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Bathinda, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Kapurthala, Sangrur, Nawanshahar, Roopnagar, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Muktsar, Fatehgargh Sahib, Moga, Jalandhar, Mansa, Tarantaran, Barnala, Sahaibjada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)

1	2	3	4
26.	Rajasthan	42	Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Dhoulpur, Sikar, Jalore, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Karauli, Dungarpur, Banswara, Baran, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Pali, Tonk, Jaipur, Udaipur, Churu, Barmer, Hanumangarh, Banner (2), Nagaur (2), Bikaner (2), Jodhpur (2), Churu (2), Jaipur (2), Jaisaimer (2), Alwar (2), Hanumangarh (2), Pratapgarh
27.	Sikkim	4	East Sikkim, North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim
28.	Tamil Nadu	30	Salem, Cuddalore, Virudhachalam, Trichirappali, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Villupuram, Vellore, Thiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Virudhunagar, Dharmapuri, Kancheepuram, Shivagangai, Namakkal, Dindigul, Coimbatore, Theni, Nilgiris, Tiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Thanjavur, Tuticorin, Karur, Ariyalur
29.	Tripura	4	West Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai, North Tripura
30.	Uttar Pradesh	68	Sahajahanpur, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Badaun, Ghaziabad, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Pilibhit, Baghpat, Moradabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bahraich, Ballia, Mau, Varanasi, Basti, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Sonbhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Azamgarh, Barabanki, Jaunpur, Chandauli, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Mathura, Jhansi, Rai Bareilly, Fatehpur, Aligarh, Kanpur (Dehat), Mainpuri, Mahoba, Etawah, Kannauj, Firozabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Kushinagar, Etah, Agra, Allahabad, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Mirzapur, Bulandshahar, Sultanpur, Gonda, Chitrakoot, Unnao, Pratapgarh, Gazipur, Sidhauri, Kaushambi, Auraiya, Deoria, Mahamayanagar, Banda, Ambedkar Nagar, Sitapur
31.	Uttarakhand	13	Champavat, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Chamoli, Haridwar, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Rudra Prayag, Udham Singh Nagar, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Uttarakashi, Bageshwar
32.	West Bengal	18	Darjeeling, Coochbehar, Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur, Howrah, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, West Midnapur, Purulia, Burdhan, Birbhum, Bankura, South 24 Parganas
Total		637	

Statement-II

State/Union Territory-wise list of 30 districts, where new KVKs are proposed to be set up

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	KVK to be established in XII Plan in the newly created District approved during XI Plan	Additional KVK to be established in XII Plan in the larger district approved during XI Plan	KVK in the Districts approved in X and XI Plan to be established during XII Plan	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	Dibang Valley, Kurung Kumey	2
2.	Assam	Baska, Chirang	—	North Cachar, Morigaon	4
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	Silvasa	1
4.	Daman and Diu	—	—	Daman, Diu	2
5.	Gujarat	—	Banaskantha	—	1
6.	Haryana	Mewat,	—	Panchkula	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasai, Samba, Ramban, Kishtwar	—	—	4
8.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	—	—	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	Anuppur	1
10.	Maharashtra	—	Yavatmal	—	1
11.	Meghalaya	—	—	South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills	2
12.	Nagaland	Peren, Kaiphire	—	—	2
13.	Puducherry	—	—	Mahe	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	Allahabad	Shravasti, Jyotiba Phule Nagar	3
15.	West Bengal	—	Murshidabad, Bardhaman	East Midnapor	3
Total					30

Statement-III

State/Union Territory-wise activities undertaken for monitoring and review of KVKs during the last three years and the current year

State	Scientific Advisory Committee meetings held (Number)	State and Zonal workshops held (Number)	Activity Specific Training cum Workshops (Number)	KVK Visits by officers of ZPDs, DEEs and ICAR HQ (Number)	Linkage and convergence Meetings/discussions with stakeholders (Number)	Visits of QRT and its travelling workshops etc. (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	1	14	7	2
Andhra Pradesh	177	6	50	189	94	9
Arunachal Pradesh	30	0	5	21	9	3
Assam	48	4	21	218	21	6
Bihar	140	5	14	231	378	2
Chhattisgarh	83	4	29	182	36	2
Delhi	5	4	4	8	109	1
Goa	7	3	1	8	26	1
Gujarat	99	6	38	347	55	8
Haryana	123	4	10	485	310	5
Himachal Pradesh	53	4	20	88	361	3
Jammu and Kashmir	53	7	26	201	253	4
Jharkhand	76	6	13	115	225	2
Karnataka	103	4	3	89	213	2
Kerala	62	3	1	80	143	1
Lakshadweep	2	3	0	1	10	0
Madhya Pradesh	386	2	30	448	160	2
Maharashtra	133	6	66	286	147	11
Manipur	39	0	3	47	5	—
Meghalaya	15	2	7	31	8	3
Mizoram	20	1	4	18	5	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	26	1	4	28	49	—
Odisha	131	3	23	232	67	2
Puducherry	6	3	2	10	32	1
Punjab	88	5	18	258	85	5
Rajasthan	133	6	28	345	41	12
Sikkim	11	0	3	8	5	2
Tamil Nadu	62	4	3	219	250	2
Tripura	15	0	4	15	6	2
Uttar Pradesh	193	6	40	322	210	28
Uttarakhand	32	5	17	79	52	2
West Bengal	66	6	21	140	208	2
Total	2423	119	509	4763	3580	125

Statement-IV

State/Union Territory-wise outcome based on monitoring and review of functioning of KVKs during last three years and the current year

State	Development and execution of annual action plans of KVKs (Number)	Compilation of technology inventories (Numbers)	Preparation of technology manuals/ books, bulletins and extension literature in print and electronic form (Number)	Development and organization of capacity building and technology backstopping programmes (Number)	Human resource development and knowledge empowerment programmes (Number)	Sharing of innovative model and experiences during workshops and conferences (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	28	0	1	7
Andhra Pradesh	122	88	2111	17	30	44
Arunachal Pradesh	49	4	182	16	26	10
Assam	85	8	545	34	41	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	149	1	1146	17	16	7
Chhattisgarh	68	53	1154	10	47	14
Delhi	4	3	42	10	7	5
Goa	8	1	128	3	0	2
Gujarat	106	102	2547	4	27	8
Haryana	72	18	291	18	14	21
Himachal Pradesh	48	17	118	29	15	10
Jammu and Kashmir	58	24	200	34	15	9
Jharkhand	81	1	658	13	12	7
Karnataka	113	2	2071	35	6	18
Kerala	56	2	717	16	3	12
Lakshadweep	4	0	3	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	184	3	4030	33	83	64
Maharashtra	165	132	3128	26	43	66
Manipur	36	5	129	16	18	13
Meghalaya	20	6	64	16	21	8
Mizoram	32	2	79	15	17	9
Nagaland	31	5	98	20	24	12
Odisha	123	4	1390	23	25	15
Puducherry	8	1	108	5	1	2
Punjab	68	89	232	21	10	45
Rajasthan	138	329	4092	5	17	10
Sikkim	16	3	27	9	11	6
Tamil Nadu	119	1	2294	39	6	16
Tripura	16	4	120	13	14	8
Uttar Pradesh	266	2	6232	47	74	213
Uttarakhand	52	2	790	6	10	43
West Bengal	68	1	709	9	9	7
Total	2371	913	35463	560	643	736

Statement-V

State/UT-wise details of achievements on main activities made by KVKs during last three years and the current year (2010-11 to 2013-14)

Sl. No.	State	Activities	Year-wise Achievements			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	38	18	105	28
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	768	769	966	2192
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	0	0	0	0
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.0065	0.09022	0.00450	0
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0	0	0.008	0.022
2.	Andhra Pradesh	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	4071	4627	5578	6383
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	55325	50408	72845	73909
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	383	495	563	988
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	1.39	2.47	5.16	12.42
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	6.20	0.92	1.06	2.28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	1729	1387	2263	1365
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	17368	18523	22152	9712
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	35.09	58.67	97.45	74.14
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.55	0.83	0.98	0.38
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.03	0.17	0.22	0.16
4.	Assam	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	2946	2714	4404	2310
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	29392	31812	37488	19128
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	158.46	468.65	1435.56	1171.44
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	1.08	2.66	2.88	1.02
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.12	0.61	0.67	0.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bihar	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	3982	3712	2676	5469
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	160595	182545	200748	155131
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	8114.5	4337.8	1232.2	2203.8
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	3.41	3.81	5.46	5.91
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.13	2.6	0.013	0.026
6.	Chhattisgarh	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	2362	2770	2743	4850
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	41755	60040	52995	39214
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	350	278	189	296
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.9	3.44	2.66	1.35
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.01	0.3	0.008	0.20
7.	Delhi	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	126	90	167	134
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	390	1267	2248	1636
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	20.56	10.42	20.88	17.29
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	0	0	0	0
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	360	339	445	443
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	3143	5948	1814	2022
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	0	5.586	11.113	10.681
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	0.22	0.34	0.2	0.13
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.005	0.2	0.002	0
9.	Gujarat	On- farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	4368	4901	5139	9048
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	58766	64758	77692	85089
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	91.66	178.36	202.47	422.18
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	22.54	41.74	30.99	16.99
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.02	0.016	0.023	0.00002

10. Haryana	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	2467	3208	3382	3357
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	52282	56590	63453	71310
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	559.78	355.19	506.02	333.24
	Production of planting material(in lakh)	0.23	0.92	2.60	2.33
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	96539	169501	123964	81698
11. Himachal Pradesh	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	2953	2895	5750	2493
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	23255	24934	27082	31599
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	69.39	46.69	39.91	39.41
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	12.08	2.09	10.84	6.66
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	1	7	9	9
12. Jammu and Kashmir	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	3627	3374	3915	2965
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	14876	15729	20730	23238
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	60.03	57.33	66.83	119.72
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	1.19	0.41	1.53	0.93
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	3871	1286	1482	2240
13. Jharkhand	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	6404	6890	4093	5391
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	41044	41034	41354	51197
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	545.4	493.1	1388.7	1057.6
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	3.25	4.56	2.98	1.46
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.0015	1.2	0.0014	0.23172
14. Karnataka	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	7822	7216	6905	5914
	Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	106905	129092	166670	127793
	Production of seed (in tonnes)	137.05	243.458	454.064	363.9485
	Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	2.47	29.23	6.98	9.99
	Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.05	0.2	0.18	0.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Kerala	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	1501	2120	2242	2697
		Fanners and Extension personnel trained (number)	37212	55854	81403	76454
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	3.04	8.538	27.76	13.02
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	2.1	3.7	5.57	7.8
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.36
16.	Lakshadweep	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	12	127	65	20
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	10196	11273	13645	0
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	0	0.045	0.049	0
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	0	0.16	0.16	0
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0	25	0.002	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	7466	12534	7476	16137
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	114343	96725	145040	83531
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	694	1370	1497	1278
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	2.49	12.1	1.93	15.70
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.19	0.01	0.09	0.18
18.	Maharashtra	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	7975	9815	8674	9286
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	101893	97902	106637	122337
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	155	261	220	410
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	9.93	11.66	12.99	12.87
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.85	1.90	0.75	1.91
19.	Manipur	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	1217	1062	1759	945
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	12024	14113	15336	8416
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	44.20	139.31	212.85	209.02
		Production of planting material(in lakh)	0.37	1.29	1.46	0.84
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings(in lakh)	0.04	0.21	0.27	0.14

20. Meghalaya	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	665	574	853	525
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	6680	7219	8520	4120
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	19.65	53.95	90.65	91.90
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.11	0.81	0.89	0.26
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.02	0.16	0.17	0.06
21. Mizoram	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	1187	1011	1619	840
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	12114	12109	14316	5092
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	34.37	104.17	143.85	135.24
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.35	0.58	0.90	0.41
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.02	0.17	0.21	0.13
22. Nagaland	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	1079	998	1678	967
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	10688	11668	14652	7416
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	39.44	146.72	269.65	259.02
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.36	1.41	1.70	0.56
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.03	0.19	0.24	0.15
23. Odisha	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	3847	7438	9408	7460
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	60111	80105	62417	55210
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	296	443	303	499
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	25	12	16	8.41
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.47	0.78	0.8	4.0
24. Puducherry	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	171	144	190	232
	Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	5044	12881	5075	6319
	Production of seed (in tonnes)	30.87	48.194	16.359	73.434
	Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	0.46	7.89	1.28	16.05
	Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.43	0.82	0.29	0.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Punjab	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	2193	2383	2742	1810
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	29782	28686	29517	27145
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	907.54	3864.75	751.79	2962.85
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.28	0.49	0.53	0.19
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	183	183	190	93
26.	Rajasthan	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	5088	5705	7398	9030
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	76953	77035	93177	88037
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	150.24	631.38	469.06	631.83
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	3.10	3.65	4.55	7.43
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	25.00	10.25	99.05	28.01
27.	Sikkim	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	522	472	697	398
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	5310	4781	6316	2721
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	13.72	39.36	86.46	74.12
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.17	0.38	0.46	0.18
		Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.04
28.	Tamil Nadu	On-farm trials and demonstrations (number)	7721	6901	5382	5245
		Farmers and Extension personnel trained (number)	164567	252465	221905	213221
		Production of seed (in tonnes)	64.14	382.702	1201.458	116.7985
		Production of Planting materials (in lakh)	24.86	37.06	35.21	27.53
		Live stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.13	0.2	0.44	0.93
29.	Tripura	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	542	513	892	420
		Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	5286	6787	7309	4395
		Production of Seed (in tonnes)	19.72	68.80	153.90	115.12
		Production of planting material (in lakh)	0.19	0.60	0.76	0.21

	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.02	0.09	0.12	0.05
30. Uttar Pradesh	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	22660	16754	19436	20354
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	144956	179670	162987.	162867
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1745.8	1723.7	2264.5	2037.4
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	16.14	13.64	20.88	17.83
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	75.80	32.93	12.83	52.39
31. Uttarakhand	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	6308	4890	4298	6836
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	19595	23607	19971	20351
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	3488.7	911.8	856.8	477.4
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	9.25	16.28	20.84	10.26
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	0.003	0.02	0.02	0.002
32. West Bengal	On-farm trials and demonstrations (Number)	4261	3117	2684	6115
	Farmers and extension personnel trained (Number)	40090	31200	37603	44529
	Production of Seed (in tonnes)	1698.0	13305.0	4091.1	1238.7
	Production of planting material (in lakh)	9.27	6.23	5.84	5.61
	Live-stock strains and fingerlings (in lakh)	32.19	54.8	47.9	31.2

Statement-VI

State/UT-wise funds likely to be allocated for
KVKs during XII Plan

State	Rs. in lakhs
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2780.27
Andhra Pradesh	25715.5
Arunachal Pradesh	14294.02
Assam	19130.02
Bihar	27185.99
Chhattisgarh	16242.71
Delhi	902.20
Goa	1581.81
Gujarat	23042.07
Haryana	15446.74
Himachal Pradesh	11933.89
Jammu and Kashmir	15968.35
Jharkhand	16886.49
Karnataka	23902.58
Kerala	11586.31
Lakshadweep	417.53
Madhya Pradesh	34518.45
Maharashtra	34451.13
Manipur	7867.53
Meghalaya	5712.29
Mizoram	5535.95
Nagaland	8966.51
Odisha	23742.75
Puducherry	1765.69
Punjab	16485.43
Rajasthan	36404.54

1	2
Sikkim	3257.84
Tamil Nadu	24381.88
Tripura	4805.82
Uttar Pradesh	596133.66
Uttarakhand	9380.33
West Bengal	16090.35
Total	516516.63

Statement-VII

Action points for future plan emerged during
8th National Conference on KVKs

1. KVKs have to play crucial role in collection, compilation and documentation of field data on adoption and impact of various technologies and farm practices.
2. KVKs will help farmers in developing marketing skills, forming associations and producer organizations.
3. More focus would be given in KVK Programs for addressing needs of farmers on various options of technological intensification of food and commercial crops including high density planting of fruit crops, nursery management and protected cultivation of vegetables, soil health, reduction of post harvest losses and suitable crop diversification.
4. KVKs would be strengthened in terms of enhanced scientific manpower and infrastructure and provision of adequate funds to implement various programmes.
5. Mass production of bio-pesticides and bio-agents need to be taken up on priority basis to fulfil the demand of the farmers.
6. KVK would help in weather based forecasting of pests survey and regular surveillance of pests and diseases incidence.
7. KVKs would have to validate and demonstrate areas specific small integrated farming models with the technological back stopping by Agricultural Universities and ICAR institutes.
8. KVK would help in identification of bio-diversity hotspots, registration of farmers varieties, setting up

- of community seed banks and identifications of farmers for awards etc.
9. Custom hiring models for mechanisation of small farms in each state would be developed by providing vocational training to rural youth.
 10. KVK and ATMA convergence would be strengthened by revising the existing guidelines.
 11. Zonal level interfaces would be organized for enhancing the use of Farmers' Portal developed by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.
 12. KVKs will take advantage of the National Vocational Education Framework and register as certified vocational training provider to rural youth on selected thrust areas of agriculture.
 13. Science communication to KVKs would be improved by providing the ICAR newsletter, ICAR news reporter, Agri-biotech news and publications of ICAR Institutes.
 14. KVK would organize interface with district administration with the participation of all heads of line departments and other stakeholders.
 15. Training plan for all the staff of KVKs would be prepared for organizing need based training courses.
 16. Visits of Directors of Research of Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes, Heads of Divisions and Subject Experts to KVKs would be arranged from time to time.
 17. KVKs will advise farmers for collective cultivation and marketing along with grading and minimal processing for bringing economies of scale and improving bargaining power of the small holders.
 18. Alternate and new feed sources like azolla, fodder production by hydroponics techniques, residue of pineapple industry, areca sheath and other crop residues may also be demonstrated to livestock keepers.
 19. The livelihood options in fisheries like carp-fry and fingerling production, ornamental fish farming, integrated fish farming, rearing of mussels, oyster, shrimps and mud crab rearing by small farmers may be taken up by selected KVKs as per resource endowments under different agro-ecological situations.

20. Rain water harvesting structures, eco-friendly technologies like bio-gas plants, income generating technologies like goat rearing, community nurseries etc are to be encouraged through community approach in the potential districts.

[English]

Row Over River Island

3136. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any dispute over a river island in south Tripura on Indo-Bangladesh border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no dispute over any river island along the Indo-Bangladesh Border. However, there is a dispute regarding boundary alignment of about 1.6 km. along Muhuri river in Belonia, Tripura. The main point of difference between the two countries is the formation of the Char land having an approximate area of 62.27 acres due to shifting of river Muhuri towards Bangladesh. 44.87 acres of the Char land is currently under the possession of India and the remaining 17.40 acres is under the possession of Bangladesh.

(c) The Protocol to the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement (LBA), signed on 6th September, 2011 by the Foreign Ministers of India and Bangladesh, paves the way for a settlement of the long pending Land Boundary issues between the two countries including demarcation of International Boundary in Muhuri river.

[Translation]

Market Intervention Scheme

3137. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received by the Government from various States under the Market Intervention Scheme from the years 2005-06 to 2009-10;
- (b) the details of the proposals approved under the scheme during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the benefits gained by the farmers from these proposals and the manner in which the benefits were given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The details of the proposals received by the Government from various States from the years 2005-06 to 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement. All the proposals received from various States under the scheme have been approved.

(c) The Government is implementing the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of horticultural and agricultural commodities which are generally perishable in nature and not covered under Price Support

Scheme (PSS) to provide remunerative prices to the growers and protect their interest. The MIS is implemented when the prices tend to fall below the economic levels/cost of production to avoid distress sale during the peak arrival period of the produce. The Scheme is implemented when there is atleast 10% increase in production or 10% decrease in the ruling rates over the previous normal year. Further, proposal of MIS is approved on the specific request of State/ UT Government ready to bear 50% loss (25% in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. However, the loss is restricted to 25% of the total procurement value which includes Market Intervention Price (MIP) paid to the farmers plus permitted overhead expenses. Profit earned, if any, in implementing the MIS is retained by the procuring agencies. Procurement is made by the Central and State agencies.

Statement

Commodity-wise/State-wise/Year-wise procurement under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) from 2005-06 to 2009-10

Commodity	State	Procurement period	Procurement Price (MIP) (Rs. per Qtl.)	Procurement Target (in MTs)	Actual Procurement (in MTs)	Value of Qty. Procured (Rs. lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Garlic	Rajasthan	2005-06 10.05.2005 to 10.06.2005	700	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	
Onion	Rajasthan	2005-06 01.06.2005 to 31.07.2005	250.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	
Apple 'C' Grade	Uttarakhand	2005-06 01.08.2005 to 31.10.2005	350.00	10,000.00	31.44	1.10	
Apple 'C' Grade	Himachal Pradesh	2005-06 01.08.2005 to 31.10.2005	425.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	2,125.00	
Malta	Uttarakhand	2005-06 15.12.2005 to 15.02.2006	400.00	8,000.00	39.20	1.57	
Hatkora	Mizoram	2005-06 01.10.2005 to 10.11.2005	450.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	76.50	
Chilli	Mizoram	2005-06 15.02.2006 to 15.03.2006	2,800.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	350.00	
				Total of 2005-06	77,950.00	53,020.64	2,554.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Onion	Rajasthan	2006-07 29.05.2006 to 28.06.2006	280	5,000	NIL	NIL
Apples 'C' Grade	Uttarakhand	2006-07 01.09.2006 to 30.11.2006	425	1,000	NIL	NIL
Malta	Uttarakhand	2006-07 7.12.2006 to 15.02.2007	425	2,000	14.52	0.61
Total of 2006-07				8,000	14.52	0.61
Ginger	Mizoram	2007-08 05.05.2007 to 04.06.2007	500	10,000	10,000	500
Chilli	Mizoram	2007-08 10.6.2007 to 10.7.2007	2,800	4,250	4,250	1,190
Passion Fruit	Mizoram	2007-08 10.6.2007 to 10.7.2007	700	8,000	8,000	560
Apples 'C' Grade	Himachal Pradesh	2007-08 1.8.07 to 31.08.2007	450	27,000	29,300	1,318.5
Apples 'C' Grade	Uttarakhand	2007-08 20.8.07 to 20.09.2007	450	1,500	115	5.17
Malta 'C' Grade	Uttarakhand	2007-08 4.12.07 to 31.01.08	500	2,000	116	5.8
Onion	Karnataka	2007-08 01.01.2008 to 31.01.2008	450	30,000	NIL	NIL
Total of 2007-08				82,750	51,781	3,579.47
Potato	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09 08.04.2008 to 7.5.2008	250	100,000	NIL	NIL
Chilli	Mizoram	2008-09 21.4.2008 to 21.5.2008	2,800	1,810	1,810	506.8
Potato	West Bengal	2008-09 12.05.2008 to 11.06.2008	230	100,000	NIL	NIL
Passion Fruit	Mizoram	2008-09 10.7.2008 to 10.8.2008	700	9,000	NIL	NIL
Apples 'C' Grade	Uttarakhand	2008-2009 1.8.2008 to 31.8.2008	450	1,500	84	3.8
Apples 'C' Grade	Himachal Pradesh	2008-2009 01.8.2008 to 30.9.2008	450	38,000	28,452	1,280.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Malta 'C' Grade	Uttarakhand	2008-2009 1.11.2008 to 31.12.2008	525	1,600	66	3.46	
Chow-Chow	Mizoram	2008-09 15.10.08 to 15.12.08	450	6,450	6,450	290.25	
Ginger	Nagaland	2008-09 03.02.2009 to 02.03.2009	500	15,000	15,000	750.00	
Oil-palm	Andhra Pradesh	2008-09 01.03.2009 to 30.04.2009	500	30,000	30,000	1,500	
Areca nut	Karnataka	2008-09 01.03.2009 to 30.06.2009	6,000 (White) 4,000 (Red)	6,900 (White) 8,900 (Red)	NIL	NIL	
Potato	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09 25.03.2009 to 24.04.2009	285	1,00,000	NIL	NIL	
				Total of 2008-09	4,19,160	81,862	4,334.61
Orange	Nagaland	2009-10 25.03.2009 to 24.4.2009	510	16,000	16,000	5,916	
Oil-Palm	Karnataka	2008-09 25.03.2009 to 24.04.2009	500	800	NIL	NIL	
Areca nut (White)	Karnataka	2009-10 19.01.2010 to 25.03.2010	6,900	6,000	NIL	NIL	
				Total of 2009-10	22,800	16,000	5,916

Facilities to Deaf and Dumb Persons

3138. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently issued directions according to which deaf and dumb persons are entitled to get equal facilities enjoyed by other disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide

facilities to deaf and dumb persons on par with other disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 12.12.2013 has directed that transport allowance should also be extended to deaf and dumb persons on par with blind and orthopaedically handicapped employees of Central and the State Governments and other establishments, wherever such benefits have been extended to the blind and orthopaedically handicapped employees.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed compliance of Ministries of Finance, Health and Family Welfare, Heavy Industries, Public Enterprises, Department of Personnel and Training, Railways. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has requested Department of Personnel and Training, Finance, all State Governments/UTs for compliance.

Department of Personnel and Training have also requested Ministry of Finance for revision of conveyance allowance in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order.

[English]

Biological Samples

3139. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps for the preservation of biological samples in criminal cases so as to prevent their decaying before being sent for forensic tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Biological samples viz. Blood and Tissues are preserved using suitable preservatives in hospitals by medical officers before sending to forensic science laboratories for examinations. Forensic Laboratories have no role in the preservation of biological samples before being sent to them.

Vehicle Thefts

3140. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of vehicle thefts reported and vehicles recovered in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether several vehicles are lying unclaimed despite many owners having been intimated about their vehicles lying at specific places including parking lots of the NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some of these unclaimed vehicles belong to the Insurance Companies for which the insurance claim has already been paid by them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Delhi Police to inform such insurance companies to take possession of such vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Details of vehicle theft cases reported/registered and vehicles recovered by Delhi Police during last three years and current year i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 15th January) are as under:-

Year	Number of cases registered	Number of vehicles recovered
2011	14668	2957
2012	14391	2525
2013	14916	2007
2014 (upto 15.1.14)	715	19

(b) and (c) The details of vehicles which are lying unclaimed in police stations of Delhi Police despite intimation given to owners about their vehicles, during last three years and current year i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 15th January) is as under:-

2011	2012	2013	2014 (upto 15.1.14)
691	909	1582	236

(d) to (e) Some of these vehicles, belonging to Insurance companies, are still lying in various police stations of Delhi Police despite intimation sent to the companies. The details of such vehicles for the last three years and current year i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 15th January), are as under:-

2011	2012	2013	2014 (upto 15.1.14)
12	15	13	00

Following steps are being taken by Delhi Police:-

1. Information/notices are issued to Insurance companies by SHOs concerned.
2. Vehicle details are uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIP Net) of Delhi Police web site.

Information is also sent to National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) and State Crime Record Bureaus (SCRBs) regularly.

Inclusion of Monuments in UNESCO List

3141. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of heritage monuments/places/sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, so far;
- (b) the details of proposals received from the States and submitted by the Government to the UNESCO for inclusion of monuments/sites/cities including hilly forts of Rajasthan in the UNESCO's World Heritage List along with the present status of the proposals;
- (c) the reasons for pendency of approval by the UNESCO;
- (d) whether any other fresh proposals are under consideration of the Government for inclusion as World Heritage Sites; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The names of monuments/places/sites are placed in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The submission of dossier does not guarantee for inscription of the site on the World Heritage List. It takes more than one and a half years after submission of dossier. It depends upon evaluation report of ICOMOS mission, decision of World Heritage Committee which evaluates each point/issue very critically i.e. Outstanding Universal Value, Integrity and Authenticity of site, Management mechanisms, legal provisions, issues related to property and buffer zones for the site, etc.

(d) Yes.

(e) The dossier of Excavated Remains at Nalanda is proposed for submission in 2015 under cultural category.

Statement

List of World Heritage Cultural and Natural Sites from India

Cultural Sites (Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India)

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
1	2	3
1.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
2.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
6.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Group of Monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
13.	Great Living Chola temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 and 2004)	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutb Minar Complex, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Prehistoric Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	Rajasthan
(Under Protection of Ministry of Railways)		
21.	Mountain Railway of India (Darjeeling,1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka Shimla (2008)	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
22.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra
(Under Protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee)		
23.	Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhgaya (2002)	Bihar
(Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums Department)		
24.	Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Rajasthan
Natural Sites (Under Protection of Ministry of Environment & Forest)		
25.	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
26.	Manas Wild Life Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
27.	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
28.	Sunderban National Park (1987)	West Bengal
29.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttarakhand
30.	Western Ghats (2012)	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu

*Details of Proposals received from various Ministries/States submitted by the
Government to UNESCO and their Current Status (last 3 years)*

Sl.No.	Name of Property	Year	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Shantiniketan	2010	Withdrawn
2.	Western Ghats (Natural/Mixed)	2010	Inscribed in 2012

1	2	3	4
3.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan	2011	Inscribed in 2013
4.	Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad	2011	Under consideration for inscription in the World Heritage List.
5.	River Island Majuli-A Cultural Landscape	2012	The nomination dossier of Majuli island was returned from World Heritage Centre (WHC) in March 2012 as it was not complete as per the latest Operational Guidelines (OG) of 2011. As the Operational Guidelines of Unesco have been further revised in 2011, the whole nomination dossier is required to be prepared accordingly to the latest guidelines which is an extended work. The State Government of Assam is to prepare the revised dossier and the matter is being pursued with the State Government for early preparation of the revised dossier.
6.	Great Himalayan National Park (Natural/Mixed)	2012	Under consideration for inscription in the World Heritage List.
7.	Rani Ki-Vav	2013	Under consideration for inscription in the World Heritage List.
8.	Khangchendzonga National Park (Natural/Mixed)	2013	Under consideration for inscription in the World Heritage List.
9.	Delhi Imperial Capital Cities	2014	Submitted to World Heritage Centre in January, 2014
10.	The Victorian & Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai	2014	Submitted to World Heritage Centre in January, 2014
11.	An Extension to Group of Monuments, Pattadakal	2014	Submitted to World Heritage Centre in January, 2014

OBC Quota

3142. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to split 27 per cent Other Backward Classes (OBC) quota among different backward classes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to split 27% Other Backward Classes (OBCs) quota among different backward classes. However, a sub-quota of 4.5% for reservation to Minority Communities was carved out from

within the 27% reservation to OBCs, which has been quashed by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. An SLP was filed by the Union of India in the Supreme Court against the decision of Andhra Pradesh High Court. The matter is presently sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

[Translation]

Discrimination against SC/ST/OBC Students

3143. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2761 dated 27.08.2013 regarding 'Discrimination Against SC/ST/OBC Students' and state:

(a) whether the information in this regard has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be collected and laid on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of number of complaints received regarding discrimination against Scheduled Castes and Other Backward students is given in the enclosed Statement. As reported by Ministry of the Tribal Affairs, no complaint was received regarding discrimination against Scheduled Tribe students. The complaints received from individuals/ organizations are forwarded to the concerned Ministries/ Departments for appropriate action.

(c) and (d) The information has already been collected, as given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of complaints received regarding discrimination against students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and their disposal and pendency, if any during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 22.08.2013).

This is being handled by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes as per provision of Article 338(10) of the Constitution

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	2010			2011			2012			2013 (upto 22.08.2013)		
		Complaints Received	Closed Cases	Pending Cases	Complaints Received	Closed Cases	Pending Cases	Complaints Received	Closed Cases	Pending Cases	Complaints Received	Closed Cases	Pending Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—	6	2	4	1	1	—	5	—	5
2.	Assam	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
3.	Bihar	10	10	—	7	7	—	11	5	6	6	—	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	3	1	2	9	7	2	15	6	9	5	—	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	4	3	1
8.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
9.	Karnataka	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1
10.	Kerala	6	5	1	5	4	1	4	4	—	2	—	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	1	3	3	—	3
12.	Maharashtra	4	3	1	6	5	1	7	3	4	12	3	9
13.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	3	—	3	8	—	8	—	—	—
14.	Odisha	1	1	—	3	2	1	3	—	3	3	—	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Punjab	6	6	—	6	5	1	5	2	3	9	1	8
16.	Tamil Nadu	33	32	1	30	3	27	38	8	30	23	—	23
17.	Tripura	3	3	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	2	1	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	32	25	7	179	121	58	175	102	73	169	54	115
19.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	3	7	2	4	2	2	3	—	3
20.	West Bengal	16	16	—	10	1	3	10	5	5	7	4	3
21.	NCT of Delhi	31	1	30	39	2	37	48	1	47	34	3	31
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	4	3	1
Totals		147	105	42	323	174	149	351	147	204	297	76	221

Manufacturing of Illegal Weapons

3144. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the security forces had unearthed a gun manufacturing unit deep in the forests of Jharkhand which is run by the Maoists;
- if so, the details thereof mentioning the items found therein and arrests made thereof;
- whether the security forces had unearthed other such units in the country during each of the last three years;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) The security forces unearthed a gun manufacturing unit of the Maoists from the Charara Dera forest area under PS Jaraikela, district West Singhbhum, Jharkhand on 24.01.2014. The security forces recovered a number of items including liquid explosives, ammunition, explosive manufacturing material and electronic equipments. In this connection, no one has been arrested so far.

(c) to (d) This data is not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs, but by the States concerned. However, it is a fact that such units are regularly unearthed during anti-naxal operations in Left Wing Extremism affected States. In this regard, it also informed that the banned CPI(Maoist) party has its own weapons manufacturing unit called the Technical Research and Arms Manufacturing

(TRAM) unit. The TRAM caters to the weapons/ammunition requirement of the CPI (Maoist). They set up their workshops etc. in remote and inaccessible areas in the LWE affected states. However, the raw material is sourced from towns and cities. In a major setback to the CPI (Maoist) party, Sadanala Ramakrishna, Chief of Technical Research and Arms Manufacturing Unit along with four of his associates was arrested in Kolkata on 29.02.2012. In addition, four more senior activists of TRAM including Asim Kumar Bhattacharya, In-charge of Mumbai unit of TRAM were arrested in Mumbai on 01.03.2012. The police also recovered large number of components meant for manufacture of Rocket Launchers, Rocket Propelled Grenades etc. from them. This action has significantly dented the weapons making ability of the Maoists.

(e) The measures taken to bust these arms manufacturing units include deployment of forces at strategic locations, firm police action against such unlawful activities and intensified intelligence based anti-naxal operations. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and issues intelligence alerts/advisories to the LWE affected State Governments on a regular basis in this regard.

Utilisation of Funds by NGOs

3145. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI K.C. SINGH BABA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs) which have been

provided financial assistance under various schemes run by the Ministry in various States of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the machinery available with the Government to monitor the utilization and detect misutilisation of funds by these NGOs/VOs;

(c) the names of the NGOs/VOs found involved in irregularities such as misuse of funds etc. during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against these NGOs/VOs, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) the details of NGOs and VOs who have been provided financial assistance under various schemes, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The utilization of financial assistance provided by the Ministry for projects implemented through the NGOs/VOs is monitored through the NGOs/VOs is monitored through utilization certificates, audited statements and the inspection reports of the State Governments recommending

the projects. Inspections are also carried out by the National Institutes and the officers of the Ministry as and when required. The Ministry also gets independent evaluation done of schemes and projects implemented by the Ministry. In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO/VO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGO/VO.

(c) The following NGOs were found to have involved in irregularities during the last three years:—

- (i) Saint Sainath Modern Public Shiksha Samiti, Delhi.
- (ii) Adhunik Vidya Mandir Avam Junior High School Samiti, Uttar Pradesh
- (iii) Manov Utan Samiti Basit Kahria, Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) Viklang Seva Samiti Basupru Bankat Sagri, Uttar Pradesh
- (v) Sewashram Samiti, Uttar Pradesh

(d) The NGO mentioned at (i) above has been blacklisted. Grants to the NGO at (ii) above has been stopped and the matter is sub-judice. Certificates in respect of (iii) to (v) above have been cancelled and revoked.

Statement

Details of NGOs and VOs which have been provided Financial Assistance

(a) Assistance to VOs working for welfare of OBCs

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 31.01.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	5	5	2	—
2.	Bihar	1	—	—	—
3.	Gujarat	2	2	1	1
4.	Haryana	3	1	2	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6	—	—	—
6.	Maharashtra	11	11	5	4
7.	Manipur	15	17	4	11
8.	Odisha	4	2	1	1
9.	Rajasthan	—	—	3	3
10.	Uttarakhand	1	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Uttar Pradesh	5	—	—	—
12.	West Bengal	1	1	1	—
13.	Delhi	6	1	—	2
Total		60	40	20	23

As on 05.02.2014

(b) Funds released to NGOs under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)

2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13: No grant was released to any NGOs in these years.

Year 2013-14:**SC Girls Hostel**

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	State	Funds released
1.	Manipur	133.59
2.	Gujarat	33.58
3.	Maharashtra	180.00
4.	Assam	77.40
Total		424.57

SC Boys Hostel

No funds released so far.

(c) Grant in aid released to NGOs under Free Coaching for SC & OBC Students during the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 and 2013-14 (as on 5.2.2014)**2010-11**

Sl. No.	State	Amount released (in Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	825000
2.	Delhi	19186375
3.	Odisha	1674500
4.	Karnataka	1875000
5.	Rajasthan	2400000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2340000

1	2	3
7.	Uttar Pradesh	937500
8.	Karnataka	174300
Total		30981375

2011-12

1.	Tamil Nadu	825000
2.	Delhi	8322230
3.	Maharashtra	956250
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1797500
5.	Kerala	1356250
Total		13257320

2012-13

1.	Uttar Pradesh	858750
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1200000
Total		2058750

2013-14 (as on 5.2.2014)

1.	Delhi	10030250
2.	Gujarat	1575000
3.	Haryana	837500
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	668750
5.	Kerala	2068750
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5920000
7.	Maharashtra	3290000
8.	Manipur	734875
9.	Rajasthan	1368750
10.	Uttar Pradesh	675000
Total		27168875

(d) Name of the Scheme: Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse*State-wise release of funds during the last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 and current year i.e. 2013-14 (upto 06.02.2014)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		National allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount released	National allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount released	National allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount released	National allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190	16	133.63	190	18	156.81	200	6	36.73	300	16	109.22
2.	Bihar	150	10	105.37	140	12	150.11	150	3	33.40	190	12	76.85
3.	Chhattisgarh	30	2	7.80	30	2	35.61	30	1	9.42	30	1	3.92
4.	Goa	15	1	7.50	15	1	10.46	15	1	3.52	15	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	50	3	22.66	40	3	55.46	50	1	6.61	100	3	9.45
6.	Haryana	200	13	98.34	200	11	92.26	150	6	62.82	150	10	49.05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	50	1	4.35	50	3	37.37	40	1	15.84	40	2	15.30
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	0	0.00	20	1	20.00	20	0	0.00	20	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	10	1	1.40	15	2	4.91	30	1	6.00	30	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	290	27	246.50	270	29	270.28	270	8	175.46	270	13	67.26
11.	Kerala	220	21	190.73	200	21	164.10	200	12	78.85	275	16	106.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	215	5	38.60	210	15	143.73	210	4	61.25	210	9	79.29
13.	Maharashtra	410	45	398.35	410	40	401.09	420	15	271.45	420	26	206.13
14.	Odisha	250	27	226.18	240	27	260.55	250	9	128.09	350	23	182.32
15.	Punjab	210	14	283.12	300	14	151.04	245	10	115.78	245	5	31.60
16.	Rajasthan	180	13	124.65	170	12	103.80	170	6	101.73	170	7	51.77
17.	Tamil Nadu	290	23	253.12	290	27	234.70	290	11	138.36	290	8	45.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Uttar Pradesh	410	22	188.85	400	26	264.77	400	23	163.96	400	13	115.64
19.	Uttarakhand	50	4	43.38	50	3	30.16	40	2	29.26	40	4	18.16
20.	West Bengal	200	6	65.42	200	11	161.76	190	3	22.48	190	14	106.62
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
22.	Chandigarh	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
24.	Delhi	100	9	80.91	100	11	140.03	100	5	19.33	100	5	38.47
25.	Daman and Diu	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
27.	Puducherry	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	1	0.50	5	0	0.00
Total (ROC)		3600	263	2517.86	3600	291	2889.00	3500	129	1480.84	3865	187	1312.71
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1	9.78	15	1	9.95	10	0	0.00	20	2	9.94
2.	Assam	90	5	33.55	80	16	128.86	115	2	56.61	200	9	64.35
3.	Manipur	180	19	238.76	240	21	250.45	205	14	137.60	205	11	76.76
4.	Meghalaya	30	1	11.25	20	2	20.06	20	1	3.84	30	2	16.76
5.	Mizoram	90	7	65.75	70	10	145.80	90	7	83.62	110	10	69.75
6.	Nagaland	65	5	48.97	55	6	74.99	45	5	29.42	45	0	0.00
7.	Tripura	15	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
8.	Sikkim	10	1	4.98	10	1	14.93	10	0	0.00	20	2	9.94
Total (NE)		500	39	413.04	500	57	645.04	500	29	311.09	635	36	247.5
Total (RPC+NE)		4100	302	2930.90	4100	348	3533.45	4000	158	1791.93	4500	223	1560.21

(e) Grants to NGOs/VOs working for Welfare of SCs

Sl. States/UTs No.	State-wise release of funds and number of NGOs benefited during last three years 2010-11 to 2012-13 and current year						2013-14 (upto 31.1.2014)	
	Release (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of NGOs	Release (In Rs.)	No. of NGOs	Release (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of NGOs	Release (In Rs.)	No. of NGOs
Andhra Pradesh	163.1	18	12350312	14	80.81	9	5418237	9
Gujarat	13.18	8	8183294	16	23.28	12	3098822	24
Haryana	17.62	3	3410831	4	0.00	0	1559175	7
Himachal Pradesh	12.84	1	653331	2	6.42	1	652590	2
Jammu and Kashmir	25.71	1	1100340	1	6.72	1	749700	2
Karnataka	359.99	26	25129513	21	135.97	15	18914021	38
Kerala	2.04	1	286200	1	0.69	1	68783	1
Madhya Pradesh	126.75	20	6904120	21	82.59	16	15192805	62
Maharashtra	560.1	43	31584638	35	316.20	31	26169107	52
Odisha	392.61	28	24087586	21	110.54	12	12882936	26
Rajasthan	300.81	41	10130774	14	98.00	24	8730757	18
Tamil Nadu	7.79	1	0	0	0.00	0	2240600	3
Uttar Pradesh	401.5	34	18320540	22	339.33	24	13993686	30
Uttarakhand	18.19	4	3635155	4	31.32	3	0	0
West Bengal	93.98	6	7680844	6	50.59	4	4366670	20
NCT of Delhi	334.02	25	32937491	22	120.80	9	99265006	48
Sub-Total	2830.23	260	186394969	204	1403.26	162	213302895	342
NE States								
Assam	66.79	10	2814710	6	60.48	6	5335819	25
Manipur	43.16	9	4158895	8	18.82	6	2425085	10
Tripura	3.11	1	171236	1	3.51	1	0	0
Sub-total	113.06	20	7144841	15	82.80	13	7760904	35
Total	2943.29	280	193539810	219	1486.06	175	221063799	377

(f) Scheme Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme

State-wise release of funds and number of NGOs benefited during last three years 2010-11 to 2012-13 and current year under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (as on 07.02.2014)	
		Release (Rs. in lakh)	No. of NGOs	Release (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of NGOs	Release (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of NGOs	Release (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of NGOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2063.86	94	2500.72	95	1275.50	105	1105.80	80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.36	1	9.66	1	0.00	0	6.30	1
4.	Assam	184.57	15	174.00	16	119.75	13	81.71	14
5.	Bihar	100.57	7	137.67	8	43.43	7	74.63	7
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	20.07	4	54.68	4	11.87	3	63.23	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	249.67	13	188.78	12	137.98	15	186.53	9
11.	Goa	14.05	1	0.00	0	11.60	1	3.23	7
12.	Gujarat	50.88	8	49.68	8	30.95	8	63.67	7
13.	Haryana	107.58	11	159.14	16	87.35	12	152.18	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	52.39	5	38.30	3	28.14	7	39.54	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.92	3	15.62	3	3.67	1	3.73	7
16.	Jharkhand	24.02	2	0.00	0	9.17	2	0.00	0
17.	Karnataka	1057.62	58	1146.62	57	348.00	44	377.37	40
18.	Kerala	789.99	49	1005.92	47	488.05	52	445.22	42
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	175.81	20	158.72	14	102.78	18	88.16	11
21.	Maharashtra	217.50	19	228.91	12	111.50	25	123.75	15
22.	Manipur	305.91	14	191.06	13	128.05	19	283.96	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Meghalaya	73.60	5	63.99	5	79.86	3	15.45	1
24.	Mizoram	40.45	2	22.67	2	5.89	1	0.00	0
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26.	Odisha	591.15	35	6505.58	43	399.85	41	430.19	26
27.	Puducherry	6.55	1	12.65	1	12.05	1	0.00	0
28.	Punjab	130.28	12	97.64	9	47.72	7	13.54	2
29.	Rajasthan	179.45	21	144.45	16	111.67	22	105.19	20
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	421.49	40	405.10	33	199.87	22	294.63	20
32.	Tripura	6.20	2	10.66	2	12.58	2	8.20	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	612.36	46	597.64	39	503.76	48	502.64	40
34.	Uttarakhand	132.60	11	63.83	7	45.35	6	26.94	4
35.	West Bengal	591.74	31	544.52	32	342.72	33	246.11	27
Total		8225.64	530	8628.21	498	4699.11	518	4741.90	411

(G) Scheme: Assistance to Disabled Person for Purchase of Application

State-wise number of NGOs assisted and funds released during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year for camp activity/Headquarter activity under ADIP Scheme

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (31.01.2014)	
		No. of NGOs Assisted	Release of funds	No. of NGOs Assisted	Release of funds	No. of NGOs Assisted	Release of funds	No. of NGOs Assisted	Release of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	5.00	3	141.00	4	79.50	—	—
2.	Bihar	2	41.00	5	77.25	7	68.00	6	116.95
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	1	18.00	2	10.8
4.	Goa	—	—	1	3.00	1	6.00	—	—
5.	Gujarat	3	106.70	4	109.80	11	79.80	4	28.4
6.	Haryana	3	14.00	2	8.50	4	24.65	2	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1	34.50	1	3.60	1	25.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Jharkhand	1	17.00	—	—	1	9.00	2	16.36
10.	Karnataka	—	—	2	181.00	3	19.50	1	16.5
11.	Kerala	—	—	1	51.57	1	42.10	1	26.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	6.71	—	—	6	90.90	4	77.18
13.	Maharashtra	9	197.34	5	123.75	12	190.40	6	132.64
14.	Odisha	5	198.79	5	139.00	5	120.50	2	83.95
15.	Punjab	2	28.33	3	21.88	2	11.62	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	2	796.00	2	712.00	2	458.50	2	492.5
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	61.50	4	95.36	1	10.05	—	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	10	337.24	14	288.14	11	110.30	9	85.99
19.	Uttarakhand	3	14.00	4	23.00	2	8.00	—	—
20.	West Bengal	4	46.36	2	23.33	4	45.05	—	—
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3.00	1	3.00	—	—	1	2.25
24.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Delhi	2	45.50	2	16.65	3	49.50	1	16.43
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Assam	8	333.50	10	180.25	11	223.75	5	79.5
30.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	1	21.57	—	—
32.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4.5
33.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	1	18.50	—	—
34.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1	7.25	—	—
35.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	11.25	3	36.57
Total		58	2251.97	70	2232.98	97	1727.29	53	1259.67

Details of various projects assisted and grant-in-aid released under the Scheme of IPOP during the last three years and current year (upto 4.2.2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (31.01.2014)	
		Amount Released	No. of Project Assisted	Amount Released	No. of Project Assisted	Amount Released	Project Assisted	Amount Released	Project Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	423.82	119	478.74	142	365.07	116	227.35	62
2.	Bihar	1.73	2	2.44	1	20.44	5	3.35	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.76	3	9.03	2	12.22	3	4.51	2
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Haryana	56.73	17	50.73	17	48.28	15	39.47	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.51	3	4.99	2	6.10	2	5.12	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	233.4	56	237.03	58	229.33	45	29.34	12
11.	Kerala	21.07	9	6.9	3	0.00	0	7.18	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7.25	3	14.79	4	21.52	4	3.88	2
13.	Maharashtra	99.05	32	133.32	30	152.23	30	98.31	30
14.	Odisha	355.5	103	356.9	114	303.06	100	137.48	37
15.	Punjab	15.87	7	31.62	19	5.79	4	10.22	5
16.	Rajasthan	14.89	5	8.89	3	4.88	1	8.93	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	263.8	68	242.14	64	257.72	63	24.87	9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	118.68	39	39.29	21	83.88	27	30.76	7
19.	Uttarakhand	12.01	4	5.87	2	23.22	4	7.68	1
20.	West Bengal	142.82	40	141.43	60	42.14	16	150.27	49
UTs							0.00	0	
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26.	Lakshadweep	25.29	13	18.76	13	43.46	6	35.92	1
27.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
NE Region States								0.00	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	1	0	0	4.08	1	0.00	0
29.	Assam	102.32	29	77.48	21	77.71	21	35.57	4
30.	Manipur	140.73	39	121.67	33	112.12	31	18.43	6
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	6.18	2	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
35.	Tripura	13.75	3	10.81	4	7.78	2	0.00	0
Total		2067.47	595	1999.01	615	1821.03	496	878.63	251

[Translation]

Registration under Insecticides Act

3146. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether insecticides are registered in the country under the Insecticides Act, 1968;

(b) if so, the criterion for registration of insecticides under the said Act;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said criterion was violated during the last three years in the registration of insecticides; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
(DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) It is mandatory for any person desiring to import or manufacture any insecticide to obtain registration as per Section 9 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 from the Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the said Act. There are three types of registration, namely, provisional for two years under Section 9 (3B) which is granted when an insecticide is introduced in the country for the first time to facilitate generation of scientific data under domestic agro-climatic condition; regular registration under Section 9 (3) which is granted after scrutiny of formulae and verification of claims made by the applicants with regard to their efficacy and safety; and repeat or 'Me Too' registrations under Section 9 (4) on the basis of regular registration granted under Section 9 (3). Registrations granted under Section 9 (3) and 9 (4) are of permanent nature, i.e. without any date of expiry. In order to satisfy itself as to the efficacy and safety of the insecticides before registration, the Registration Committee has framed guidelines on several parameters related to

their Chemistry, Bio-efficacy, Toxicology and Packaging to avoid any kind of arbitrariness in decision making.

- (c) No, Madam.
(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Marine Police Training Institute

3147. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to set up Marine Police Training Institute;
(b) if so, the details thereof and the place where it has been decided to set up the said institute; and
(c) the time by which it is likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Central Government intends to set up two Marine Police Training Institutes, one each on the West Coast and the East Coast. As regards the West Coast, after receiving responses from the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, a team from the Ministry of Home Affairs visited the sites offered by the two States for the proposed Marine Police Training Institute. An appropriate decision would be taken by the Central Government after due consideration of various aspects of coastal security and training requirements.

Crime against Foreign Tourists

3148. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of crime against foreign tourists

have been reported in the National Capital Territory (NCT), of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise including cheating, sexual abuse and molestation;

(c) the number of accused arrested and the action taken against the guilty persons during the said period;

(d) the number of cases solved/unsolved along with the steps taken to solve all the pending cases; and

(e) the details of advisories issued to the Delhi Police to check such cases and set up a helpline for the foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Detail of cases of various crimes against foreign tourists registered by Delhi Police and status thereof during last three years and current year i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 15.01.2014) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Apart from this, Delhi Police has also registered 11 cases in 2011, 19 cases in 2012 and 05 cases in 2013 under the Touting Act, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Sincere efforts are made by Delhi Police to work out the cases and investigations are conducted in a scientific and professional manner to get the accused persons convicted. Senior officers of Delhi Police supervise the investigation of these cases closely. Special teams of Delhi Police are formed and efforts are made by specialized units like the Crime branch too, to work out the unsolved cases. Moreover, 10 Tourist MPV's have been detailed by Delhi Police at places frequented by foreigners to help them round the clock for their safety and security and helping them.

Recently, Delhi Police has deputed a Nodal Officer for the issues related to foreign nationals and also set up a foreigner's helpline vide Circular dated 03.02.2014.

Statement-I

Detail of cases of various crimes against foreign tourists registered by Delhi Police during the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 15.01.2014)

2011

Crime Heads	Rep	Can	Add	W/o	Ch	Con	Acq	Pt	PI	Unt	P/A	Ch	Con	Acq	Pt	PI	Dis
Misc. theft	24	01	23	06	04	01	00	03	00	19	09	07	01	00	06	00	02
Snatching	03	00	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	03	03	00	00	00	00	00	03
M.O. Women	03	00	03	03	03	00	01	02	00	00	03	03	00	01	02	00	00
Rape	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
Cheating	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01	00	00	04	04	00	00	04	00	00
Eve teasing	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
Pick pocketing	06	00	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Drugging	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
Total	40	1	39	14	11	1	1	9	0	28	22	17	1	1	15	0	5

2012

M.O. Women	04	01	03	03	03	00	00	03	00	00	04	03	00	00	03	00	01
Snatching	02	00	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	01
Murder	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
Misc. theft	10	00	10	03	03	01	00	02	01	06	04	04	01	00	03	00	00
Misc./other IPC	03	00	03	01	01	00	00	01	00	02	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
Cheating	05	00	05	05	03	00	00	03	01	01	09	05	00	00	05	03	01

Eve teasing	02	00	02	01	01	00	00	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
Pick pocketing	04	00	04	02	02	00	01	01	00	02	02	02	00	01	01	00	00
Drugging	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
Total	32	1	31	18	15	1	1	13	2	14	24	18	1	1	16	3	3

Statement-II

Detail of cases registered by Delhi Police against foreign tourists under the Touting Act during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013

2011

Crime Heads	Rep	Can	Add	W/o	Ch	Con	Acq	Pt	PI	Unt	P/A	Ch	Con	Acq	Pt	PI	Dis
Touting Act	11	00	11	11	11	00	00	11	00	00	19	19	00	00	19	00	00

2012

Touting Act	19	00	19	19	19	00	00	19	00	00	28	28	00	00	28	00	00
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2013

Touting Act	05	00	05	05	05	00	00	05	00	00	06	06	00	00	06	00	00
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REP: Reported, CAN : Cancelled, Add : Admitted, W/o : Worked Out, Ch : Ch Allan Ed, Con : Conviction, Acq : Acquitted, Pt : Pending Trial, PI : Pending Investigation, Unt : Untraced, P/A : Person Arrested, Ch : Challenged, Con : Convicted, Acq : Acquitted, Pt : Pending Trail, PI : Pending Investigation, Dis : Discharged

*[Translation]***Terrorist Sleeper Cells**

3149. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of sleeper cells of various terrorist groups active in the country and scouting for recruits with background in biological and biotechnological fields;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to neutralise the terrorist threat to the country from such sleeper cells;

(d) whether there are reports of involvement of neighbouring foreign countries in the terrorist activities in the country;

(e) if so, whether the Government has raised the matter of terrorism at the multilateral and bilateral levels; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per available intelligence inputs, Government do not have any such report regarding sleeper cells of various terrorist groups being active in the country and scouting for recruits with background in biological and bio-technology fields.

(d) reports received from the intelligence agencies suggest the involvement of neighbouring foreign countries in the terrorist activities in the country. The Indian hinterland continues to remain the prime focus of Pakistan based terrorist outfits, particularly the LeT and IM. These Pak based terrorist organizations are setting up their terrorist infrastructure in Bangladesh and using the porous Bangladesh-India border to send arms and ammunitions into Indian territory. Besides, India-Nepal borders are also being used for infiltration/exfiltration of manpower, arms and ammunitions into India.

(e) and (f) Concerted efforts are being made by India for tackling terrorism by raising the issue in various international fora through bilateral and multilateral dialogues. India has Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism with 25 countries and with EU and BIMSTEC for coordinating counter terrorism efforts and enhancing cooperation. Further, Government of India has been consistently raising the issues of terrorism any multilateral international fora also. These fora are utilized to make efforts for intensifying cooperation in the field of financing of terrorism, counterfeit currency, capacity building, sharing of information and its analysis and exchange of best practices including mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements.

*[English]***Societies under MSCS Act**

3150. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the national cooperative society specified in the Second Schedule of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 as on date;

(b) whether there is a difference between a national cooperative and other cooperative societies registered under the MSCS Act, 2002; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Details of the national co-operative society as specified in the Second Schedule of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Section 3(r) of the MSCS Act, 2002 defines "national co-operative society" as a multi-State co-operative society specified in the Second Schedule of the Act. Section 116 of the MSCS Act, 2002 provides that if satisfied, the Central Government may, by notification, amend the said Schedule to designate any multi-State co-operative society as a national co-operative society or omit any national co-operative society specified in the Second Schedule from the said Schedule.

Statement

*List of National Co-operative Societies included in the
Second Schedule of the Multi-State Co-operative
Societies Act, 2002*

1. National Co-operative Land Development Banks Federation Limited, Mumbai.
2. National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Limited, Mumbai.
3. National Co-operative Union of India Limited, New Delhi.
4. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi.
5. National Co-operative Consumer's Federation of India Limited, New Delhi.
6. National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi.
7. National Federation of Industrial Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.
8. National Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, New Delhi.
9. Indian Farmer's Fertiliser Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.
10. All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Mumbai.
11. All Indian Industrial Co-operative Banks Federation Limited, Bangalore.
12. National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand.
13. Petrofils Co-operative Limited, Vadodara.
14. National Heavy Engineering Co-operative Limited, Pune.
15. All Indian Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi.
16. National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi.
17. Krishak Bharati Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.
18. National Federation of Fishermen's Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.

19. National Federation of Labour Co-operative Limited, New Delhi.
20. National Co-operative Tobacco Grower's Federation, Anand.
21. Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi.

E-Mail Accounts Registered Abroad

3151. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry and various security agencies had expressed concern over the content of e-mails of those accounts which are registered abroad;

(b) if so, whether the Home Ministry has asked the Department of Information Technology (DIT) to provide access of e-mails of such accounts;

(c) if so, the response of the DIT in this regard; and

(d) if not, the other steps the Government proposes to take to get information of such accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Whenever there is concern with the Law Enforcement Agencies or investigating agencies that an e-mail account registered abroad is participating in the criminal activities in the country, the agencies approach Department of Electronics and Information Technology in getting access to the records of the such email accounts.

(c) On receipt of request from the Law Enforcement Agencies or investigating agencies, the Department of Electronics and Information Technology takes up the matter with the concerned Service Providers.

(d) The Government regularly interacts with the Service Providers to address the issue and implement solution, keeping in view security, services and development needs of the country. Considering the threats due to usage of email account registered abroad, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has issued advisories to the Ministries/Departments in the Government to use email services being provided by the Government agencies only for official work. Government has also notified Information Technology (Intermediary guidelines) Rules, 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act,

2000 which provide for seeking information from the intermediaries.

Maintenance of Heritage Sites

3152. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the Ministry for upkeep, maintenance and development of major National and World Heritage Sites across the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds spent and unspent during the said period, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for not utilising the allocated funds during the said period;

(d) the efforts taken to ensure that the allocated funds are fully utilised;

(e) whether the Government has adopted any monitoring mechanism to check the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of historical buildings/ monuments; and

(f) if so, the number of irregularities detected during the monitoring and the outcome thereof along with the action/steps taken thereon during the said period, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (d) The details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments including World Heritage Sites during the last three years, across the country are given in the enclosed Statement. The allocated funds were fully utilized.

(e) and (f) The progress of expenditure is monitored regularly through field offices as well as by Archaeological Survey of India Headquarters and necessary directions issued to take corrective measures which are complied with promptly. As such there has been no irregularity.

Statement

SDetails of funds allocated/expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments including World Heritage Sites under ASI for the last three years, State/UT-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Allocation/ Expenditure 2010-11	Allocation/ Expenditure 2011-12	Allocation/ Expenditure 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	758.00	544.49	737.49
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	1706.99	1208.00	1047.49
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	315.00	310.70	494.00
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	389.99	359.00	414.99
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1245.95	1041.00	1131.00
6.	Karnataka	Dharwad Circle	981.88	943.98	793.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	654.87	607.90	708.50
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar Circle	261.36	289.98	455.22
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	504.59	433.08	378.75
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	530.00	530.00	500.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	687.04	529.99	685.92
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	89.80	62.81	105.00
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1849.84	927.39	1100.98
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	110.00	110.00	107.99
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	144.64	213.32	207.25
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	350.00	445.49	435.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	664.86	640.00	890.00
18.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	364.99	383.96	275.04
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	283.29	270.00	243.80
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mini Circle Leh	52.15	85.00	67.00
21.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	337.01	301.50	406.00
22.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	509.93	574.97	459.99
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	147.18	139.99	107.49
24.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	341.00	303.58	405.00
25.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.98	62.58	53.57
Chemical Preservation (All India)			507.46	556.39	527.67
Horticultural Activity (All India)			1796.70	1514.78	2122.85

[Translation]

Promotion of Horticulture

3153. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas identified for encouraging horticulture in Maharashtra; and

(b) the details of the assistance provided through the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the National Cooperation Development Corporation (NCDC) by the National Horticulture Board for development of horticulture schemes in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) All the districts of Maharashtra have been identified for holistic development of Horticulture.

(b) Since 2010, National Horticulture Board (NHB) schemes are not implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and National Cooperation Development Corporation (NCDC). However, details of projects in pipeline are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of projects (pipeline) implemented by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural and Development (NABARD)

Year	Name	Capacity (MT)	Subsidy released (Amount in lakh)
2010-11	Krishidhan Cold Storage	2129	8.120
	APA Cold Storage and Export Pvt. Ltd.	993.96	9.940
	Kisan Cold Storage	6000	25.000
	M/s Chitravasu Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	3493	17.465
	Jai Jainendra Cold Storage	2800	8.704
2011-12	NIL	NIL	NIL
2012-13	NIL	NIL	NIL

Inquiry for Release of MPLAD Funds

3154. SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received for institution of any inquiry for release of MPLAD Funds to Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the reasons for release of funds less than Rs. 5 crore to the Maharaj Ganj Parliamentary Constituency; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure release of the rest of MPLAD funds to the said Parliamentary Constituency as per its entitlement and the action taken by the Government to avoid such instances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Release of funds under the MPLADS is governed by Para 4.3 of the Guidelines. As soon as the requisite documents and certifications are received, the funds are released. Under Para 4.4 of the Guidelines, the MPLADS funds are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Union Government and at the end of the District Authority.

As per Para 2.6 and Para 3.7 of the Guidelines, an MP can recommend works upto his annual entitlement during the financial year and the District Authority can sanction works as per the recommendation of the MP upto his full entitlement.

The second instalment of 2010-11 (Rs. 100 lakh) and first instalment of 2011-12 (Rs. 250 lakh) in respect of late Shri Uma Shankar Singh, who was earlier representing Maharajganj Lok Sabha constituency, has been released to the Nodal District Siwan opted by him vide this Ministry's Orders (two numbers) dated 06.12.2013. The released amount upto the first instalment of 2011-12 is sufficient to cover all the recommendations made by late Shri Uma Shankar Singh.

After his election in July, 2013, the first instalment (Rs. 250 lakh) for the year 2013-14 has been released in respect of Shri Prabhu Nath Singh, sitting MP of Maharajganj Lok Sabha constituency, to the nodal District Saran (Chapra) opted by him vide this Ministry's Order dated 27.11.2013.

Damage to Crops

3155. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether damages to various crops due to cold wave/frost and unseasonal rains have recently been reported in different parts, of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) During 2013-14, none of the State Governments have furnished any memorandum indicating damages to various crops attributed to cold wave/frost and unseasonal rains.

Since cold wave/frost are localized events, State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them.

RGNF for Scheduled Castes

3156. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students benefited and the total funds allocated under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding gross irregularities being carried out in Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes being run by the Government during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The Funds under the "Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes (SCs) Scheme" are not released to State Governments but to the University Grants Commission (UGC) for awarding fellowships. Details of students selected, funds released by UGC and utilized by it during the last three years and current year under the scheme are given below:-

Year	Students benefited	Amount released to UGC (Rs. in crores)	Amount utilized by UGC (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
2010-11	2000	144.00	141.71

1	2	3	4
2011-12	2000	103.69	59.37
2012-13	2000	0*	61.57
2013-14 upto 10.2.2014	2000 ***	0*	61.24 **

* UGC had unspent balances of the past years

** The amount has been used to fund old cases upto financial year 2012-13

*** Selection has been completed recently and results uploaded on website on 31.1.2014

(b) and (c) UGC has reported that no complaints about large scale irregularities in the implementation of the scheme of RGNF-SC have been received by it.

[English]

Grants to NGOs

3157. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from Tamil Nadu for providing grants to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/VOs in the State during each of the last three years and the current year along with the financial assistance sought and released in each case;

(b) the details of the proposals still pending along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) the details of the proposals received from Tamil Nadu for providing grants-in-aid to NGOs/VOs and details of proposals pending, are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Release of funds is a continuous ongoing process. Proposals recommended by the respective State Governments' Grants-in-aid Committee are processed for releasing grants as per the norms and guidelines of the relevant schemes, and subject to the completeness of proposals in all respects and availability of funds etc. No conclusive time limit can be set for approval of pending proposals.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sectoral Schemes	2010-11 No. of No. of Proposals indicated in brackets		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Financial Assistance sought	Released	Financial Assistance sought	Released	Financial Assistance sought	Released	Financial Assistance sought	Released
1.	NGOs/VOs working for Scheduled Castes	32.86 (3)	8.27 (2)	78.5 (8)	28.5 (5)	46.0 (3)	20.77 (3)	95.0 (6)	0.00
2.	Free Coaching for SC/OBC students	16.50 (1) (released in 2 equal installments in 2011-12 and 2012-13)	8.25	Nil	8.25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	(68)	263.0 (68)	(64)	242.14 (64)	(63)	257.72 (63)	(9)	24.8 (9)
4.	Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	272.9 (28)	199.2 (24)	281.3 (29)	211.6 (27)	290.9 (30)	171.4 (23)	258.4 (27)	Nil
5.	Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme for Disabled Persons	(109)	421.4 (40)	(88)	405.10 (33)	(52)	199.87 (22)	(70)	294.6 (24)
6.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)	(8)	61.50 (1)	(8)	95.36 (4)	(6)	10.05 (1)	Nil	Nil

Impact of AMASR Act, 1958

3158. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 is hampering the daily lives of the people in certain parts of the country including Mamallapuram area of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains 1958 (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 was enacted by the Parliament of India to protect/preserve and conserve the centrally protected monuments and sites declared as of national importance. Under the provisions of the said Act, 100 meters area from protected limit of centrally protected monument/site has been declared as prohibited area for new constructions and beyond this, 200 meters area has been declared as Regulated Area for the said purposes. Repair/renovation of the existing structures in prohibited areas and new constructions in regulated areas are permissible on obtaining permission from National Monument Authority/Competent Authority meant for such purpose. While implementing the provisions of the Act on the ground, there may be problems in some parts of the country including Mamailapuram area of Tamil Nadu. Since the above Act is promulgated for better preservation of the monument and its surrounding, the law of land is to be complied with for which Archaeological Survey of India is committed.

(c) to (e) Although there is no specific complaint received by the Archaeological Survey of India regarding hampering the daily lives of the people of Mamailapuram area of Tamil Nadu, Government of India had issued a preliminary notification to declare Sthalasayanaperumal temple at Mamalapuram as a monument of national importance in 2003-04. But the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department through the Madras High Court

got a stay order on the preliminary notification. On the directions of the Hon'ble court, a Public hearing was held in 2012 in Mamailapuram involving political parties and the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department. The matter was further examined by the Government in view of the objections raised by local people, Government has decided not to declare Sthalasayanaperumal temple at Mamalapuram as monument of national importance.

Seizure of Antique Idols

3159. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of seizure of antique idols have been rampant in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last one year and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any particular gangs are said to have been involved in the theft of such idols;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the safety of antique idols in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) State/UT-wise number of cases and value of cultural property (including antiques) stolen and recovered during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively is attached as Statement. Specific data on antique idol is not available.

(c) to (d) No such specific information is maintained centrally.

(e) The Archaeological Survey of India is committed towards the protection and safety of antiquities at the Centrally protected monuments, sites and museums as well. For the purpose, watch and ward staff have been deployed and their strength have been augmented by deploying private security guards, State Police armed guards and the Central Industrial Security Force. Constant interaction takes place between Archaeological Survey of India, Central Bureau of Investigation and Customs authorities to share information on the smuggling or art objects. India is also a signatory to the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Trafficking in cultural property.

Statement

Number of Cases and Value of Cultural Property (Including Antiques) Stolen and Recovered during 2010 (State and UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in which property		Value of Property (Rs. in lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovery	Stolen	Recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6
States:					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79	36	66.0	41.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	6.4	0.6
3.	Assam	45	14	2.7	1.6
4.	Bihar	18	7	9.2	4.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0.2	0.0
6.	Goa	23	9	19.2	1.1
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0.0	0.0
8.	Haryana	4	3	1.3	0.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38	5	13.5	0.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0.1	0.1
11.	Jharkhand	37	16	0.9	0.2
12.	Karnataka	61	29	79.2	54.7
13.	Kerala	4	1	4.6	3.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39	9	2.3	1.3
15.	Maharashtra	105	28	4033.9	4004.0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0.0	0.0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0.0	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0.0	0.0
20.	Odisha	7	4	117.5	116.7
21.	Punjab	0	0	0.0	0.0
22.	Rajasthan	48	7	73.5	56.5
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0.0	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	9	3.4	2.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	0	0	0.0	0.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18	8	11.0	8.2
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.0	0.0
28.	West Bengal	89	7	43.9	2.5
Total (States)		642	196	4488.7	4300.0
Union Territories:					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0.2	0.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0.0	0.0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.0	0.0
33.	Delhi	2	1	0.1	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	1	0	0.1	0.0
Total (UTs)		5	1	0.4	0.0
Total (All-India)		647	197	4489.0	4300.1

Note: Value less than 5000 is also shown as 0.0.

Number of Cases and Value of Cultural Property (Including Antiques) Stolen and Recovered during 2011 (State and UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in which property		Value of Property (Rs. in lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovery	Stolen	Recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6
States:					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91	33	145.6	16.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	3	158.2	89.2
3.	Assam	112	36	28.7	2.0
4.	Bihar	43	9	21.3	8.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0.3	0.0
6.	Goa	6	0	5.5	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0.0	0.0
8.	Haryana	7	0	0.9	0.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41	9	24.5	10.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	1.6	1.6
11.	Jharkhand	23	10	0.8	0.4
12.	Karnataka	9	4	3.4	5.0
13.	Kerala	8	5	2189.7	50.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72	27	7.4	2.3
15.	Maharashtra	10	2	6.2	5.4
16.	Manipur	1	0	0.1	0.0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0.0	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0.0	0.0
20.	Odisha	3	1	0.1	0.0
21.	Punjab	9	1	2.0	0.0
22.	Rajasthan	47	13	84.5	80.0
23.	Sikkim	1	0	1.5	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	23	14	13.6	12.4
25.	Tripura	0	0	0.0	0.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12	5	9.6	4.1
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.0	0.0
28.	West Bengal	255	17	187.0	2.3
Total (States)		797	192	2892.5	290.7
Union Territories:					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1.0	0.0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0.0	0.0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.0	0.0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total (UTs)		2	0	1.0	0.0
Total (All-India)		799	192	2893.5	290.7

Note: Value less than 5000 is also shown as 0.0.

Number of Cases and Value of Cultural Property (Including Antiques) Stolen and Recovered during 2012 (State and UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of cases in which property		Value of Property (Rs. in lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovery	Stolen	Recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6
States:					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	202	103	48.0	16.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	5	118.0	4.7
3.	Assam	22	5	1.9	0.6
4.	Bihar	129	53	59.2	4.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.0	0.0
6.	Goa	8	0	5.9	0.0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0.0	0.0
8.	Haryana	13	4	1.7	0.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	8	177.4	8.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.0	0.0
11.	Jharkhand	83	11	4.0	0.9
12.	Karnataka	41	9	46.7	31.2
13.	Kerala	1	1	0.4	0.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52	23	7.3	1.3
15.	Maharashtra	8	5	66.0	65.5
16.	Manipur	0	0	0.0	0.0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0.2	0.0
18.	Mizoram	18	12	13.5	8.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0.0	0.0
20.	Odisha	6	3	4.9	1.8
21.	Punjab	0	0	0.0	0.0
22.	Rajasthan	55	9	1411.9	1306.7
23.	Sikkim	6	4	2.5	1.1
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	7	2.9	2.6
25.	Tripura	1	0	0.0	0.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	5	10.4	8.8
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.0	0.0
28.	West Bengal	62	10	105.6	2.3
Total (States)		776	277	2088.4	1466.8
Union Territories:					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	0.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.0	0.0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.0	0.0
33.	Delhi	1	0	1.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total (UTs)		1	0	1.0	0.0
Total (All-India)		777	277	2089.4	1466.8

Note: Value less than 5000 is also shown as 0.0.

[Translation]

Price Control for Drugs

3160. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for bringing drugs under price control and fixation of their price;

(b) whether the fixation of price of any drugs at maximum retail price is likely to increase the prices of the drugs;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the names of medicines under the Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013 and the difference between the selling price of these medicines before and after the DPCO, 2013 has come into effect;

(e) whether the above decision has not been implemented till now; and

(f) if so, the reasons for the delay and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The criteria for bringing drugs under price control is the 'Essentiality' of the drug as laid down in the "National List of Essential Medicines - 2011" declared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) As per the provisions of Drugs Prices Control Order (DPCO), 2013 all the existing manufactures of scheduled formulations, selling the branded or generic or both the versions of scheduled formulations at a price lower than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) so fixed and notified by the Government shall maintain their existing maximum retail price.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) The names of the medicines under DPCO'2013, the prices of such medicines having market share $\geq 1\%$ and the ceiling price notified is available on the website of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) i.e. www.nppaindia.nic.in.

(e) and (f) The DPCO'2013 was notified on 15.05.2013 and NPPA has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 404 medicines upto January, 2014.

[English]

Assistance to Dairy Farmers

3161. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the distress being faced by the dairy farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the measures proposed to provide assistance to the dairy farmers;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide loans at low rate of interest to dairy farmers of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received several proposals from various States including Karnataka for expanding the dairy programmes; and

(f) if so, the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) There is no report of distress being faced by dairy farmers in the country.

(c) and (d) Government does not provide loans to dairy farmers. However, under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, loans are provided by the Commercial, Regional Rural and Urban, State Cooperative, State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks and such other institutions, which are eligible for refinance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to dairy farmers/entrepreneurs, for which a back ended subsidy is provided by the Government for the loan so disbursed.

(e) and (f) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have not received any proposals for expanding dairy programmes from State Governments. However, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing following schemes to assists the dairy farmers:-

- (i) National Dairy Plan (Phase-I).
- (ii) Intensive Dairy Development Programme.
- (iii) Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production.
- (iv) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme.

The details of assistance provided under these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Assistance provided under Dairy Development Schemes

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Assistance Provided
1.	National Dairy Plan-I	<p>Under NDP-1, 133 sub projects with a total outlay of Rs. 933.00 crore with grant assistance of Rs. 807.59 Crore have been approved for 15 States including Uttarakhand as on 31.12.2013.</p> <p>For Karnataka State, 15 sub projects with a total outlay of Rs. 132.49 crore with grant assistance of Rs. 98.48 crore have been approved.</p>
2.	Intensive Dairy Development Programme	<p>Under this scheme, 114 projects have been approved in various states with total outlay of Rs. 702.68 crore till 31.12.2013. Two projects with total outlay of Rs. 501.51 lakh have been approved for Karnataka State.</p>
3.	Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production	<p>Under this scheme, 176 projects at a total cost of Rs. 341.55 crore with a central share of Rs. 284.56 crore have been approved for 22 States and 01 UT as on 31.12.2013.</p> <p>For Karnataka State, 20 projects with a total cost of Rs. 26.39 crore with a central share of Rs. 21.66 crore have been approved.</p>
4.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	<p>Under this scheme, 165425 dairy units have been sanctioned and a subsidy of Rs. 591.86 crores have been disbursed to the beneficiaries in various States as on 31.12.2013.</p> <p>In Karnataka State, 9362 dairy units have been sanctioned and a subsidy of Rs. 33.96 crore have been disbursed.</p>

[Translation]

Survey on Languages

3162. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey with regard to the total notified and spoken languages/ dialects in the country;

(b) if so, the names and number of such languages and dialects, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the measures taken to preserve the languages/ dialects which are on the verge of extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The office of Registrar

General and Census Commissioner, India in Ministry of Home Affairs conducts Population Census wherein data on various demographic and socio-economic parameters including that on languages/mother tongues spoken by people are collected. The returns in the Census are respondent based. Since Census 1971, in accordance with the decisions of the Govt. of India, names of linguistically identifiable mother tongues returned by 10,000 or more speakers at all India level are only being published. The data on mother tongues in each Census are presented in the form of Language Tables under Scheduled (Part-A) and Non-Scheduled (Part-B) categories, through a process of scrutiny, rationalization, classification following the linguistic methods and principles as well as the existing knowledge base in the discipline.

The Scheduled languages comprise of 22 languages and the Non-Scheduled languages comprise of 100 languages. The linguistically identifiable mother tongues which returned 10,000 or more speakers at the all-India level are grouped under the languages and presented in Part-A or Part-B in respect of Scheduled or Non-Scheduled languages respectively. The total number of mother tongues presented in Census 2001 was 234. The term "dialect" is not used in the census publications. However, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore under the aegis of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has conducted dialect survey of Khasi, a language spoken in Meghalaya, and Kashmiri, a language spoken in Jammu and Kashmir to study the linguistic structure of these languages. But the Institute has not conducted any survey with regard to the total notified and spoken languages/dialects in the country.

(b) The number of languages and mother tongues returned at Census 2001 in the different States/UTs is attached as Statement-I. The names of the languages and mother tongues, State/UT wise, is attached as Statement-II.

(c) As per the information contained in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, there are no objective criteria to determine whether a language/dialect is on the verge of extinction or not. The UNESCO list of endangered languages does mention that there are 39 languages/dialects in India which are critically endangered and they may be said to be heading towards extinction. The CIIL has recently started a scheme for protection and preservation of endangered languages of the country. Under the Scheme, grammatical descriptions, monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, language primers, anthologies of folklore, encyclopedias, etc. of all the so called endangered languages/dialects, especially those spoken by less than 10 thousand persons, are to be prepared.

Statement-I

State-wise number of languages/mother tongues as per Census 2001

State/UT	Number of languages reported from the State/UT	No. of mother tongues with 10,000 or more speakers at all-India level reported from the State/UT
1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	95	157

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	70	116
Punjab	73	121
Chandigarh	56	76
Uttarakhand	85	130
Haryana	84	135
N.C.T. of Delhi	105	160
Rajasthan	79	138
Uttar Pradesh	80	124
Bihar	74	118
Sikkim	77	92
Arunachal Pradesh	100	140
Nagaland	112	151
Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions)	90	120
Mizoram	86	120
Tripura	87	122
Meghalaya	101	136
Assam	114	178
West Bengal	112	172
Jharkhand	87	142
Odisha	82	122
Chhattisgarh	74	123
Madhya Pradesh	75	140
Gujarat	76	134
Daman and Diu	36	59
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36	64
Maharashtra	110	193
Andhra Pradesh	84	131
Karnataka	94	146
Goa	61	80

1	2	3	1	2	3
Lakshadweep	18	19	Puducherry	42	49
Kerala	64	88	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	61
Tamil Nadu	81	106			

Source: Table C-16, Census 2001.

Statement-II

State-wise name of languages/mother tongues as per Census 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Sl. No. Language	Name of the Language	Sl. No. Mother Tongue	Name of the Mother Tongue
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Kashmiri	1.	Kashmiri
		2.	Dogri	2.	Dogri
		3.	Hindi	3.	Gojri
		4.	Punjabi	4.	Pahari
		5.	Ladakhi	5.	Hindi
		6.	Shina	6.	Punjabi
		7.	Khandeshi	7.	Ladakhi
		8.	Lahnda	8.	Bhadrawahi
		9.	Balti	9.	Siraji
		10.	Marathi	10.	Shina
		11.	Bengali	11.	Kishtwari
		12.	Urdu	12.	Gujari
		13.	Halam	13.	Punchhi
		14.	Bhotia	14.	Balti
		15.	Malayalam	15.	Bengali
		16.	Tamil	16.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
		17.	Oriya	17.	Urdu
		18.	Bhili/Bhilodi	18.	Chhattisgarni
		19.	Nepali	19.	Zanskari
		20.	Telugu	20.	Marathi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		21.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	21.	Malayalam
		22.	Tibetan	22.	Tamil
		23.	Assamese	23.	Oriya
		24.	Kannada	24.	Nepali
		25.	Gujarati	25.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		26.	Tangsa	26.	Telugu
		27.	English	27.	Bhojpuri
		28.	Manipuri	28.	Tibetan
		29.	Maithili	29.	Assamese
		30.	Miri/Mishing	30.	Kannada
		31.	Sindhi	31.	Gujarati
		32.	Kurukh/Oraon	32.	Rajasthani
		33.	Bodo	33.	Haryanvi
		34.	Santali	34.	Garhwali
		35.	Lushai/Mizo	35.	Bhotia
		36.	Lahauli	36.	Kumauni
		37.	Munda	37.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		38.	Adi	38.	English
		39.	Nissi/Dafla	39.	Manipuri
		40.	Garo	40.	Maithili
		41.	Sherpa	41.	Miri/Mishing
		42.	Khasi	42.	Marwari
		43.	Konkani	43.	Chambeali
		44.	Arabic/Arbi	44.	Bodo/Boro
		45.	Tripuri	45.	Santali
		46.	Kuki	46.	Lushai/Mizo
		47.	Mundari	47.	Kurukh/Oraon
		48.	Monpa	48.	Lahauli
		49.	Tamang	49.	Kangri
		50.	Paite	50.	Garo
		51.	Kinnauri	51.	Sherpa
		52.	Coorgi/Kodagu	52.	Khasi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		53.	Sema	53.	Pawari/Powari
		54.	Sanskrit	54.	Arabic/Arbi
		55.	Gondi	55.	Mandeali
		56.	Persian	56.	Mundari
		57.	Anal	57.	Kuki
		58.	Kharia	58.	Lodhi
		59.	Koch	59.	Monpa
		60.	Ho	60.	Tripuri
		61.	Pochury	61.	Munda
		62.	Tangkhul	62.	Tamang
		63.	Ao	63.	Sadan/Sadri
		64.	Bishnupuriya	64.	Konkani
		65.	Hmar	65.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
		66.	Mishmi	66.	Braj Bhasha
		67.	Lotha	67.	Magadhi/Magahi
		68.	Tulu	68.	Bagri
		69.	Node	69.	Bangni
		70.	Zou	70.	Awadhi
		71.	Gadaba	71.	Nagpuria
		72.	Kabul	72.	Mewari
		73.	Karbi/Mikir	73.	Sindhi
		74.	Konyak	74.	Adi
		75.	Thado	75.	Apatani
		76.	Angami	76.	Sugali
		77.	Lepcha	77.	Adi Miniyong/Miniyong
		78.	Vaiphei	78.	Chodhari
		79.	Nicobarese	79.	Paite
		80.	Wancho	80.	Kokbarak
		81.	Dimasa	81.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		82.	Khiemnungan	82.	Sema
		83.	Kom	83.	Kinnauri
		84.	Mogh	84.	Gujrao/Gujrau

1	2	3	4	5	6
		85.	Rabha	85.	Sanskrit
		86.	Sangtam	86.	Persian
		87.	Bhumij	87.	Chakma
		88.	Chakru/Chokri	88.	Tagin
		89.	Deori	89.	Laria
		90.	Gangte	90.	Malwani
		91.	Maring	91.	Anal
		92.	Phom	92.	Gondi
		93.	Simte	93.	Khortha/Khotta
		94.	Yimchungre	94.	Ho
		95.	Zeliang	95.	Koch
				96.	Tangkhul
				97.	Pochury
				98.	Ao
				99.	Kharia
				100.	Kurmali Thar
				101.	Hmar
				102.	Kulvi
				103.	Lotha
				104.	Khari Boli
				105.	Labani
				106.	Multani
				107.	Node
				108.	Zou
				109.	Sirmauri
				110.	Proja
				111.	Gadaba
				112.	Karbi/Mikir
				113.	Konyak
				114.	Tangsa
				115.	Haijong/Hajong
				116.	Malvi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				117.	Angami
				118.	Kabuli
				119.	Lepcha
				120.	Mishmi
				121.	Tulu
				122.	Vaiphei
				123.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				124.	Dorli
				125.	Nicobarese
				126.	Wancho
				127.	Banjari
				128.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
				129.	Khiemnungan
				130.	Kom
				131.	Mogh
				132.	Rabha
				133.	Sangtam
				134.	Thado
				135.	Rajbangsi
				136.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				137.	Dhundhari
				138.	Jaunsari
				139.	Lamani/Lambadi
				140.	Surjapuri
				141.	Badaga
				142.	Relli
				143.	Kachchhi
				144.	Dhodia
				145.	Garasia
				146.	Chakru/Chokri
				147.	Deori
				148.	Gangte

1	2	3	4	5	6
				149.	Rongmei
				150.	Bahawalpuri
				151.	Maring
				152.	Nissi
				153.	Phom
				154.	Reang
				155.	Yimchungre
				156.	Zeliang
				157.	Simte
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Hindi	1.	Pahari
		2.	Punjabi	2.	Kangri
		3.	Nepali	3.	Hindi
		4.	Kinnauri	4.	Mandeali
		5.	Kashmiri	5.	Punjabi
		6.	Lahauli	6.	Bilaspuri Kahluri
		7.	Dogri	7.	Kulvi
		8.	Tibetan	8.	Chambeali
		9.	Bhotia	9.	Nepali
		10.	Urdu	10.	Kinnauri
		11.	Bengali	11.	Churahi
		12.	Oriya	12.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
		13.	Bhili/Bhilodi	13.	Siraji
		14.	Gujarati	14.	Sirmauri
		15.	Maithili	15.	Lahauli
		16.	Marathi	16.	Dogri
		17.	Khandeshi	17.	Tibetan
		18.	Malayalam	18.	Pangwali
		19.	Telugu	19.	Bhojpuri
		20.	Tamil	20.	Kashmiri
		21.	Sherpa	21.	Gojri
		22.	Kurukh/Oraon	22.	Bhotia
		23.	English	23.	Rajasthani

1	2	3	4	5	6
		24.	Assamese	24.	Chhattisgarhi
		25.	Kannada	25.	Urdu
		26.	Mundari	26.	Bengali
		27.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	27.	Oriya
		28.	Ladakhi	28.	Garhwali
		29.	Arabic/Arbi	29.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		30.	Munda	30.	Haryanvi
		31.	Tamang	31.	Labani
		32.	Sanskrit	32.	Maithili
		33.	Santali	33.	Gujari
		34.	Adi	34.	Marathi
		35.	Lahnda	35.	Malayalam
		36.	Garo	36.	Kumauni
		37.	Shina	37.	Tamil
		38.	Sindhi	38.	Marwari
		39.	Manipuri	39.	Telugu
		40.	Angami	40.	Gujarati
		41.	Lushai/Mizo	41.	Sherpa
		42.	Balti	42.	Sadan/Sadri
		43.	Gondi	43.	Kurukh/Oraon
		44.	Koda/Kora	44.	Khortha/Khotsa
		45.	Anal	45.	English
		46.	Konkani	46.	Assamese
		47.	Tulu	47.	Kannada
		48.	Nissi/Dafta	48.	Mundari
		49.	Bodo	49.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		50.	Halam	50.	Ladakhi
		51.	Pochury	51.	Arabic/Arbi
		52.	Thado	52.	Tamang
		53.	Ho	53.	Sanskrit
		54.	Khasi	54.	Santali
		55.	Koya	55.	Nagpuria

1	2	3	4	5	6
		56.	Pawi	56.	Awadhi
		57.	Bhumij	57.	Khari Boli
		58.	Gadaba	58.	Magadhi/Magahi
		59.	Kharia	59.	Bundeli/Bundel khandi
		60.	Konda	60.	Mewari
		61.	Rai	61.	Munda
		62.	Sema	62.	Bhadrawahi
		63.	Kuki	63.	Braj Bhasha
		64.	Mishmi	64.	Bagri
		65.	Kolami	65.	Garo
		66.	Korku	66.	Jaunsari
		67.	Monpa	67.	Manipuri
		68.	Persian	68.	Lushai/Mizo
		69.	Tangsa	69.	Sindhi
		70.	Tripuri	70.	Gujrao/Gujrau
				71.	Balti
				72.	Shina
				73.	Koda/Kora
				74.	Anal
				75.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
				76.	Kalari
				77.	Lamani/Lambadi
				78.	Surjapuri
				79.	Bangni
				80.	Konkani
				81.	Bodo/Boro
				82.	Multani
				83.	Punchhi
				84.	Pochury
				85.	Kurmali Thar
				86.	Rajbangsi
				87.	Khasi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				88.	Koya
				89.	Pawi
				90.	Thado
				91.	Malwani
				92.	Wagdi
				93.	Sema
				94.	Rai
				95.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				96.	Malvi
				97.	Mewati
				98.	Pawari/Powari
				99.	Kishtwari
				100.	Halam
				101.	Tulu
				102.	Vadari
				103.	Angami
				104.	Tadavi
				105.	Dangi
				106.	Kharia
				107.	Kuki
				108.	Banjari
				109.	Kaikadi
				110.	Adi
				111.	Barel
				112.	Khandeshi
				113.	Kolami
				114.	Mura
				115.	Tripuri
				116.	Persian
3.	Punjab	1.	Punjabi	1.	Punjabi
		2.	Hindi	2.	Hindi
		3.	Urdu	3.	Bagri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4.	Bengali	4.	Urdu
		5.	Nepali	5.	Bengali
		6.	Dogri	6.	Nepali
		7.	Tamil	7.	Haryanvi
		8.	Marathi	8.	Dogri
		9.	Malayalam	9.	Bhojpuri
		10.	Oriya	10.	Rajasthani
		11.	Telugu	11.	Tamil
		12.	Gujarati	12.	Marathi
		13.	Lahnda	13.	Malayalam
		14.	Kannada	14.	Oriya
		15.	Maithili	15.	Telugu
		16.	Assamese	16.	Gujarati
		17.	Kashmiri	17.	Bahawalpuri
		18.	English	18.	Pahari
		19.	Khandeshi	19.	Gojri
		20.	Arabic/Arbi	20.	Garhwali
		21.	Manipuri	21.	Kannada
		22.	Sindhi	22.	Maithili
		23.	Gondi	23.	Assamese
		24.	Munda	24.	Kashmiri
		25.	Sanskrit	25.	Marwari
		26.	Mundari	26.	Kumauni
		27.	Bodo	27.	English
		28.	Konkani	28.	Gujari
		29.	Santali	29.	Chhattisgarhi
		30.	Kurukh/Oraon	30.	Arabic/Arbi
		31.	Tulu	31.	Manipuri
		32.	Bhili/Bhilodi	32.	Mewari
		33.	Kharia	33.	Sindhi
		34.	Lushai/Mizo	34.	Bagri Rajasthani
		35.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	35.	Kangri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		36.	Coorgi/Kodagu	36.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		37.	Ladakhi	37.	Multani
		38.	Tibetan	38.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
		39.	Tripuri	39.	Magadhi/Magahi
		40.	Bhotia	40.	Awadhi
		41.	Garó	41.	Sanskrit
		42.	Kinnauri	42.	Mundari
		43.	Kuki	43.	Bodo/Boro
		44.	Thado	44.	Santali
		45.	Shina	45.	Konkani
		46.	Tangkhul	46.	Kurukh/Oraon
		47.	Bhumij	47.	Munda
		48.	Bishnupuriya	48.	Proja
		49.	Rengma	49.	Bhadrawahi
		50.	Khasi	50.	Braj Bhasha
		51.	Ao	51.	Nagpuria
		52.	Ho	52.	Pawari/Powari
		53.	Nicobarese	53.	Sadan/Sadri
		54.	Adi	54.	Lushai/Mizo
		55.	Anal	55.	Kharia
		56.	Node	56.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		57.	Wancho	57.	Kurmali Thar
		58.	Deori	58.	Coorgi/Kodegu
		59.	Gadaba	59.	Ladakhi
		60.	Gangte	60.	Mandeali
		61.	Halabi	61.	Tibetan
		62.	Koch	62.	Baori
		63.	Korwa	63.	Bhotia
		64.	Lahauli	64.	Tulu
		65.	Maram	65.	Garó
		66.	Miri/Mishing	66.	Chambeali
		67.	Mishmi	67.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna

1	2	3	4	5	6
		68.	Monpa	68.	Kuki
		69.	Paite	69.	Tripuri
		70.	Pochury	70.	Kinnauri
		71.	Rabha	71.	Thado
		72.	Rai	72.	Surjapuri
		73.	Vaiphei	73.	Badaga
				74.	Malvi
				75.	Barel
				76.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				77.	Kachchhi
				78.	Tangkhul
				79.	Chakma
				80.	Gujrao/Gujiaiu
				81.	Muria
				82.	Banjari
				83.	Kishtwari
				84.	Punchhi
				85.	Rengma
				86.	Rajbangsi
				87.	Khasi
				88.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				89.	Ao
				90.	Ho
				91.	Nicobarese
				92.	Kokbarak
				93.	Sirmauri
				94.	Malwani
				95.	Anal
				96.	Node
				97.	Shina
				98.	Wancho
				99.	Haijong/Hajong

1	2	3	4	5	6
				100.	Dhundhari
				101.	Harauti
				102.	Khairari
				103.	Khari Boli
				104.	Siraji
				105.	Bilaspuri Kahluri
				106.	Adi
				107.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				108.	Deori
				109.	Gadaba
				110.	Gangte
				111.	Halabi
				112.	Koch
				113.	Lahauli
				114.	Maram
				115.	Miri/Mishing
				116.	Mishmi
				117.	Paite
				118.	Pochury
				119.	Rabha
				120.	Vaiphei
				121.	Rai
4.	Chandigarh	1.	Hindi	1.	Hindi
		2.	Punjabi	2.	Punjabi
		3.	Urdu	3.	Bhojpuri
		4.	Tamil	4.	Haryanvi
		5.	Bengali	5.	Urdu
		6.	Nepali	6.	Pahari
		7.	Gujarati	7.	Tamil
		8.	Malayalam	8.	Bengali
		9.	Kashmiri	9.	Nepali

1	2	3	4	5	6
		10.	Oriya	10.	Garhwali
		11.	Telugu	11.	Gujarati
		12.	Marathi	12.	Malayalam
		13.	Maithili	13.	Kashmiri
		14.	Dogri	14.	Oriya
		15.	Kannada	15.	Telugu
		16.	Manipuri	16.	Marathi
		17.	English	17.	Maithili
		18.	Ladakhi	18.	Rajasthani
		19.	Assamese	19.	Dogri
		20.	Sindhi	20.	Kumauni
		21.	Lahnda	21.	Kannada
		22.	Kinnauri	22.	Manipuri
		23.	Konkani	23.	Chhattisgarhi
		24.	Tibetan	24.	English
		25.	Arabic/Arbi	25.	Ladakhi
		26.	Bhotia	26.	Assamese
		27.	Mishmi	27.	Kangri
		28.	Munda	28.	Sindhi
		29.	Sanskrit	29.	Marwari
		30.	Santali	30.	Kinnauri
		31.	Nissi/Oafla	31.	Tibetan
		32.	Tangkhul	32.	Konkani
		33.	Kurukh/Oraon	33.	Awadhi
		34.	Lushai/Mizo	34.	Multani
		35.	Tulu	35.	Braj Bhasha
		36.	Bodo	36.	Arabic/Arbi
		37.	Mundari	37.	Bahawalpuri
		38.	Persian	38.	Mandeali
		39.	Thado	39.	Magadhi/Magahi
		40.	Tripuri	40.	Bhotia
		41.	Lahauli	41.	Sanskrit

1	2	3	4	5	6
		42.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	42.	Tangkhul
		43.	Ao	43.	Mewari
		44.	Gondi	44.	Lushai/Mizo
		45.	Bhumij	45.	Bagri
		46.	Sema	46.	Kurukh/Oraon
		47.	Angami	47.	Tulu
		48.	Bhili/Bhilodi	48.	Sadan/Sadri
		49.	Ho	49.	Santali
		50.	Nicobarese	50.	Bodo/Boro
		51.	Anal	51.	Gojri
		52.	Coorgi/Kodagu	52.	Mundari
		53.	Kabui	53.	Persian
		54.	Kharia	54.	Tripuri
		55.	Khasi	55.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		56.	Wancho	56.	Khari Boli
				57.	Malwani
				58.	Lahauli
				59.	Banjari
				60.	Kurmali Thar
				61.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
				62.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				63.	Surjapuri
				64.	Sema
				65.	Chambeali
				66.	Sirmauri
				67.	Kishtwari
				68.	Ho
				69.	Nikobori
				70.	Bundeli/Bundel Khandi
				71.	Sambalpuri
				72.	Kurgji/Kodogu
				73.	Rongmei

1	2	3	4	5	6
				74.	Bhoi Khasi
				75.	Munda
				76.	Wancho
5.	Uttarakhand	1.	Hindi	1.	Hindi
		2.	Urdu	2.	Garhwali
		3.	Punjabi	3.	Kumaoni
		4.	Bengali	4.	Urdu
		5.	Nepali	5.	Punjabi
		6.	Tibbeti	6.	Bengali
		7.	Bhotia	7.	Jaunsari
		8.	Sindhi	8.	Nepali
		9.	Oogri	9.	Bhojpuri
		10.	Kashmiri	10.	Pahari
		11.	Oriya	11.	Tibbeti
		12.	Khandeshi	12.	Bhotia
		13.	Malayalam	13.	Sindhi
		14.	Gujarati	14.	Dongri
		15.	Marathi	15.	Kashmiri
		16.	Tamil	16.	Oriya
		17.	Telugu	17.	Gujori
		18.	Maithili	18.	Malayalam
		19.	Lahnda	19.	Haryanvi
		20.	English	20.	Marathi
		21.	Nissi/Dopla	21.	Rajasthani
		22.	Assamese	22.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		23.	Balti	23.	Tamil
		24.	Kannada	24.	Awadhi
		25.	Sanskrit	25.	Gujarati
		26.	Arabic/Arabic	26.	Telugu
		27.	Kurkh/Oraon	27.	Khari Boli
		28.	Santhali	28.	Maithili
		29.	Mundali	29.	Chhattisgarhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		30.	Tripuri	30.	English
		31.	Manipuri	31.	Multani
		32.	Kinnauri	32.	Bongani
		33.	Munda	33.	Marwari
		34.	Ladakhi	34.	Assamese
		35.	Afgani	35.	Kabuli/Pashto
		36.	Guda	36.	Braj Bhasha
		37.	Konkani	37.	Kannado
		38.	Bhili/Bhilodi	38.	Khortha/Khotta
		39.	Sangtam	39.	Kangri
		40.	Adi	40.	Gujrao/Gujrau
		41.	Bodo	41.	Sanskrit
		42.	Bhumij	42.	Arabic/Arbi
		43.	Ho	43.	Santali
		44.	Ao	44.	Kurukh/Oraon
		45.	Gondi	45.	Sadan/Sadri
		46.	Konyak	46.	Mewari
		47.	Lushai/Mizo	47.	Mundari
		48.	Gangte	48.	Reang
		49.	Koda/Kora	49.	Manipuri
		50.	Korwa	50.	Kinnauri
		51.	Rengma	51.	Punchhi
		52.	Sema	52.	Ladakhi
		53.	Tangkhul	53.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		54.	Kuki	54.	Magadhi/Magahi
		55.	Persian	55.	Nagpuria
		56.	Chang	56.	Munda
		57.	Thado	57.	Chambeali
		58.	Tulu	58.	Mewati
		59.	Kharia	59.	Anal
		60.	Khasi	60.	Labani
		61.	Angami	61.	Konkani

1	2	3	4	5	6
		62.	Kabui	62.	Sangtam
		63.	Maring	63.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		64.	Garo	64.	Bodo/Boro
		65.	Kom	65.	Ho
		66.	Lepcha	66.	Gojri
		67.	Lotha	67.	Ao
		68.	Maram	68.	Konyak
		69.	Bishnupuriya	69.	Lushai/Mizo
		70.	Chakhesang	70.	Adi
		71.	Gadaba	71.	Gangte
		72.	Monpa	72.	Rengma
		73.	Chakru/Chokri	73.	Tadavi
		74.	Coorgi/Kodagu	74.	Sema
		75.	Jatapu	75.	Banjari
		76.	Juang	76.	Sirmauri
		77.	Konda	77.	Proja
		78.	Koya	78.	Tangkhul
		79.	Mishmi	79.	Dhundhari
		80.	Nicobarese	80.	Mandeali
		81.	Nocte	81.	Persian
		82.	Paite	82.	Surjapuri
		83.	Parji	83.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		84.	Vaiphei	84.	Chang
		85.	Yimchungre	85.	Thado
				86.	Malvi
				87.	Nimadi
				88.	Khasi
				89.	Kuki
				90.	Tripuri
				91.	Tulu
				92.	Malwani
				93.	Kharia

1	2	3	4	5	6
				94.	Bhadrawahi
				95.	Kachchhi
				96.	Chodhari
				97.	Muria
				98.	Maring
				99.	Angami
				100.	Dhodia
				101.	Rongmei
				102.	Kom
				103.	Lepcha
				104.	Lotha
				105.	Maram
				106.	Kulvi
				107.	Pawari/Powari
				108.	Bagri
				109.	Kaikadi
				110.	Wagdi
				111.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				112.	Chakhesang
				113.	Garo
				114.	Monpa
				115.	Kurmali Thar
				116.	Lodhi
				117.	Panch Pargania
				118.	Chakru/Chokri
				119.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				120.	Jatapu
				121.	Juang
				122.	Kabui
				123.	Koya
				124.	Kol

1	2	3	4	5	6
				125.	Nicobarese
				126.	Nocte
				127.	Paite
				128.	Dhurwa
				129.	Vaiphei
				130.	Yimchungre
6.	Haryana	1.	Hindi	1.	Hindi
		2.	Punjabi	2.	Haryanvi
		3.	Urdu	3.	Punjabi
		4.	Bengali	4.	Bagri
		5.	Lahnda	5.	Mewati
		6.	Nepali	6.	Urdu
		7.	Malayalam	7.	Rajasthani
		8.	Maithili	8.	Bhojpuri
		9.	Oriya	9.	Bengali
		10.	Tamil	10.	Multani
		11.	Marathi	11.	Chhattisgarhi
		12.	Telugu	12.	Nepali
		13.	Gujarati	13.	Marwari
		14.	Sindhi	14.	Malayalam
		15.	Munda	15.	Maithili
		16.	Kashmiri	16.	Braj Bhasha
		17.	Dogri	17.	Oriya
		18.	Kannada	18.	Tamil
		19.	Assamese	19.	Garhwali
		20.	English	20.	Marathi
		21.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	21.	Telugu
		22.	Arabic/Arbi	22.	Pahari
		23.	Manipuri	23.	Gujarati
		24.	Konkani	24.	Sindhi
		25.	Sanskrit	25.	Kashmiri
		26.	Bhili/Bhilodi	26.	Dogri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		27.	Santali	27.	Kumauni
		28.	Mundari	28.	Kannada
		29.	Kurukh/Oraon	29.	Awadhi
		30.	Tibetan	30.	Assamese
		31.	Korwa	31.	Mewari
		32.	Gondi	32.	English
		33.	Persian	33.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		34.	Ladakhi	34.	Magadhi/Magahi
		35.	Kharia	35.	Khari Boli
		36.	Lushai/Mizo	36.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		37.	Tulu	37.	Arabic/Arbi
		38.	Bhumij	38.	Bagri Rajasthani
		39.	Kuki	39.	Manipuri
		40.	Bhotia	40.	Sanskrit
		41.	Bodo	41.	Sadan/Sadri
		42.	Phom	42.	Konkani
		43.	Kinnauri	43.	Kangri
		44.	Adi	44.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		45.	Anal	45.	Gojri
		46.	Garó	46.	Banjari
		47.	Ho	47.	Santali
		48.	Khandeshi	48.	Bahawalpuri
		49.	Nicobarese	49.	Mundari
		50.	Khasi	50.	Kurukh/Oraon
		51.	Halabi	51.	Laria
		52.	Thado	52.	Tibetan
		53.	Coorgi/Kodagu	53.	Munda
		54.	Koda/Kora	54.	Surjapuri
		55.	Lepcha	55.	Persian
		56.	Pawi	56.	Gondi
		57.	Simte	57.	Ladakhi
		58.	Tangkhul	58.	Mandeali

1	2	3	4	5	6
		59.	Koch	59.	Lushai/Mizo
		60.	Rai	60.	Tulu
		61.	Kom	61.	Kharia
		62.	Lalung	62.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
		63.	Parji	63.	Nagpuria
		64.	Konda	64.	Bhotia
		65.	Nissi/Dafila	65.	Bodo/Boro
		66.	Angami	66.	Phom
		67.	Ao	67.	Labani
		68.	Chakru/Chokri	68.	Kinnauri
		69.	Kabui	69.	Dhundhari
		70.	Liangmei	70.	Adi
		71.	Lotha	71.	Anal
		72.	Maring	72.	Garo
		73.	Balti	73.	Malvi
		74.	Khezha	74.	Nicobarese
		75.	Mishmi	75.	Ho
		76.	Paite	76.	Kuki
		77.	Rabha	77.	Pawri
		78.	Savara	78.	Gujari
		79.	Sema	79.	Khasi
		80.	Shina	80.	Khortha/Khotta
		81.	Tamang	81.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
		82.	Tripuri	82.	Malwani
		83.	Wancho	83.	Chakma
		84.	Zeliang	84.	Rajbangsi
				85.	Bhadrawahi
				86.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				87.	Rathi
				88.	Coorgi/Koidagu
				89.	Lepcha
				90.	Pawi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				91.	Tangkhul
				92.	Simte
				93.	Jaunsari
				94.	Kulvi
				95.	Badaga
				96.	Proja
				97.	Kaikadi
				98.	Koch
				99.	Koda/Kora
				100.	Thado
				101.	Rai
				102.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				103.	Kom
				104.	Lalung
				105.	Kurmali Thar
				106.	Nimadi
				107.	Pawari/Powari
				108.	Sirmauri
				109.	Ahirani
				110.	Kodu
				111.	Haijong/Hajong
				112.	Lamani/Lambadi
				113.	Vadari
				114.	Angami
				115.	Ao
				116.	Chakru/Chokri
				117.	Rongmei
				118.	Lotha
				119.	Maring
				120.	Chambeali
				121.	Kishtwari
				122.	Kachchhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				123.	Balti
				124.	Mawchi
				125.	Liangmei
				126.	Bangni
				127.	Nissi
				128.	Tagin
				129.	Rabha
				130.	Savara
				131.	Sema
				132.	Tamang
				133.	Tripuri
				134.	Wancho
				135.	Zeliang
7.	Delhi	1.	Hindi	1.	Hindi
		2.	Punjabi	2.	Punjabi
		3.	Urdu	3.	Urdu
		4.	Bengali	4.	Bengali
		5.	Tamil	5.	Bhojpuri
		6.	Malayalam	6.	Haryanvi
		7.	Maithili	7.	Tamil
		8.	Gujarati	8.	Malayalam
		9.	Nepali	9.	Maithili
		10.	Sindhi	10.	Rajasthani
		11.	Oriya	11.	Garhwali
		12.	Telugu	12.	Nepali
		13.	Marathi	13.	Gujarati
		14.	Kashmiri	14.	Sindhi
		15.	Kannada	15.	Oriya
		16.	Dogri	16.	Telugu
		17.	Assamese	17.	Marathi
		18.	Lahnda	18.	Kumauni
		19.	English	19.	Kashmiri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		20.	Manipuri	20.	Pahari
		21.	Konkani	21.	Kannada
		22.	Tibetan	22.	Marwari
		23.	Kurukh/Oraon	23.	Dogri
		24.	Arabic/Arbi	24.	Awadhi
		25.	Munda	25.	Assamese
		26.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	26.	Multani
		27.	Lushai/Mizo	27.	English
		28.	Bhili/Bhilodi	28.	Braj Bhasha
		29.	Santali	29.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		30.	Persian	30.	Chhattisgarhi
		31.	Gondi	31.	Magadhi/Wagahi
		32.	Sanskrit	32.	Manipuri
		33.	Kuki	33.	Konkani
		34.	Bodo	34.	Tibetan
		35.	Ladakhi	35.	Kurukh/Oraon
		36.	Tulu	36.	Kangri
		37.	Kharia	37.	Arabic/Arbi
		38.	Paite	38.	Mewari
		39.	Tangkhul	39.	Khari Boli
		40.	Khasi	40.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		41.	Mundari	41.	Lushai/Mizo
		42.	Bhotia	42.	Bahawalpuri
		43.	Ao	43.	Labani
		44.	Khandeshi	44.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		45.	Thado	45.	Persian
		46.	Garo	46.	Santali
		47.	Nissi/Dafla	47.	Sanskrit
		48.	Mogh	48.	Kuki
		49.	Kinnauri	49.	Bodo/Boro
		50.	Adi	50.	Ladakhi
		51.	Tripuri	51.	Tulu

1	2	3	4	5	6
		52.	Kabui	52.	Sadan/Sadri
		53.	Koda/Kora	53.	Mewati
		54.	Coorgi/Kodagu	54.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		55.	Hmar	55.	Munda
		56.	Sema	56.	Kharia
		57.	Lahauli	57.	Paite
		58.	Lotha	58.	Lamani/Lambadi
		59.	Gangte	59.	Tangkhul
		60.	Anal	60.	Khasi
		61.	Angami	61.	Mundari
		62.	Simte	62.	Bagri
		63.	Dimasa	63.	Bhotia
		64.	Bhumij	64.	Gujari
		65.	Khezha	65.	Malwani
		66.	Maring	66.	Thado
		67.	Vaiphei	67.	Ao
		68.	Bishnupuriya	68.	Khortha/Khotta
		69.	Monpa	69.	Gondi
		70.	Halabi	70.	Nagpuria
		71.	Tamang	71.	Chakma
		72.	Zou	72.	Garo
		73.	Liangmei	73.	Mandeali
		74.	Sangtam	74.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		75.	Korwa	75.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		76.	Lepcha	76.	Tripuri
		77.	Deori	77.	Hmar
		78.	Karbi/Mikir	78.	Kinnauri
		79.	Kom	79.	Adi
		80.	Maram	80.	Sema
		81.	Chakru/Chokri	81.	Bangni
		82.	Halam	82.	Lotha
		83.	Konyak	83.	Kachchi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		84.	Chakhesang	84.	Gangte
		85.	Ho	85.	Rongmei
		86.	Korku	86.	Anal
		87.	Miri/Mishing	87.	Simte
		88.	Nocte	88.	Angami
		89.	Sherpa	89.	Lahauli
		90.	Konda	90.	Bhadrawahi
		91.	Malto	91.	Banjari
		92.	Balti	92.	Malvi
		93.	Gadaba	93.	Maring
		94.	Mishmi	94.	Vaiphei
		95.	Wancho	95.	Surjapuri
		96.	Jatapu	96.	Kabui
		97.	Kui	97.	Halabi
		98.	Limbu	98.	Apatani
		99.	Nicobarese	99.	Tamang
		100.	Phom	100.	Zou
		101.	Chang	101.	Kurmali Thar
		102.	Lakher	102.	Panch Pargania
		103.	Shina	103.	Sangtam
		104.	Tangsa	104.	Liangmei
		105.	Zeliang	105.	Monpa
				106.	Jaunsari
				107.	Khezha
				108.	Lepcha
				109.	Mogh
				110.	Reang
				111.	Deori
				112.	Karbi/Mikir
				113.	Kom
				114.	Maram
				115.	Nissi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				116.	Kokbarak
				117.	Nimadi
				118.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
				119.	Dhundhari
				120.	Chakru/Chokri
				121.	Konyak
				122.	Tagin
				123.	Hajjong/Hajong
				124.	Gojri
				125.	Rathi
				126.	Tadavi
				127.	Chakhesang
				128.	Ho
				129.	Korku
				130.	Miri/Mishing
				131.	Nocte
				132.	Sherpa
				133.	Harauti
				134.	Badaga
				135.	Bhili/Bhilodi
				136.	Punchhi
				137.	Chambeali
				138.	Pawari/Powari
				139.	Balti
				140.	Baori
				141.	Wagdi
				142.	Dimasa
				143.	Wancho
				144.	Khairari
				145.	Laria
				146.	Kishtwari
				147.	Kui

1	2	3	4	5	6
				148.	Nicobarese
				149.	Phom
				150.	Gujrao/Gujrau
				151.	Sambalपुर
				152.	Chang
				153.	Dangi
				154.	Pnar/Synteng
				155.	Koda/Kora
				156.	Lakher
				157.	Limbu
				158.	Mishmi
				159.	Mura
				160.	Zeliang
8	Rajasthan	1.	Hindi	1.	Rajasthani
		2.	Bhili/Bhilodi	2.	Hindi
		3.	Punjabi	3.	Marwari
		4.	Urdu	4.	Mewari
		5.	Sindhi	5.	Wagdi
		6.	Gujarati	6.	Harauti
		7.	Bengali	7.	Dhundhari
		8.	Malayalam	8.	Bagri Rajasthani
		9.	Marathi	9.	Punjabi
		10.	Oriya	10.	Urdu
		11.	Tamil	11.	Braj Bhasha
		12.	Nepali	12.	Malvi
		13.	Lahnda	13.	Sindhi
		14.	Telugu	14.	Mewati
		15.	Maithili	15.	Bagri
		16.	Dogri	16.	Gujarati
		17.	Kannada	17.	Bengali
		18.	English	18.	Haryanvi
		19.	Assamese	19.	Bhojpuri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		20.	Kashmiri	20.	Sondwari
		21.	Sanskrit	21.	Baori
		22.	Konkani	22.	Malayalam
		23.	Arabic/Arbi	23.	Marathi
		24.	Persian	24.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		25.	Gondi	25.	Oriya
		26.	Manipuri	26.	Tamil
		27.	Adi	27.	Khairari
		28.	Santali	28.	Nepali
		29.	Kuki	29.	Telugu
		30.	Mundari	30.	Pahari
		31.	Khandeshi	31.	Maithili
		32.	Limbu	32.	Garasia
		33.	Gadaba	33.	Banjari
		34.	Kurukh/Oraon	34.	Labani
		35.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	35.	Bahawalpuri
		36.	Munda	36.	Multani
		37.	Halam	37.	Garhwali
		38.	Bodo	38.	Dogri
		39.	Tibetan	39.	Kannada
		40.	Koda/Kora	40.	English
		41.	Tulu	41.	Kumauni
		42.	Lushai/Mizo	42.	Assamese
		43.	Tripuri	43.	Khari Boli
		44.	Nissi/Dafla	44.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		45.	Rai	45.	Kashmiri
		46.	Garo	46.	Nimadi
		47.	Lahauli	47.	Awadhi
		48.	Koch	48.	Rathi
		49.	Thado	49.	Sanskrit
		50.	Khasi	50.	Chhattisgarhi
		51.	Korwa	51.	Arabic/Arbi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		52.	Tangsa	52.	Persian
		53.	Ladakhi	53.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		54.	Coorgi/Kodagu	54.	Manipuri
		55.	Ho	55.	Kachchhi
		56.	Halabi	56.	Magadhi/Magahi
		57.	Lepcha	57.	Konkani
		58.	Konda	58.	Kangri
		59.	Paite	59.	Santali
		60.	Bhumij	60.	Kuki
		61.	Liangmei	61.	Sadan/Sadri
		62.	Sherpa	62.	Gondi
		63.	Bhotia	63.	Punchhi
		64.	Gangte	64.	Gadaba
		65.	Karbi/Mikir	65.	Limbu
		66.	Kharia	66.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		67.	Nocte	67.	Kurukh/Oraon
		68.	Anal	68.	Adi
		69.	Monpa	69.	Mundari
		70.	Rabha	70.	Gojri
		71.	Savara	71.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		72.	Ao	72.	Khortha/Khotta
		73.	Kabui	73.	Tibetan
		74.	Kinnauri	74.	Varli
		75.	Mishmi	75.	Bhilali
		76.	Sema	76.	Bodo/Boro
		77.	Tangkhul	77.	Lamani/Lambadi
		78.	Vaiphei	78.	Lushai/Mizo
		79.	Yimchungre	79.	Gujari
				80.	Munda
				81.	Nagpuria
				82.	Malwani
				83.	Kokbarak

1	2	3	4	5	6
				84.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				85.	Bangni
				86.	Tripuri
				87.	Garo
				88.	Tulu
				89.	Bhadrawahi
				90.	Gamit/Gavit
				91.	Vasava
				92.	Khasi
				93.	Ladakhi
				94.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				95.	Mandeali
				96.	Kurmali Thar
				97.	Surjapuri
				98.	Dorli
				99.	Tadavi
				100.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				101.	Ho
				102.	Nissi
				103.	Gujrao/Gujrau
				104.	Halabi
				105.	Lepcha
				106.	Paite
				107.	Rai
				108.	Chambeali
				109.	Sherpa
				110.	Thado
				111.	Bhotia
				112.	Gangte
				113.	Karbi
				114.	Node
				115.	Sugali

1	2	3	4	5	6
				116.	Badaga
				117.	Anal
				118.	Halam
				119.	Dhodia
				120.	Maria
				121.	Kharia
				122.	Monpa
				123.	Rabha
				124.	Tangsa
				125.	Lodhi
				126.	Panch Pargania
				127.	Kuruba/Kurumba
				128.	Sambalpuri
				129.	Ao
				130.	Kabui
				131.	Dangi
				132.	Bhoi Khasi
				133.	Apatani
				134.	Tagin
				135.	Savara
				136.	Sema
				137.	Vaiphei
				138.	Yimchungre
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Hindi	1.	Hindi
		2.	Urdu	2.	Urdu
		3.	Punjabi	3.	Bhojpuri
		4.	Nepali	4.	Awadhi
		5.	Bengali	5.	Punjabi
		6.	Sindhi	6.	Nepali
		7.	Malayalam	7.	Bengali
		8.	Oriya	8.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		9.	Tamil	9.	Braj Bhasha

1	2	3	4	5	6
		10.	Marathi	10.	Garhwali
		11.	English	11.	Sindhi
		12.	Arabic/Arbi	12.	Chhattisgarhi
		13.	Gujarati	13.	Malayalam
		14.	Assamese	14.	Khari Boli
		15.	Telugu	15.	Oriya
		16.	Maithili	16.	Tamil
		17.	Sanskrit	17.	Marathi
		18.	Dogri	18.	English
		19.	Kashmiri	19.	Kumauni
		20.	Kannada	20.	Arabic/Arbi
		21.	Kurukh/Oraon	21.	Rajasthani
		22.	Gondi	22.	Gujarati
		23.	Munda	23.	Assamese
		24.	Manipuri	24.	Telugu
		25.	Santali	25.	Maithili
		26.	Mundari	26.	Sanskrit
		27.	Persian	27.	Marwari
		28.	Konkani	28.	Dogri
		29.	Lahnda	29.	Haryanvi
		30.	Lushai/Mizo	30.	Kashmiri
		31.	Kharia	31.	Kannada
		32.	Bhili/Bhilodi	32.	Kurukh/Oraon
		33.	Khandeshi	33.	Banjari
		34.	Bodo	34.	Mewari
		35.	Thado	35.	Jaunsari
		36.	Tibetan	36.	Pahari
		37.	Tulu	37.	Sadan/Sadri
		38.	Koda/Kora	38.	Manipuri
		39.	Konda	39.	Magadhi/Magahi
		40.	Tamang	40.	Nagpuria
		41.	Kuki	41.	Mewati

1	2	3	4	5	6
		42.	Ho	42.	Gondi
		43.	Gadaba	43.	Mundari
		44.	Bhumij	44.	Persian
		45.	Garo	45.	Santali
		46.	Ladakhi	46.	Labani
		47.	Nissi/Oafla	47.	Konkani
		48.	Bishnupuriya	48.	Munda
		49.	Paite	49.	Multani
		50.	Tripuri	50.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		51.	Adi	51.	Lushai/Mizc
		52.	Coorgi/Kodagu	52.	Bagri
		53.	Bhotia	53.	Muria
		54.	Khasi	54.	Gujari
		55.	Ao	55.	Gujrao/Gujrau
		56.	Dimasa	56.	Kangri
		57.	Kabui	57.	Bodo/Boro
		58.	Korwa	58.	Thado
		59.	Anai	59.	Tibetan
		60.	Miri/Mishing	60.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		61.	Mishmi	61.	Tulu
		62.	Zemi	62.	Panch Pargania
		63.	Halam	63.	Kharia
		64.	Koch	64.	Tamang
		65.	Malto	65.	Kuki
		66.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	66.	Ho
		67.	Nicobarese	67.	Saurashtrat/Saurashtri
		68.	Shina	68.	Badaga
		69.	Angami	69.	Malwani
		70.	Deori	70.	Ladakhi
		71.	Karbi/Mikir	71.	Garo
		72.	Kom	72.	Paite
		73.	Lepcha	73.	Mawchi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		74.	Nocte	74.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		75.	Pawi	75.	Bhotia
		76.	Rengma	76.	Koda/Kora
		77.	Savara	77.	Laria
		78.	Tangkhul	78.	Khasi
		79.	Tangsa	79.	Tripuri
		80.	Vaiphei	80.	Kaikadi
				81.	Ao
				82.	Kabui
				83.	Kurmali Thar
				84.	Malvi
				85.	Kol
				86.	Khortha/Khotta
				87.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
				88.	Dhodia
				89.	Gojri
				90.	Sirmauri
				91.	Anal
				92.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				93.	Miri/Mishing
				94.	Apatani
				95.	Adi
				96.	Garasia
				97.	Kokbarak
				98.	Rajbangsi
				99.	Nimadi
				100.	Sambalpur
				101.	Rathi
				102.	Ahirani
				103.	Nicobarese
				104.	Bangni

1	2	3	4	5	6
				105.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
				106.	Haijong/Hajong
				107.	Bhadrawahi
				108.	Angami
				109.	Bhilali
				110.	Tadavi
				111.	Deori
				112.	Gadaba
				113.	Karbi/Mikir
				114.	Koch
				115.	Kom
				116.	Punchhi
				117.	Lepcha
				118.	Nocte
				119.	Pawi
				120.	Sangtam
				121.	Shina
				122.	Tangkhul
				123.	Tangsa
				124.	Vaiphei
10. Bihar		1.	Hindi	1.	Bhojpuri
		2.	Maithili	2.	Hindi
		3.	Urdu	3.	Magadhi/Magahi
		4.	Bengali	4.	Maithili
		5.	Santali	5.	Urdu
		6.	Kurukh/Oraon	6.	Surjapuri
		7.	Nepali	7.	Bengali
		8.	Arabic/Arbi	8.	Santali
		9.	Marathi	9.	Kurukh/Oraon
		10.	Punjabi	10.	Marwari
		11.	Mundari	11.	Arabic/Arbi
		12.	Oriya	12.	Nepali

1	2	3	4	5	6
		13.	English	13.	Rajasthani
		14.	Gujarati	14.	Punjabi
		15.	Munda	15.	Marathi
		16.	Sindhi	16.	Mundari
		17.	Malayalam	17.	Oriya
		18.	Ho	18.	English
		19.	Tamil	19.	Khortha/Khotta
		20.	Telugu	20.	Awadhi
		21.	Persian	21.	Kurmali Thar
		22.	Kashmiri	22.	Sindhi
		23.	Sanskrit	23.	Malayalam
		24.	Bhili/Bhilodi	24.	Sadan/Sadri
		25.	Malto	25.	Gujarati
		26.	Assamese	26.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		27.	Kharia	27.	Karmali
		28.	Kannada	28.	Kol
		29.	Gondi	29.	Mewari
		30.	Rengma	30.	Braj Bhasha
		31.	Dogri	31.	Tamil
		32.	Khond/Kondh	32.	Persian
		33.	Tibetan	33.	Munda
		34.	Lushai/Mizo	34.	Nagpuria
		35.	Bhumij	35.	Telugu
		36.	Halam	36.	Pahari
		37.	Konkani	37.	Kashmiri
		38.	Manipuri	38.	Sanskrit
		39.	Koda/Kora	39.	Ho
		40.	Lahauli	40.	Assamese
		41.	Bhotia	41.	Pahariya
		42.	Adi	42.	Rajbangsi
		43.	Konda	43.	Haryanvi
		44.	Tulu	44.	Proja

1	2	3	4	5	6
		45.	Deori	45.	Kharia
		46.	Bodo	46.	Khari Boli
		47.	Thado	47.	Kannada
		48.	Angami	48.	Surgujia
		49.	Khasi	49.	Chhattisgarhi
		50.	Lahnda	50.	Rengma
		51.	Nocte	51.	Dogri
		52.	Ladakhi	52.	Garhwali
		53.	Nissi/Dafla	53.	Tibetan
		54.	Tripuri	54.	Muria
		55.	Gadaba	55.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		56.	Kisan	56.	Lushai/Mizo
		57.	Kui	57.	Kumauni
		58.	Ao	58.	Gondi
		59.	Chang	59.	Banjari
		60.	Savara	60.	Manipuri
		61.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	61.	Jaunsari
		62.	Paite	62.	Sambalpuri
		63.	Garo	63.	Malwani
		64.	Koch	64.	Varli
		65.	Mogh	65.	Malvi
		66.	Tamang	66.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		67.	Bishnupuriya	67.	Bhotia
		68.	Gangte	68.	Koda/Kora
		69.	Khandeshi	69.	Panch Pargania
		70.	Khezha	70.	Deori
		71.	Maram	71.	Kodu
		72.	Rai	72.	Bodo/Boro
		73.	Sherpa	73.	Kangri
		74.	Zemi	74.	Konkani
				75.	Angami
				76.	Kudubi/Kudumbi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				77.	Khasi
				78.	Nocte
				79.	Adi
				80.	Ladakhi
				81.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				82.	Kisan
				83.	Kui
				84.	Punchhi
				85.	Bangni
				86.	Thado
				87.	Mewati
				88.	Dhodia
				89.	Wagdi
				90.	Chang
				91.	Tripuri
				92.	Paite
				93.	Savara
				94.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
				95.	Barel
				96.	Mawchi
				97.	War
				98.	Tamang
				99.	Kokbarak
				100.	Tulu
				101.	Chakma
				102.	Bhadrawahi
				103.	Gojri
				104.	Khairari
				105.	Lamani/Lambadi
				106.	Kuruba/Kurumba
				107.	Bagri
				108.	Gamit/Gavit

1	2	3	4	5	6
				109.	Paradhi
				110.	Bhumij
				111.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				112.	Gadaba
				113.	Gangte
				114.	Garo
				115.	Dangi
				116.	Maram
				117.	Sherpa
				118.	Rai
11.	Sikkim	1.	Nepali	1.	Nepali
		2.	Bhotia	2.	Bhotia
		3.	Hindi	3.	Lepcha
		4.	Lepcha	4.	Limbu
		5.	Limbu	5.	Hindi
		6.	Sherpa	6.	Sherpa
		7.	Tamang	7.	Tamang
		8.	Rai	8.	Rai
		9.	Bengali	9.	Bhojpuri
		10.	Urdu	10.	Bengali
		11.	Tibetan	11.	Urdu
		12.	Punjabi	12.	Tibetan
		13.	Malayalam	13.	Punjabi
		14.	Assamese	14.	Malayalam
		15.	Maithili	15.	Marwari
		16.	Marathi	16.	Maithili
		17.	Oriya	17.	Assamese
		18.	Tamil	18.	Marathi
		19.	Telugu	19.	Oriya
		20.	Manipuri	20.	Tamil
		21.	Dogri	21.	Kumauni

1	2	3	4	5	6
		22.	Kannada	22.	Rajasthani
		23.	Gujarati	23.	Telugu
		24.	Gondi	24.	Haryanvi
		25.	Lushai/Mizo	25.	Garhwali
		26.	Kurukh/Oraon	26.	Manipuri
		27.	Santali	27.	Dogri
		28.	Kuki	28.	Kannada
		29.	English	29.	Gujarati
		30.	Bodo	30.	Lushai/Mizo
		31.	Kashmiri	31.	Kurukh/Oraon
		32.	Munda	32.	Sadan/Sadri
		33.	Tripuri	33.	Santali
		34.	Angami	34.	Kuki
		35.	Anal	35.	English
		36.	Garro	36.	Bodo/Boro
		37.	Ao	37.	Surjapuri
		38.	Konkani	38.	Rajbangsi
		39.	Hmar	39.	Kashmiri
		40.	Khasi	40.	Chhattisgarhi
		41.	Mundari	41.	Munda
		42.	Paite	42.	Pahari
		43.	Tangkhul	43.	Tripuri
		44.	Thado	44.	Anal
		45.	Bishnupuriya	45.	Garro
		46.	Nissi/Dafla	46.	Ao
		47.	Sema	47.	Hmar
		48.	Bhumij	48.	Khasi
		49.	Lotha	49.	Konkani
		50.	Mogh	50.	Mundari
		51.	Monpa	51.	Paite
		52.	Wancho	52.	Tangkhul
		53.	Adi	53.	Khortha/Khotta

1	2	3	4	5	6
		54.	Ho	54.	Magadhi/Magahi
		55.	Mishmi	55.	Angami
		56.	Tangsa	56.	Sema
		57.	Sindhi	57.	Kangri
		58.	Chang	58.	Lotha
		59.	Karbi/Mikir	59.	Mogh
		60.	Nocte	60.	Wancho
		61.	Sangtam	61.	Monpa
		62.	Zou	62.	Ho
		63.	Sanskrit	63.	Thado
		64.	Rabha	64.	Awadhi
		65.	Kabui	65.	Chang
		66.	Koch	66.	Karbi/Mikir
		67.	Maring	67.	Nocte
		68.	Vaiphei	68.	Sangtam
		69.	Dimasa	69.	Zou
		70.	Gangte	70.	Sanskrit
		71.	Khandeshi	71.	Adi
		72.	Kharia	72.	Bangni
		73.	Ladakhi	73.	Rabha
		74.	Lalung	74.	Panch Pargania
		75.	Nicobarese	75.	Rongmei
		76.	Simte	76.	Koch
		77.	Zeliang	77.	Maring
				78.	Vaiphei
				79.	Haijong/Hajong
				80.	Malvi
				81.	Sindhi
				82.	Dimasa
				83.	Gangte
				84.	Kharia
				85.	Ladakhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				86.	Lalung
				87.	Mishmi
				88.	Nicobarese
				89.	Tagin
				90.	Kokbarak
				91.	Zeliang
				92.	Simte
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Nissi/Dafla	1.	Nissi
		2.	Adi	2.	Nepali
		3.	Bengali	3.	Adi
		4.	Nepali	4.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
		5.	Hindi	5.	Bengali
		6.	Monpa	6.	Hindi
		7.	Assamese	7.	Assamese
		8.	Wancho	8.	Monpa
		9.	Tangsa	9.	Wancho
		10.	Mishmi	10.	Chakma
		11.	Miri/Mishing	11.	Tagin
		12.	Nocte	12.	Miri/Mishing
		13.	Tibetan	13.	Apatani
		14.	Oriya	14.	Nocte
		15.	Bodo	15.	Bhojpuri
		16.	Malayalam	16.	Bangni
		17.	Deori	17.	Mishmi
		18.	Rai	18.	Adi Miniyong/ Miniyong
		19.	Munda	19.	Tangsa
		20.	Punjabi	20.	Oriya
		21.	Maithili	21.	Malayalam
		22.	Mundari	22.	Tibetan
		23.	Manipuri	23.	Deori
		24.	Santali	24.	Bodo/Boro
		25.	Marathi	25.	Munda

1	2	3	4	5	6
		26.	Tamil	26.	Maithili
		27.	Telugu	27.	Hajong/Hajong
		28.	Urdu	28.	Punjabi
		29.	Karbi/Mikir	29.	Sadan/Sadri
		30.	Lushai/Mizo	30.	Manipuri
		31.	Kurukh/Oraon	31.	Santali
		32.	Tamang	32.	Marathi
		33.	Dogri	33.	Tamil
		34.	Garo	34.	Telugu
		35.	Kannada	35.	Mundari
		36.	Sherpa	36.	Urdu
		37.	Gujarati	37.	Karbi/Mikir
		38.	Kharia	38.	Lushai/Mizo
		39.	Bhotia	39.	Kurukh/Oraon
		40.	Khasi	40.	Tamang
		41.	Savara	41.	Dogri
		42.	Kuki	42.	Kumauni
		43.	Rabha	43.	Garhwali
		44.	Ao	44.	Mura
		45.	Tripuri	45.	Rajasthani
		46.	Kashmiri	46.	Haryanvi
		47.	Limbu	47.	Marwari
		48.	Gondi	48.	Kannada
		49.	Sindhi	49.	Sherpa
		50.	Bishnupuriya	50.	Garo
		51.	Thado	51.	Bhotia
		52.	Malto	52.	Kharia
		53.	Arabic/Arbi	53.	Khasi
		54.	Tangkhul	54.	Savara
		55.	English	55.	Gujarati
		56.	Konkani	56.	Awadhi
		57.	Bhumij	57.	Kuki

1	2	3	4	5	6
		58.	Lepcha	58.	Rajbangsi
		59.	Paite	59.	Rabha
		60.	Sema	60.	Magadhi/Magahi
		61.	Bhili/Bhitodi	61.	Kashmiri
		62.	Ho	62.	Ao
		63.	Mogh	63.	Limbu
		64.	Dimasa	64.	Tripuri
		65.	Hmar	65.	Pahari
		66.	Kabui	66.	Rai
		67.	Korwa	67.	Khortha/Khotta
		68.	Gangte	68.	Braj Bhasha
		69.	Anal	69.	Arabic/Arbi
		70.	Lalung	70.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
		71.	Vaiphei	71.	Tangkhu
		72.	Koch	72.	English
		73.	Ladakhi	73.	Kokbarak
		74.	Zou	74.	Lepcha
		75.	Chakhesang	75.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		76.	Angami	76.	Sindhi
		77.	Lotha	77.	Paite
		78.	Simte	78.	Sema
		79.	Korku	79.	Mogh
		80.	Phom	80.	Mewari
		81.	Pochury	81.	Hmar
		82.	Jatapu	82.	Nagpuria
		83.	Koda/Kora	83.	Konkani
		84.	Rengma	84.	Surgujia
		85.	Chakru/Chokri	85.	Chhattisgarhi
		86.	Coorgi/Kodagu	86.	Mandeali
		87.	Kisan	87.	Gangte
		88.	Kom	88.	Anal

1	2	3	4	5	6
		89.	Persian	89.	Rongmei
		90.	Sanskrit	90.	Lalung
		91.	Khandeshi	91.	Vaiphei
		92.	Khiemnungan	92.	Proja
		93.	Konda	93.	Ladakhi
		94.	Konyak	94.	Zou
		95.	Lahnda	95.	Dimasa
		96.	Liangmei	96.	Ho
		97.	Parji	97.	Chakhesang
		98.	Pawi	98.	Kangri
		99.	Tulu	99.	Panch Pargania
		100.	Yimchungre	100.	Angami
				101.	Bhumij
				102.	Lotha
				103.	Thado
				104.	Simte
				105.	Bagri
				106.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				107.	Labani
				108.	Paradhi
				109.	Koch
				110.	Korku
				111.	Phom
				112.	Pochury
				113.	Kulvi
				114.	Jatapu
				115.	Rengma
				116.	Bhadrawahi
				117.	Kurmali Thar
				118.	Malvi
				119.	Badaga
				120.	Chakru/Chokri

1	2	3	4	5	6
				121.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				122.	Kisan
				123.	Koda/Kora
				124.	Kom
				125.	Persian
				126.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				127.	Khari Boli
				128.	Lamani/Lambadi
				129.	Nimadi
				130.	Sambalpuri
				131.	Sanskrit
				132.	Gujari
				133.	Pnar/Synteng
				134.	Khiemnungan
				135.	Konyak
				136.	Punchhi
				137.	Liangmei
				138.	Pawi
				139.	Reang
				140.	Tikhir
13.	Nagaland	1.	Ao	1	Ao
		2.	Konyak	2	Konyak
		3.	Lotha	3	Lotha
		4.	Angami	4	Phom
		5.	Phom	5	Sema
		6.	Sema	6	Sangtam
		7.	Yimchungre	7	Chakru/Chokri
		8.	Sangtam	8	Yimchungre
		9.	Chakru/Chokri	9	Chang
		10.	Chang	10	Zeliang
		11.	Zeliang	11	Bengali
		12.	Bengali	12	Rengma

1	2	3	4	5	6
		13.	Rengma	13	Angami
		14.	Hindi	14	Khezha
		15.	Khezha	15.	Khiemnungan
		16.	Khiemnungan	16.	Hindi
		17.	Nepali	17.	Nepali
		18.	Kuki	18.	Kuki
		19.	Assamese	19.	Tikhir
		20.	Pochury	20.	Pochury
		21.	Zemi	21.	Assamese
		22.	Chakhesang	22.	Zemi
		23.	Manipuri	23.	Chakhesang
		24.	Bodo	24.	Manipuri
		25.	Oriya	25.	Bhojpuri
		26.	Malayalam	26.	Oriya
		27.	Dimasa	27.	Malayalam
		28.	Kabui	28.	Dimasa
		29.	Garó	29.	Rongmei
		30.	Marathi	30.	Garó
		31.	Tamil	31.	Marwari
		32.	Punjabi	32.	Marathi
		33.	Liangmei	33.	Tamil
		34.	Telugu	34.	Punjabi
		35.	Tangkhuł	35.	Liangmei
		36.	Tangsa	36.	Bodo/Boro
		37.	Urdu	37.	Tangkhuł
		38.	Maithili	38.	Telugu
		39.	Dogri	39.	Kumauni
		40.	Lushai/Mizo	40.	Garhwali
		41.	Gujarati	41.	Rajasthani
		42.	Bhili/Bhilodi	42.	Urdu
		43.	English	43.	Maithili
		44.	Kurukh/Oraon	44.	Dogri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		45.	Kannada	45.	Lushai/Mizo
		46.	Halam	46.	Chodhari
		47.	Mundari	47.	Sadan/Sadri
		48.	Thado	48.	English
		49.	Tibetan	49.	Kurukh/Oraon
		50.	Karbi/Mikir	50.	Haryanvi
		51.	Paite	51.	Kannada
		52.	Kharia	52.	Karbi/Mikir
		53.	Khasi	53.	Paite
		54.	Santali	54.	Gujarati
		55.	Bhotia	55.	Mura
		56.	Tripuri	56.	Khasi
		57.	Tulu	57.	Thado
		58.	Maram	58.	Mundari
		59.	Munda	59.	Tibetan
		60.	Sindhi	60.	Bhotia
		61.	Konkani	61.	Maram
		62.	Kashmiri	62.	Mewari
		63.	Anal	63.	Pahari
		64.	Bishnupuriya	64.	Kashmiri
		65.	Nissi/Dafla	65.	Konkani
		66.	Tamang	66.	Munda
		67.	Koya	67.	Kokbarak
		68.	Miri/Mishing	68.	Anal
		69.	Adi	69.	Santali
		70.	Gondi	70.	Khairari
		71.	Maring	71.	Tamang
		72.	Mishmi	72.	Koya
		73.	Vaiphei	73.	Tripuri
		74.	Koda/Kora	74.	Miri/Mishing
		75.	Kom	75.	Pawari/Powari
		76.	Rabha	76.	Maring

1	2	3	4	5	6
		77.	Arabic/Arbi	77.	Vaiphei
		78.	Wancho	78.	Sindhi
		79.	Hmar	79.	Chakma
		80.	Limbu	80.	Koda/Kora
		81.	Gangte	81.	Kom
		82.	Rai	82.	Rabha
		83.	Bhumij	83.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
		84.	Deori	84.	Kabui
		85.	Monpa	85.	Arabic/Arbi
		86.	Nicobarese	86.	Bangni
		87.	Nocte	87.	Tagin
		88.	Pawi	88.	Wancho
		89.	Zou	89.	Awadhi
		90.	Lepcha	90.	Hmar
		91.	Parji	91.	Adi
		92.	Juang	92.	Gangte
		93.	Ladakhi	93.	Rai
		94.	Simte	94.	Nagpuria
		95.	Sanskrit	95.	Pangwali
		96.	Lahnda	96.	Deori
		97.	Coorgi/Kodagu	97.	Nicobarese
		98.	Koch	98.	Bhoi Khasi
		99.	Sherpa	99.	Pawi
		100.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	100.	Zou
		101.	Ho	101.	Braj Bhasha
		102.	Korku	102.	Lepcha
		103.	Korwa	103.	Limbu
		104.	Kui	104.	Kurmali Thar
		105.	Gadaba	105.	Magadhi/Magahi
		106.	Jatapu	106.	Haijong/Hajong
		107.	Khond/Kondh	107.	Chhattisgarhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		108.	Kolami	108.	Kalari
		109.	Lahauli	109.	Juang
		110.	Lalung	110.	Nissi
		111.	Malto	111.	Nocte
		112.	Shina	112.	Simte
				113.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
				114.	Jaunsari
				115.	Sanskrit
				116.	Monpa
				117.	Churahi
				118.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				119.	Kharia
				120.	Koch
				121.	Apatani
				122.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				123.	Kachchhi
				124.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
				125.	Vasava
				126.	Maria
				127.	Sherpa
				128.	Bhadrawahi
				129.	Kangri
				130.	Dhodia
				131.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
				132.	Kui
				133.	Punchhi
				134.	Tangsa
				135.	Reang
				136.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
				137.	Rajbangsi
				138.	Labani
				139.	Badaga

1	2	3	4	5	6
				140.	Malwani
				141.	Garasia
				142.	Pawri
				143.	Rathi
				144.	Gadaba
				145.	Ho
				146.	Jatapu
				147.	Pnar/Synteng
				148.	Kolami
				149.	Muwasi
				150.	Lalung
				151.	Pahariya
14. Manipur		1.	Manipuri	1.	Manipuri
		2.	Thado	2.	Thado
		3.	Tangkhul	3.	Tangkhul
		4.	Kabui	4.	Kabui
		5.	Paite	5.	Paite
		6.	Nepali	6.	Nepali
		7.	Hmar	7.	Hmar
		8.	Vaiphei	8.	Vaiphei
		9.	Liangmei	9.	Liangmei
		10.	Bengali	10.	Kabui
		11.	Hindi	11.	Bengali
		12.	Anal	12.	Maring
		13.	Maring	13.	Zou
		14.	Zou	14.	Anal
		15.	Kom	15.	Hindi
		16.	Gangte	16.	Kom
		17.	Kuki	17.	Gangte
		18.	Simte	18.	Kuki
		19.	Zemi	19.	Simte
		20.	Lushai/Mizo	20.	Zemi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		21.	Tripuri	21.	Lushai/Mizo
		22.	Tamil	22.	Reang
		23.	Chakhesang	23.	Bhojpuri
		24.	Maram	24.	Tamil
		25.	Bishnupuriya	25.	Chakhesang
		26.	Assamese	26.	Maram
		27.	Punjabi	27.	Punjabi
		28.	Malayalam	28.	Assamese
		29.	Ao	29.	Malayalam
		30.	Tangsa	30.	Oriya
		31.	Oriya	31.	Marwari
		32.	Telugu	32.	Telugu
		33.	Dogri	33.	Dogri
		34.	Khasi	34.	Khasi
		35.	Urdu	35.	Urdu
		36.	Marathi	36.	Marathi
		37.	Maithili	37.	Garhwali
		38.	English	38.	Kumauni
		39.	Bhili/Bhilodi	39.	Maithili
		40.	Gujarati	40.	English
		41.	Khezha	41.	Rajasthani
		42.	Kannada	42.	Kannada
		43.	Mishmi	43.	Kangri
		44.	Santali	44.	Gujarati
		45.	Garó	45.	Haryanvi
		46.	Sherpa	46.	Sherpa
		47.	Bodo	47.	Pahari
		48.	Kashmiri	48.	Bodo/Boro
		49.	Bhotia	49.	Kashmiri
		50.	Angami	50.	Garó
		51.	Adi	51.	Bhotia
		52.	Kurukh/Oraon	52.	Tripuri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		53.	Nissi/Dafla	53.	Ao
		54.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	54.	Angami
		55.	Tamang	55.	Kurukh/Oraon
		56.	Rai	56.	Kokbarak
		57.	Dimasa	57.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		58.	Munda	58.	Santali
		59.	Lotha	59.	Tamang
		60.	Sema	60.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		61.	Konkani	61.	Adi
		62.	Tibetan	62.	Magadhi/Magahi
		63.	Karbi/Mikir	63.	Sadan/Sadri
		64.	Rengma	64.	Rai
		65.	Sindhi	65.	Apatani
		66.	Miri/Mishing	66.	Dimasa
		67.	Sangtam	67.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/ Manipuri Bishnupriya
		68.	Kharia	68.	Chakma
		69.	Lepcha	69.	Lotha
		70.	Nocte	70.	Sema
		71.	Zeliang	71.	Adi Miniyong/ Miniyong
		72.	Chakru/Chokri	72.	Konkani
		73.	Gondi	73.	Karbi/Mikir
		74.	Limbu	74.	Munda
		75.	Mundari	75.	Rengma
		76.	Monpa	76.	Tibetan
		77.	Phom	77.	Nagpuria
		78.	Pochury	78.	Miri/Mishing
		79.	Deori	79.	Sangtam
		80.	Halam	80.	Lepcha
		81.	Ho	81.	Nocte
		82.	Ladakhi	82.	Zeliang
		83.	Mogh	83.	Awadhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		84.	Nicobarese	84.	Chhattisgarhi
		85.	Jatapu	85.	Bhatri
		86.	Khandeshi	86.	Chakru/Chokri
		87.	Konda	87.	Pnar/Synteng
		88.	Konyak	88.	Limbu
		89.	Tulu	89.	Mundari
		90.	Yimchungre	90.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				91.	Braj Bhasha
				92.	Maria
				93.	Kharia
				94.	Monpa
				95.	Nissi
				96.	Phom
				97.	Pochury
				98.	Haijong/Hajong
				99.	Gojri
				100.	Lamani/Lambadi
				101.	Badaga
				102.	Deori
				103.	Ho
				104.	Mishmi
				105.	Mogh
				106.	Nicobarese
				107.	Churahi
				108.	Khortha/Khotta
				109.	Mewari
				110.	Pawari/Powari
				111.	Sindhi
				112.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
				113.	Chodhari
				114.	Gondi
				115.	Gujari

1	2	3	4	5	6
				116.	Konyak
				117.	Tagin
				118.	Tangsa
				119.	Tulu
				120.	Yimchungre
15.	Mizoram	1.	Lushai/Mizo	1.	Lushai/Mizo
		2.	Bengali	2.	Chakma
		3.	Lakher	3.	Lakher
		4.	Pawi	4.	Pawi
		5.	Tripuri	5.	Reang
		6.	Paite	6.	Paite
		7.	Hmar	7.	Hmar
		8.	Hindi	8.	Bengali
		9.	Nepali	9.	Nepali
		10.	Santali	10.	Hindi
		11.	Bhotia	11.	Santali
		12.	Manipuri	12.	Bhotia
		13.	Malayalam	13.	Manipuri
		14.	Assamese	14.	Malayalam
		15.	Bhili/Bhilodi	15.	Pawri
		16.	Khasi	16.	Assamese
		17.	Mogh	17.	Mogh
		18.	Punjabi	18.	Tripuri
		19.	Gangte	19.	Bhojpuri
		20.	Vaiphei	20.	Punjabi
		21.	Tamil	21.	Khasi
		22.	Oriya	22.	Gangte
		23.	Dogri	23.	Vaiphei
		24.	Telugu	24.	Tamil
		25.	Halam	25.	Khortha/Khotta
		26.	Thado	26.	Pnar/Synteng
		27.	Marathi	27.	Oriya

1	2	3	4	5	6
		28.	Kuki	28.	Kumauni
		29.	Bodo	29.	Garhwali
		30.	Kannada	30.	Dogri
		31.	Tibetan	31.	Telugu
		32.	English	32.	Marathi
		33.	Urdu	33.	Pahari
		34.	Maithili	34.	Thado
		35.	Garo	35.	Kannada
		36.	Simte	36.	Sadan/Sadri
		37.	Zou	37.	Kuki
		38.	Tangsa	38.	English
		39.	Munda	39.	Bodo/Boro
		40.	Kurukh/Oraon	40.	Urdu
		41.	Gujarati	41.	Maithili
		42.	Mundari	42.	Garo
		43.	Konkani	43.	Simte
		44.	Kabui	44.	Zou
		45.	Kharia	45.	Kokbarak
		46.	Tangkhul	46.	Munda
		47.	Ao	47.	Kurukh/Oraon
		48.	Bishnupuriya	48.	Haryanvi
		49.	Adi	49.	Rajasthani
		50.	Dimasa	50.	Mundari
		51.	Tamang	51.	Konkani
		52.	Rai	52.	Gujarati
		53.	Nissi/Dafla	53.	Tangsa
		54.	Rabha	54.	Kharia
		55.	Lotha	55.	Kabui
		56.	Sanskrit	56.	Tangkhul
		57.	Kashmiri	57.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/ Manipuri Bishnupriya
		58.	Liangmei	58.	Tamang

1	2	3	4	5	6
		59.	Zemi	59.	Ao
		60.	Angami	60.	Tibetan
		61.	Ho	61.	Dimasa
		62.	Karbi/Mikir	62.	Adi
		63.	Kinnauri	63.	War
		64.	Malto	64.	Halam
		65.	Sema	65.	Rai
		66.	Sherpa	66.	Marwari
		67.	Anal	67.	Rongmei
		68.	Lahauli	68.	Mandeali
		69.	Miri/Mishing	69.	Surjapuri
		70.	Pochury	70.	Rabha
		71.	Sindhi	71.	Magadhi/Magahi
		72.	Chakhesang	72.	Lotha
		73.	Gondi	73.	Sanskrit
		74.	Halabi	74.	Apatani
		75.	Zeliang	75.	Awadhi
		76.	Chakru/Chokri	76.	Kashmiri
		77.	Deori	77.	Liangmei
		78.	Khond/Kondh	78.	Nissi
		79.	Ladakhi	79.	Zemi
		80.	Lahnda	80.	Braj Bhasha
		81.	Lepcha	81.	Khari Boli
		82.	Limbu	82.	Nagpuria
		83.	Maram	83.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
		84.	Monpa	84.	Angami
		85.	Rengma	85.	Ho
		86.	Tulu	86.	Karbi/Mikir
				87.	Kinnauri
				88.	Sema
				89.	Sherpa
				90.	Rajbangsi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				91.	Pawari/Powari
				92.	Anal
				93.	Lahauli
				94.	Pahariya
				95.	Miri/Mishing
				96.	Pochury
				97.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				98.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
				99.	Sindhi
				100.	Chakhesang
				101.	Halabi
				102.	Bhoi Khasi
				103.	Zeliang
				104.	Hajong/Hajong
				105.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				106.	Chhattisgarhi
				107.	Kangri
				108.	Chakru/Chokri
				109.	Deori
				110.	Maria
				111.	Ladakhi
				112.	Punchhi
				113.	Lepcha
				114.	Limbu
				115.	Maram
				116.	Monpa
				117.	Koi
				118.	Mura
				119.	Rengma
				120.	Tulu
16.	Tripura	1.	Bengali	1.	Bengali
		2.	Tripuri	2.	Kokbarak

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3.	Hindi	3.	Chakma
		4.	Mogh	4.	Reang
		5.	Oriya	5.	Hindi
		6.	Bishnupuriya	6.	Mogh
		7.	Manipuri	7.	Oriya
		8.	Halam	8.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/ Manipuri Bishnupriya
		9.	Garo	9.	Manipuri
		10.	Munda	10.	Halam
		11.	Kuki	11.	Garo
		12.	Lushai/Mizo	12.	Tripuri
		13.	Kurukh/Oraon	13.	Munda
		14.	Telugu	14.	Bhojpuri
		15.	Nepali	15.	Lushai/Mizo
		16.	Santali	16.	Kurukh/Oraon
		17.	Savara	17.	Telugu
		18.	Malayalam	18.	Nepali
		19.	Punjabi	19.	Santali
		20.	Tamil	20.	Savara
		21.	Assamese	21.	Malayalam
		22.	Gujarati	22.	Punjabi
		23.	Bhili/Bhilodi	23.	Tamil
		24.	Marathi	24.	Assamese
		25.	Dogri	25.	Kuki
		26.	Kannada	26.	Marathi
		27.	Mundari	27.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		28.	Gondi	28.	Garhwali
		29.	Kharia	29.	Dogri
		30.	Urdu	30.	Kannada
		31.	Rabha	31.	Kumauni
		32.	Maithili	32.	Rajasthani
		33.	English	33.	Haryanvi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		34.	Khasi	34.	Mura
		35.	Konkani	35.	Kharia
		36.	Kashmiri	36.	Urdu
		37.	Malto	37.	Rabha
		38.	Bhumij	38.	Gujarati
		39.	Bodo	39.	Maithili
		40.	Hmar	40.	English
		41.	Arabic/Arbi	41.	Nagpuria
		42.	Paite	42.	Khasi
		43.	Konda	43.	Magadhi/Magahi
		44.	Tangkhul	44.	Kashmiri
		45.	Bhotia	45.	Konkani
		46.	Limbu	46.	Baori
		47.	Rai	47.	Marwari
		48.	Karbi/Mikir	48.	Bodo/Boro
		49.	Koda/Kora	49.	Sadan/Sadri
		50.	Ho	50.	Chhattisgarhi
		51.	Dimasa	51.	Bhumij
		52.	Deori	52.	Hmar
		53.	Yimchungre	53.	Pahari
		54.	Kabui	54.	Arabic/Arbi
		55.	Maram	55.	Braj Bhasha
		56.	Sema	56.	Mundari
		57.	Adi	57.	Mewari
		58.	Lakher	58.	Paite
		59.	Lalung	59.	Awadhi
		60.	Sherpa	60.	Tangkhul
		61.	Tangsa	61.	Bhotia
		62.	Sindhi	62.	Rai
		63.	Khond/Kondh	63.	Karbi/Mikir
		64.	Lepcha	64.	Kol
		65.	Persian	65.	Ho

1	2	3	4	5	6
		66.	Thado	66.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		67.	Ao	67.	Bagri
		68.	Nissi/Dafla	68.	Deori
		69.	Simte	69.	Yimchungre
		70.	Kom	70.	Dimasa
		71.	Miri/Mishing	71.	Rongmei
		72.	Mishmi	72.	Maram
		73.	Vaiphei	73.	Sema
		74.	Chang	74.	Gojri
		75.	Coorgi/Kodagu	75.	Adi
		76.	Gangte	76.	Lakher
		77.	Ladakhi	77.	Lalung
		78.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	78.	Sherpa
		79.	Angami	79.	Rajbangsi
		80.	Halabi	80.	Khond/Kondh
		81.	Jatapu	81.	Lepcha
		82.	Khandeshi	82.	Thado
		83.	Kinnauri	83.	Persian
		84.	Koch	84.	Haijong/Hajong
		85.	Nicobarese	85.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		86.	Tamang	86.	Ao
		87.	Tibetan	87.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
				88.	Simte
				89.	Banjari
				90.	Khortha/Khotta
				91.	Kom
				92.	Limbu
				93.	Miri/Mishing
				94.	Vaiphei
				95.	Jaunsari
				96.	Malvi
				97.	Chang

1	2	3	4	5	6
				98.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				99.	Gangte
				100.	Ladakhi
				101.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				102.	Kurmali Thar
				103.	Mandeali
				104.	Kishtwari
				105.	Siraji
				106.	Malwani
				107.	Sindhi
				108.	Angami
				109.	Chodhari
				110.	Maria
				111.	Halabi
				112.	Jatapu
				113.	Gujari
				114.	Pnar/Synteng
				115.	Kinnauri
				116.	Koch
				117.	Nicobarese
				118.	Apatani
				119.	Tagin
				120.	Tamang
				121.	Tibetan
				122.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
7.	Meghalaya	1.	Khasi	1.	Khasi
		2.	Garó	2.	Garó
		3.	Bengali	3.	Pnar/Synteng
		4.	Nepali	4.	Bengali
		5.	Hindi	5.	Nepali
		6.	Marathi	6.	Assamese
		7.	Assamese	7.	Maram

1	2	3	4	5	6
		8.	Maram	8.	Haijong/Hajong
		9.	Rabha	9.	Hindi
		10.	Koch	10.	War
		11.	Karbi/Mikir	11.	Rabha
		12.	Punjabi	12.	Koch
		13.	Lushai/Mizo	13.	Bhoi Khasi
		14.	Manipuri	14.	Karbi/Mikir
		15.	Bodo	15.	Bhojpuri
		16.	Urdu	16.	Punjabi
		17.	Malayalam	17.	Lushai/Mizo
		18.	Thado	18.	Manipuri
		19.	Oriya	19.	Bodo/Boro
		20.	Hmar	20.	Urdu
		21.	Tamil	21.	Malayalam
		22.	Kuki	22.	Rajasthani
		23.	Vaiphei	23.	Marwari
		24.	Lalung	24.	Oriya
		25.	Telugu	25.	Hmar
		26.	Maithili	26.	Tamil
		27.	English	27.	Vaiphei
		28.	Tibetan	28.	Kuki
		29.	Tripuri	29.	Lalung
		30.	Tangkhul	30.	Telugu
		31.	Ao	31.	Maithili
		32.	Paite	32.	English
		33.	Dogri	33.	Marathi
		34.	Santali	34.	Tangkhul
		35.	Gujarati	35.	Tibetan
		36.	Kannada	36.	Haryanvi
		37.	Bhotia	37.	Paite
		38.	Bishnupuriya	38.	Dogri
		39.	Tangsa	39.	Ao

1	2	3	4	5	6
		40.	Sindhi	40.	Santali
		41.	Mundari	41.	Kannada
		42.	Dimasa	42.	Kokbarak
		43.	Anal	43.	Gujarati
		44.	Kabui	44.	Kumauni
		45.	Kurukh/Oraon	45.	Sindhi
		46.	Lotha	46.	Garhwali
		47.	Monpa	47.	Tripuri
		48.	Sema	48.	Mundari
		49.	Angami	49.	Anal
		50.	Adi	50.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/ Manipuri Bishnupriya
		51.	Kashmiri	51.	Kurukh/Oraon
		52.	Munda	52.	Lotha
		53.	Maring	53.	Monpa
		54.	Zou	54.	Sema
		55.	Savara	55.	Rongmei
		56.	Gangte	56.	Angami
		57.	Konkani	57.	Thado
		58.	Simte	58.	Bhotia
		59.	Nocte	59.	Maring
		60.	Miri/Mishing	60.	Zou
		61.	Kom	61.	Savara
		62.	Nissi/Dafla	62.	Sadan/Sadri
		63.	Tamang	63.	Gangte
		64.	Rengma	64.	Munda
		65.	Halam	65.	Chakma
		66.	Lepcha	66.	Kashmiri
		67.	Zeliang	67.	Pahari
		68.	Sherpa	68.	Magadhi/Magahi
		69.	Bhili/Bhilodi	69.	Simte
		70.	Rai	70.	Dimasa

1	2	3	4	5	6
		71.	Liangmei	71.	Miri/Mishing
		72.	Mogh	72.	Konkani
		73.	Pawi	73.	Reang
		74.	Konyak	74.	Kom
		75.	Lakher	75.	Kabui
		76.	Zemi	76.	Nocte
		77.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	77.	Tamang
		78.	Arabic/Arbi	78.	Rengma
		79.	Khandeshi	79.	Rajbangsi
		80.	Khezha	80.	Lepcha
		81.	Sangtam	81.	Zeliang
		82.	Wancho	82.	Adi
		83.	Chakru/Chokri	83.	Sherpa
		84.	Chang	84.	Chhattisgarhi
		85.	Coorgi/Kodagu	85.	Malwani
		86.	Lahauli	86.	Rai
		87.	Chakhesang	87.	Apatani
		88.	Kharia	88.	Halam
		89.	Phom	89.	Mogh
		90.	Deori	90.	Awadhi
		91.	Lahnda	91.	Pawi
		92.	Khond/Kondh	92.	Konyak
		93.	Tulu	93.	Lakher
		94.	Pochury	94.	Zemi
		95.	Sanskrit	95.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		96.	Bhumij	96.	Arabic/Arbi
		97.	Ho	97.	Liangmei
		98.	Korwa	98.	Mewari
		99.	Mishmi	99.	Mawchi
		100.	Nicobarese	100.	Dangi
		101.	Parji	101.	Nissi
				102.	Wancho

1	2	3	4	5	6
				103.	Chakru/Chokri
				104.	Chang
				105.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				106.	Sangtam
				107.	Chakhesang
				108.	Khezha
				109.	Mura
				110.	Phom
				111.	Tangsa
				112.	Deori
				113.	Kharia
				114.	Punchhi
				115.	Kol
				116.	Tagin
				117.	Kurmali Thar
				118.	Tulu
				119.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
				120.	Mewati
				121.	Nagpuria
				122.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				123.	Gojri
				124.	Malvi
				125.	Bagri
				126.	Sanskrit
				127.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
				128.	Paradhi
				129.	Rathi
				130.	Ho
				131.	Gujari
				132.	Khond/Kondh
				133.	Mishmi
				134.	Nicobarese

1	2	3	4	5	6
				135.	Dhurwa
				136.	Pochury
18.	Assam	1.	Assamese	1.	Assamese
		2.	Bengali	2.	Bengali
		3.	Hindi	3.	Bodo/Boro
		4.	Bodo	4.	Hindi
		5.	Nepali	5.	Nepali
		6.	Miri/Mishing	6.	Miri/Mishing
		7.	Karbi/Mikir	7.	Karbi/Mikir
		8.	Santali	8.	Sadan/Sadri
		9.	Oriya	9.	Santali
		10.	Manipuri	10.	Oriya
		11.	Garo	11.	Manipuri
		12.	Rabha	12.	Garo
		13.	Dimasa	13.	Bhojpuri
		14.	Munda	14.	Rabha
		15.	Kurukh/Oraon	15.	Dimasa
		16.	Bishnupuriya	16.	Munda
		17.	Khasi	17.	Kurukh/Oraon
		18.	Mundari	18.	Bishnupuriya Manipuri/ Manipuri Bishnupuriya
		19.	Punjabi	19.	Rajbangsi
		20.	Telugu	20.	Khasi
		21.	Lalung	21.	Telugu
		22.	Hmar	22.	Lalung
		23.	Deori	23.	Haijong/Hajong
		24.	Tripuri	24.	Hmar
		25.	Kuki	25.	Deori
		26.	Zemi	26.	Punjabi
		27.	Sema	27.	Mundari
		28.	Thado	28.	Zemi
		29.	Gondi	29.	Kuki

1	2	3	4	5	6
		30.	Koch	30.	Mura
		31.	Malayalam	31.	Sema
		32.	Gujarati	32.	Marwari
		33.	Marathi	33.	Rajasthani
		34.	Kharia	34.	Reang
		35.	Halam	35.	Malayalam
		36.	Tamil	36.	Thado
		37.	Urdu	37.	Koch
		38.	Maithili	38.	Kharia
		39.	Lushai/Mizo	39.	Prōja
		40.	Kabui	40.	Marathi
		41.	Adi	41.	Tamil
		42.	Rengma	42.	Kokbarak
		43.	Dogri	43.	Urdu
		44.	Bhumij	44.	Maithili
		45.	Kannada	45.	Chakma
		46.	Ao	46.	Chhattisgarhi
		47.	Tangsa	47.	Tripuri
		48.	Arabic/Arbi	48.	Lushai/Mizo
		49.	English	49.	Rongmei
		50.	Nissi/Dafia	50.	Adi
		51.	Kisan	51.	Rengma
		52.	Lotha	52.	Dogri
		53.	Tibetan	53.	Kannada
		54.	Sindhi	54.	Ao
		55.	Vaiphei	55.	Arabic/Arbi
		56.	Tamang	56.	English
		57.	Parji	57.	Tangsa
		58.	Wancho	58.	Kumauni
		59.	Khond/Kondh	59.	Khortha/Khotta
		60.	Savara	60.	Gujarati
		61.	Persian	61.	Kisan

1	2	3	4	5	6
		62.	Kashmiri	62.	Sambalpuri
		63.	Paite	63.	Pnar/Synteng
		64.	Maito	64.	Lotha
		65.	Koda/Kora	65.	Kurmali Thar
		66.	Limbu	66.	Haryanvi
		67.	Konda	67.	Nissi
		68.	Nocte	68.	Vaiphei
		69.	Bhili/Bhilodi	69.	Tamang
		70.	Mogh	70.	Garhwali
		71.	Ho	71.	Pahari
		72.	Konkani	72.	Surgujia
		73.	Koya	73.	Wancho
		74.	Gangte	74.	Apatani
		75.	Sherpa	75.	Khond/Kondh
		76.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	76.	Persian
		77.	Tangkhul	77.	Savara
		78.	Korwa	78.	Kashmiri
		79.	Monpa	79.	Paite
		80.	Angami	80.	Bhumij
		81.	Mishmi	81.	Nagpuria
		82.	Chakhesang	82.	Sindhi
		83.	Rai	83.	War
		84.	Bhotia	84.	Limbu
		85.	Konyak	85.	Nocte
		86.	Sanskrit	86.	Bboi Khasi
		87.	Kui	87.	Magadhi/Magahi
		88.	Yimchungre	88.	Mogh
		89.	Ladakhi	89.	Mewari
		90.	Chang	90.	Maria
		91.	Simte	91.	Baori
		92.	Lahnda	92.	Koya
		93.	Khandeshi	93.	Adi Gallong/Gallong

1	2	3	4	5	6
		94.	Tulu	94.	Gangte
		95.	Maring	95.	Sherpa
		96.	Shina	96.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		97.	Lepcha	97.	Halam
		98.	Liangmei	98.	Tangkhui
		99.	Sangtam	as.	Konkani
		100.	Zeliang	100.	Awadhi
		101.	Zou	101.	Sondwari
		102.	Kom	102.	Angami
		103.	Anal	103.	Chakhesang
		104.	Coorgi/Kodagu	104.	Braj Bhasha
		105.	Chakru/Chckri	105.	Kuruba/Kurumba
		106.	Gadaba	108.	Rai
		107.	Kinnauri	107.	Bhotia
		108.	Korku	108.	Konyak
		109.	Pochury	109.	Monpa
		110.	Khezha	110.	Sanskrit
		111.	Maram	111	Gojri
		112.	Lakher	112	Muria
		113.	Nicobarese	113	Kabui
		114.	Balti	114	Tagin
				115.	Tibetan
				116.	Kui
				117.	Tikhir
				118.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
				119.	Ladakhi
				120.	Koda/Kora
				121.	Chang
				122.	Simte
				123.	Bhili/Bhilodi
				124.	Kol
				125.	Bhadrawahi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				126.	Tulu
				127.	Maring
				128.	Lepcha
				129.	Zeliang
				130.	Zou
				131.	Kom
				132.	Kangri
				133.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				134.	Ho
				135.	Khairari
				136.	Gujari
				137.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				138.	Anal
				139.	Sangtam
				140.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				141.	Surjapuri
				142.	Chakru/Chokri
				143.	Mishmi
				144.	Dangi
				145.	Pahariya
				146.	Mandeali
				147.	Kaikadi
				148.	Gadaba
				149.	Pochury
				150.	Panch Pargania
				151.	Kachchhi
				152.	Rathi
				153.	Kalari
				154.	Liangmei
				155.	Karmali
				156.	Lamani/Lambadi
				157.	Badaga

1	2	3	4	5	6
				158.	Maram
				159.	Khari Boli
				160.	Malwani
				161.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
				162.	Dorli
				163.	Khezha
				164.	Lakher
				165.	Nicobarese
				166.	Gujrao/Gujrau
				167.	Banjari
				168.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				169.	Mewati
				170.	Kishtwari
				171.	Bagri
				172.	Adi Miniyong/Miniyong
				173.	Balti
				174.	Chodhari
				175.	Gondi
				176.	Khandeshi
				177.	Koraku
				178.	Punchhi
19.	West Bengal	1.	Bengali	1.	Bengali
		2.	Hindi	2.	Hindi
		3.	Santali	3.	Santali
		4.	Urdu	4.	Urdu
		5.	Nepali	5.	Nepali
		6.	Telugu	6.	Sadan/Sadri
		7.	Kurukh/Oraon	7.	Kurmali Thar
		8.	Oriya	8.	Surjapuri
		9.	Punjabi	9.	Telugu
		10.	Munda	10.	Kurukh/Oraon
		11.	Gujarati	11.	Oriya

1	2	3	4	5	6
		12.	Bodo	12.	Khortha/Khotta
		13.	Koda/Kora	13.	Bhojpuri
		14.	Mundari	14.	Punjabi
		15.	Maithili	15.	Munda
		16.	Tamil	16.	Marwari
		17.	Malayalam	17.	Gujarati
		18.	English	18.	Koda/Kora
		19.	Marathi	19.	Mundari
		20.	Lepcha	20.	Rajbangsi
		21.	Rabha	21.	Bodo/Boro
		22.	Assamese	22.	Maithili
		23.	Kharia	23.	Tamil
		24.	Tibetan	24.	Rajasthani
		25.	Bhotia	25.	Malayalam
		26.	Bhumij	26.	English
		27.	Sindhi	27.	Lepcha
		28.	Tamang	28.	Marathi
		29.	Ho	29.	Rabha
		30.	Persian	30.	Assamese
		31.	Arabic/Arbi	31.	Kharia
		32.	Sherpa	32.	Tibetan
		33.	Kannada	33.	Bhotia
		34.	Limbu	34.	Sindhi
		35.	Dogri	35.	Tamang
		36.	Malto	36.	Kol
		37.	Savara	37.	Persian
		38.	Koch	38.	Ho
		39.	Garo	39.	Arabic/Arbi
		40.	Rai	40.	Sherpa
		41.	Kashmiri	41.	Pahari
		42.	Manipuri	42.	Kannada
		43.	Konkani	43.	Limbu

1	2	3	4	5	6
		44.	Mogh	44.	Haryanvi
		45.	Lushai/Mizo	45.	Dogri
		46.	Gondi	46.	Chhattisgarhi
		47.	Kuki	47.	Magadhi/Magahi
		48.	Korku	48.	Savara
		49.	Khasi	49.	Garhwali
		50.	Parji	50.	Garo
		51.	Adi	51.	Koch
		52.	Korwa	52.	Bhumij
		53.	Sanskrit	53.	Rai
		54.	Thado	54.	Pahariya
		55.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	55.	Kashmiri
		56.	Gadaba	56.	Manipuri
		57.	Anal	57.	Nagpuria
		58.	Bhili/Bhilodi	58.	Konkani
		59.	Kisan	59.	Mogh
		60.	Tripuri	60.	Proja
		61.	Koya	61.	Lushai/Mizo
		62.	Ao	62.	Karmali
		63.	Tulu	63.	Kumauni
		64.	Paite	64.	Chakma
		65.	Khezha	65.	Mewari
		66.	Nissi/Dafla	66.	Mura
		67.	Ladakhi	67.	Kuki
		68.	Bishnupuriya	68.	Kachchhi
		69.	Kinnauri	69.	Khasi
		70.	Lotha	70.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		71.	Sema	71.	Awadhi
		72.	Hmar	72.	Sanskrit
		73.	Lahnda	73.	Panch Pargania
		74.	Monpa	74.	Adi
		75.	Vaiphei	75.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto

1	2	3	4	5	6
		76.	Nicobarese	76.	Anal
		77.	Tangkhul	77.	Kisan
		78.	Khandeshi	78.	Koya
		79.	Karbi/Mikir	79.	Maria
		80.	Coorgi/Kodagu	80.	Ao
		81.	Mishmi	81.	Tulu
		82.	Zou	82.	Paite
		83.	Kom	83.	Tripuri
		84.	Kui	84.	Mandeali
		85.	Halam	85.	Sambalpuri
		86.	Wancho	86.	Khezha
		87.	Konyak	87.	Gondi
		88.	Nocte	88.	Ladakhi
		89.	Halabi	89.	Harauti
		90.	Khond/Kondh	90.	Kuruba/Kurumba
		91.	Maram	91.	Thado
		92.	Kabui	92.	Braj Bhasha
		93.	Angami	93.	Lotha
		94.	Konda	94.	Sema
		95.	Sangtam	95.	Kokbarak
		96.	Deori	96.	Hmar
		97.	Liangmei	97.	Vaiphei
		98.	Maring	98.	Nicobarese
		99.	Miri/Mishing	99.	Laria
		100.	Dimasa	100.	Gujari
		101.	Gangte	101.	Tangkhul
		102.	Pawi	102.	Monpa
		103.	Rengma	103.	Karbi/Mikir
		104.	Chakhesang	104.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		105.	Simte	105.	Baori
		106.	Chakru/Chokri	106.	Zou
		107.	Chang	107.	Khairari

1	2	3	4	5	6
		108.	Lahauli	108.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		109.	Phom	109.	Kom
		110.	Pochury	110.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		111.	Shina	111.	Kinnauri
		112.	Zemi	112.	Multani
				113.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
				114.	Kui
				115.	Bagri
				116.	Wancho
				117.	Hajong/Hajong
				118.	Konyak
				119.	Nocte
				120.	Maram
				121.	Khari Boli
				122.	Apatani
				123.	Angami
				124.	Rathi
				125.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				126.	Gujrao/Gujrau
				127.	Kangri
				128.	Sangtam
				129.	Lodhi
				130.	Deori
				131.	Rongmei
				132.	Khond/Kondh
				133.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
				134.	Maring
				135.	Miri/Mishing
				136.	Banjari
				137.	Badaga
				138.	Mawchi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				139.	Wagdi
				140.	Gangte
				141.	Punchhi
				142.	Pawi
				143.	Pawari/Powari
				144.	Kishtwari
				145.	Paradhi
				146.	Kabui
				147.	Rengma
				148.	Labani
				149.	Malvi
				150.	Bhili/Bhilodi
				151.	Tadavi
				152.	Chakhesang
				153.	Mishmi
				154.	Nissi
				155.	Simte
				156.	Bhadrawahi
				157.	Churahi
				158.	Gojri
				159.	Mewati
				160.	Nimadi
				161.	Malwani
				162.	Bilaspuri Kahluri
				163.	Adl Gallong/Gallong
				164.	Pawri
				165.	Varli
				166.	Chakru/Chokri
				167.	Chang
				168.	Phom
				169.	Pochury
				170.	Shina

1	2	3	4	5	6
				171.	Reang
				172.	Zemi
20.	Jharkhand	1.	Hindi	1.	Hindi
		2.	Santali	2.	Khortha/Khotta
		3.	Bengali	3.	Bengali
		4.	Urdu	4.	Santali
		5.	Kurukh/Oraon	5.	Urdu
		6.	Mundari	6.	Magadhi/Magahi
		7.	Ho	7.	Nagpuria
		8.	Oriya	8.	Kurukh/Oraon
		9.	Maithili	9.	Mundari
		10.	Kharia	10.	Ho
		11.	Punjabi	11.	Bhojpuri
		12.	Malto	12.	Oriya
		13.	Munda	13.	Sadan/Sadri
		14.	Telugu	14.	Karmali
		15.	Gujarati	15.	Panch Pargania
		16.	Nepali	16.	Maithili
		17.	Marathi	17.	Kharia
		18.	Tamil	18.	Pahariya
		19.	Malayalam	19.	Punjabi
		20.	Bhumij	20.	Marwari
		21.	Koda/Kora	21.	Telugu
		22.	Arabic/Arbi	22.	Chhattisgarhi
		23.	English	23.	Munda
		24.	Sindhi	24.	Rajasthani
		25.	Persian	25.	Nepali
		26.	Gondi	26.	Gujarati
		27.	Korwa	27.	Tamil
		28.	Kannada	28.	Malayalam
		29.	Assamese	29.	Bhumij
		30.	Dogri	30.	Marathi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		31.	Savara	31.	Kol
		32.	Khandeshi	32.	Pahari
		33.	Konkani	33.	Arabic/Arbi
		34.	Kashmiri	34.	Haryanvi
		35.	Lahnda	35.	Awadhi
		36.	Bhili/Bhilodi	36.	English
		37.	Sanskrit	37.	Persian
		38.	Manipuri	38.	Koda/Kora
		39.	Lushai/Mizo	39.	Sindhi
		40.	Koch	40.	Kurmali Thar
		41.	Tutu	41.	Assamese
		42.	Thado	42.	Kannada
		43.	Kuki	43.	Braj Bhasha
		44.	Bodo	44.	Dogri
		45.	Tripuri	45.	Mewari
		46.	Kinnauri	46.	Savara
		47.	Kisan	47.	Maria
		48.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	48.	Garhwali
		49.	Garo	49.	Sambalpur
		50.	Angami	50.	Khari Boli
		51.	Adi	51.	Gujari
		52.	Khond/Kondh	52.	Gondi
		53.	Kolami	53.	Bagheli/Baghet Khandi
		54.	Lahauli	54.	Sanskrit
		55.	Parji	55.	Surjapuri
		56.	Kui	56.	Kumauni
		57.	Ao	57.	Bagri
		58.	Bishnupuriya	58.	Manipuri
		59.	Anal	59.	Kashmiri
		60.	Gadaba	60.	Konkani
		61.	Bhotia	61.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		62.	Khasi	62.	Lushai/Mizo

1	2	3	4	5	6
		63.	Konda	63.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
		64.	Maram	64.	Kalari
		65.	Miri/Mishing	65.	Kachchhi
		66.	Nissi/Dafla	66.	Thado
		67.	Tamang	67.	Kuki
		68.	Karbi/Mikir	68.	Koraku
		69.	Shina	69.	Punchhi
		70.	Deori	70.	Kaikadi
		71.	Monpa	71.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		72.	Tangkhul	72.	Kinnauri
		73.	Phom	73.	Kisan
		74.	Rabha	74.	Baort
		75.	Jatapu	75.	Bodo/Boro
		76.	Kabui	76.	Kokbarak
		77.	Lepcha	77.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		78.	Lotha	78.	Paradhi
		79.	Paite	79.	Malwani
		80.	Chakru/Chokri	80.	Garo
		81.	Hasam	81.	Adi
		82.	Mishmi	82.	Tripuri
		83.	Pochury	83.	Kolami
		84.	Rengma	84.	Tadavi
		85.	Tangsa	85.	Kui
		86.	Tibetan	86.	Kangri
		87.	Zemi	87.	Garasia
				88.	Mewati
				89.	Surgujia
				90.	Tulu
				91.	Laria
				92.	Bhotia
				93.	Khairari
				94.	Multani

1	2	3	4	5	6
				95.	Banjari
				96.	Bilaspuri Kahluri
				97.	Anal
				98.	Ao
				99.	Gadaba
				100.	Khasi
				101.	Gujrao/Gujrau
				102.	Maram
				103.	Miri/Mishing
				104.	Tamang
				105.	Muria
				106.	Karbi/Mikir
				107.	Kulvi
				108.	Malvi
				109.	Deori
				110.	Monpa
				111.	Bangni
				112.	Chakma
				113.	Haijong/Hajong
				114.	Bhadrawahi
				115.	Mandeali
				116.	Angami
				117.	Mura
				118.	Phom
				119.	Rabha
				120.	Rajbangsi
				121.	Lodhi
				122.	Dangi
				123.	Lepcha
				124.	Lotha
				125.	Apatani
				126.	Paite

1	2	3	4	5	6
				127.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				128.	Gojri
				129.	Jaunsari
				130.	Nimadi
				131.	Pangwali
				132.	Badaga
				133.	Kuruba/Kurumba
				134.	Bhili/Bhilodi
				135.	Mawchi
				136.	Chakru/Chokri
				137.	Rongmei
				138.	Bhoi Khasi
				139.	Koch
				140.	Pochury
				141.	Rengma
				142.	Tibetan
21. Odisha		1.	Oriya	1.	Oriya
		2.	Hindi	2.	Kui
		3.	Kui	3.	Telugu
		4.	Telugu	4.	Santali
		5.	Santali	5.	Urdu
		6.	Urdu	6.	Sambalpuri
		7.	Bengali	7.	Bengali
		8.	Ho	8.	Hindi
		9.	Munda	9.	Sadan/Sadri
		10.	Savara	10.	Ho
		11.	Kisan	11.	Munda
		12.	Malto	12.	Savara
		13.	Mundari	13.	Kisan
		14.	Koya	14.	Mundari
		15.	Khond/Kondh	15.	Koya
		16.	Kharia	16.	Kurmali Thar

1	2	3	4	5	6
		17.	Kurukh/Oraon	17.	Khond/Kondh
		18.	Gondi	18.	Chhattisgarhi
		19.	Bhumij	19.	Kharia
		20.	Juang	20.	Proja
		21.	Punjabi	21.	Kurukh/Oraon
		22.	Halabi	22.	Laria
		23.	Gujarati	23.	Gondi
		24.	Gadaba	24.	Bhatri
		25.	Malayalam	25.	Juang
		26.	Parji	26.	Bhumij
		27.	Nepali	27.	Punjabi
		28.	Marathi	28.	Halabi
		29.	Tamil	29.	Gujarati
		30.	Konkani	30.	Gadaba
		31.	Koda/Kora	31.	Nepali
		32.	Sindhi	32.	Marwari
		33.	Maithili	33.	Malayalam
		34.	Tibetan	34.	Tamil
		35.	English	35.	Bhojpuri
		36.	Ladakhi	36.	Dhurwa
		37.	Kannada	37.	Marathi
		38.	Konda	38.	Banjari
		39.	Bhili/Bhilodi	39.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
		40.	Assamese	40.	Maithili
		41.	Halam	41.	Sindhi
		42.	Korwa	42.	Tibetan
		43.	Arabic/Arbi	43.	Rajasthani
		44.	Garo	44.	English
		45.	Sanskrit	45.	Kol
		46.	Kashmiri	46.	Ladakhi
		47.	Khandeshi	47.	Koda/Kora
		48.	Manipuri	48.	Kannada

1	2	3	4	5	6
		49.	Lolami	49.	Relli
		50.	Kinnauri	50.	Karmali
		51.	Bodo	51.	Assamese
		52.	Dogri	52.	Arabic/Arbi
		53.	Kabui	53.	Paradhi
		54.	Lahnda	54.	Nagpuria
		55.	Thado	55.	Kachchhi
		56.	Tulu	56.	Magadhi/Magahi
		57.	Adi	57.	Khari Boli
		58.	Rai	58.	Haryanvi
		59.	Kuki	59.	Pahari
		60.	Rabha	60.	Kashmiri
		61.	Khasi	61.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		62.	Lushai/Mizo	62.	Manipuri
		63.	Bhotia	63.	Sanskrit
		64.	Nissi/Dafla	64.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		65.	Liangmei	65.	Harauti
		66.	Korku	66.	Konkani
		67.	Lotha	67.	Kolami
		68.	Pochury	68.	Dhodia
		69.	Coorgi/Kodagu	69.	Kabui
		70.	Dimasa	70.	Dogri
		71.	Tamang	71.	Thado
		72.	Koch	72.	Pahariya
		73.	Monpa	73.	Bodo/Boro
		74.	Rengma	74.	Kuki
		75.	Angami	75.	Tulu
		76.	Ao	76.	Lamani/Lambadi
		77.	Deori	77.	Lushai/Mizo
		78.	Jatapu	78.	Gujrao/Gujrau
		79.	Paite	79.	Bhotia
		80.	Sangtam	80.	Khasi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		81.	Tripuri	81.	Garhwali
		82.	Wancho	82.	Kumauni
				83.	Adi
				84.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				85.	Rai
				86.	Mewati
				87.	Wagdi
				88.	Muria
				89.	Khortha/Khotta
				90.	Punchhi
				91.	Nissi
				92.	Braj Bhasha
				93.	Gujari
				94.	Panch Pargania
				95.	Lotha
				96.	Nimadi
				97.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				98.	Garo
				99.	Tamang
				100.	Halam
				101.	Pnar/Synteng
				102.	Koch
				103.	Rengma
				104.	Chakma
				105.	Awadhi
				106.	Chambeali
				107.	Pawari/Powari
				108.	Kuruba/Kurumba
				109.	Angami
				110.	Ao
				111.	Bhili/Bhilodi
				112.	Mawchi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				113.	Deori
				114.	Maria
				115.	Jatapu
				116.	Bhoi Khasi
				117.	Kinnauri
				118.	Korku
				119.	Paite
				120.	Rabha
				121.	Tripuri
				122.	Wancho
22.	Chhattisgarh	1.	Hindi	1.	Chhattisgarhi
		2.	Gondi	2.	Hindi
		3.	Oriya	3.	Surgujia
		4.	Halabi	4.	Gondi
		5.	Kurukh/Oraon	5.	Oriya
		6.	Bengali	6.	Halabi
		7.	Telugu	7.	Kurukh/Oraon
		8.	Marathi	8.	Sadan/Sadri
		9.	Sindhi	9.	Bengali
		10.	Urdu	10.	Bhatri
		11.	Punjabi	11.	Telugu
		12.	Parji	12.	Marathi
		13.	Gujarati	13.	Urdu
		14.	Malayalam	14.	Sindhi
		15.	Tamil	15.	Bhojpuri
		16.	Korwa	16.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		17.	Korku	17.	Punjabi
		18.	Maithili	18.	Dhurwa
		19.	Kharia	19.	Dorli
		20.	Nepali	20.	Gujarati
		21.	Munda	21.	Marwari
		22.	English	22.	Malayalam

1	2	3	4	5	6
		23.	Kannada	23.	Muria
		24.	Bhili/Bhilodi	24.	Tamil
		25.	Tibetan	25.	Banjari
		26.	Persian	26.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		27.	Santali	27.	Korku
		28.	Arabic/Arbi	28.	Maithili
		29.	Ho	29.	Rajasthani
		30.	Coorgi/Kodagu	30.	Haryanvi
		31.	Mundari	31.	Maria
		32.	Konda	32.	Laria
		33.	Lahnda	33.	Kharia
		34.	Anal	34.	Nepali
		35.	Khandeshi	35.	Koraku
		36.	Konkani	36.	Awadhi
		37.	Assamese	37.	Malvi
		38.	Savara	38.	Khari Boli
		39.	Dogri	39.	Kachchhi
		40.	Kashmiri	40.	Magadhi/Magahi
		41.	Sanskrit	41.	English
		42.	Bhumij	42.	Munda
		43.	Manipuri	43.	Kannada
		44.	Lushai/Mizo	44.	Tibetan
		45.	Kisan	45.	Nagpuria
		46.	Tulu	46.	Pahari
		47.	Koda/Kora	47.	Persian
		48.	Malto	48.	Arabic/Arbi
		49.	Khond/Kondh	49.	Braj Bhasha
		50.	Mogh	50.	Ho
		51.	Deori	51.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		52.	Kuki	52.	Nimadi
		53.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	53.	Barel
		54.	Rai	54.	Mundari

1	2	3	4	5	6
		55.	Kui	55.	Paradhi
		56.	Bodo	56.	Garhwali
		57.	Mishmi	57.	Kodu
		58.	Tripuri	58.	Multani
		59.	Pawi	59.	Anal
		60.	Bishnupuriya	60.	Santali
		61.	Nocte	61.	Khairari
		62.	Adi	62.	Ahirani
		63.	Gadaba	63.	Proja
		64.	Khasi	64.	Pawari/Powari
		65.	Paite	65.	Kumauni
		66.	Halam	66.	Assamese
		67.	Kinnauri	67.	Konkani
		68.	Koch	68.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		69.	Tamang	69.	Savara
		70.	Tangkhul	70.	Dogri
		71.	Angami	71.	Kurmali Thar
		72.	Bhotia	72.	Sanskrit
		73.	Kom	73.	Kashmiri
		74.	Monpa	74.	Kaikadi
				75.	Mewari
				76.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				77.	Lodhi
				78.	Manipuri
				79.	Kol
				80.	Khortha/Khotta
				81.	Lushai/Mizo
				82.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
				83.	Kisan
				84.	Panch Pargania
				85.	Bhilali
				86.	Mandeali

1	2	3	4	5	6
				87.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				88.	Tulu
				89.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
				90.	Sambalpuri
				91.	Pahariya
				92.	Punchhi
				93.	Lamani/Lambadi
				94.	Badaga
				95.	Deori
				96.	Bagri
				97.	Kuki
				98.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
				99.	Rai
				100.	Kui
				101.	Malwani
				102.	Relli
				103.	Bodo/Boro
				104.	Tripuri
				105.	Mewati
				106.	Gujari
				107.	Pawi
				108.	Mura
				109.	Nocte
				110.	Chakma
				111.	Gadaba
				112.	Khasi
				113.	Paite
				114.	Kangri
				115.	Tamang
				116.	Tangkhul
				117.	Angami
				118.	Gamit/Gavit

1	2	3	4	5	6
				119.	Bhotia
				120.	Kalari
				121.	Khond/Kondh
				122.	Kom
				123.	Monpa
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Hindi	1.	Hindi
		2.	Bhili/Bhilodi	2.	Malvi
		3.	Marathi	3.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		4.	Urdu	4.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		5.	Gondi	5.	Nimadi
		6.	Korku	6.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		7.	Sindhi	7.	Marathi
		8.	Gujarati	8.	Urdu
		9.	Punjabi	9.	Gondi
		10.	Bengali	10.	Bhilali
		11.	Malayalam	11.	Barel
		12.	Telugu	12.	Korku
		13.	Khandeshi	13.	Sindhi
		14.	Tamil	14.	Pawari/Powari
		15.	Oriya	15.	Gujarati
		16.	Koraku	16.	Punjabi
		17.	Nepali	17.	Chhattisgarhi
		18.	Lahnda	18.	Banjari
		19.	Kannada	19.	Bengali
		20.	Dogri	20.	Lodhi
		21.	Munda	21.	Rajasthani
		22.	English	22.	Mewari
		23.	Maithili	23.	Marwari
		24.	Kurukh/Oraon	24.	Malayalam
		25.	Lahauli	25.	Sondwari
		26.	Halabi	26.	Muwasi
		27.	Arabic/Arbi	27.	Telugu

1	2	3	4	5	6
		28.	Assamese	28.	Tamil
		29.	Kashmiri	29.	Bhojpuri
		30.	Konkani	30.	Khari Boli
		31.	Manipuri	31.	Oriya
		32.	Sanskrit	32.	Kalari
		33.	Ladakhi	33.	Koraku
		34.	Adi	34.	Nepali
		35.	Santali	35.	Braj Bhasha
		36.	Coorgi/Kodagu	36.	Khandeshi
		37.	Kharia	37.	Mewati
		38.	Mundari	38.	Rathi
		39.	Lushai/Mizo	39.	Ahirani
		40.	Bhumij	40.	Multani
		41.	Tulu	41.	Gujari
		42.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	42.	Labani
		43.	Ho	43.	Kannada
		44.	Bodo	44.	Tadavi
		45.	Tibetan	45.	Garhwali
		46.	Nissi/Dafla	46.	Dogri
		47.	Khasi	47.	Harauti
		48.	Savara	48.	English
		49.	Garo	49.	Maithili
		50.	Anal	50.	Kurukh/Oraon
		51.	Kinnauri	51.	Awadhi
		52.	Bhotia	52.	Haryanvi
		53.	Tripuri	53.	Arabic/Arbi
		54.	Chakru/Chokri	54.	Pawri
		55.	Halam	55.	Halabi
		56.	Mishmi	56.	Assamese
		57.	Pawi	57.	Kachchhi
		58.	Koch	58.	Kumauni
		59.	Lepcha	59.	Kashmiri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		60.	Dimasa	60.	Pahari
		61.	Kisan	61.	Konkani
		62.	Parji	62.	Bagri
		63.	Tangsa	63.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		64.	Kuki	64.	Surgujia
		65.	Nocte	65.	Manipuri
		66.	Rai	66.	Paradhi
		67.	Tangkhul	67.	Magadhi/Magahi
		68.	Bishnupuriya	68.	Sanskrit
		69.	Deori	69.	Ladakhi
		70.	Gadaba	70.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		71.	Karbi/Mikir	71.	Sadan/Sadri
		72.	Koda/Kora	72.	Kaikadi
		73.	Koya	73.	Bagri Rajasthani
		74.	Maring	74.	Santali
		75.	Sema	75.	Kol
				76.	Mundari
				77.	Kharia
				78.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
				79.	Muria
				80.	Munda
				81.	Lushai/Mizo
				82.	Bodo/Boro
				83.	Ho
				84.	Bahawalpuri
				85.	Tulu
				86.	Khortha/Khotta
				87.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				88.	Gojri
				89.	Tibetan
				90.	Malwani
				91.	Khasi

1	2	3	4	5	6
				92.	Garo
				93.	Lamani/Lambadi
				94.	Mandeali
				95.	Anal
				96.	Apatani
				97.	Chakma
				98.	Gujrao/Gujrau
				99.	Bhotia
				100.	Kinnauri
				101.	Tripuri
				102.	Kangri
				103.	Chakru/Chokri
				104.	Pawi
				105.	Nagpuria
				106.	Wagdi
				107.	Savara
				108.	Kurmali Thar
				109.	Lepcha
				110.	Bhadrawahi
				111.	Khairari
				112.	Laria
				113.	Dimasa
				114.	Maria
				115.	Kisan
				116.	Bangni
				117.	Adi
				118.	Dhurwa
				119.	Kuki
				120.	Punchhi
				121.	Rai
				122.	Badaga
				123.	Bhatri

1	2	3	4	5	6
				124.	Baori
				125.	Tangsa
				126.	Haijong/Hajong
				127.	Dhundhari
				128.	Panch Pargania
				129.	Surjapuri
				130.	Proja
				131.	Vadari
				132.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				133.	Deori
				134.	Gadaba
				135.	Karbi/Mikir
				136.	Koda/Kora
				137.	Koya
				138.	Maring
				139.	Nissi
				140.	Sema
24. Gujarat		1.	Gujarati	1.	Gujarati
		2.	Bhili/Bhilodi	2.	Hindi
		3.	Hindi	3.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		4.	Sindhi	4.	Marathi
		5.	Marathi	5.	Kachchhi
		6.	Urdu	6.	Urdu
		7.	Konkani	7.	Vasava
		8.	Khandeshi	8.	Sindhi
		9.	Oriya	9.	Gamit/Gavit
		10.	Telugu	10.	Chodhari
		11.	Malayalam	11.	Marwari
		12.	Punjabi	12.	Konkani
		13.	Bengali	13.	Varli
		14.	Tamil	14.	Dhodia

1	2	3	4	5	6
		15.	Nepali	15.	Dangi
		16.	Kannada	16.	Oriya
		17.	English	17.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		18.	Maithili	18.	Rathi
		19.	Gondi	19.	Telugu
		20.	Assamese	20.	Malayalam
		21.	Halabi	21.	Tadavi
		22.	Kashmiri	22.	Rajasthani
		23.	Lahnda	23.	Garasia
		24.	Dogri	24.	Bhojpuri
		25.	Arabic/Arbi	25.	Bengali
		26.	Tulu	26.	Tamil
		27.	Manipuri	27.	Nepali
		28.	Sanskrit	28.	Kannada
		29.	Kharia	29.	Ahirani
		30.	Nissi/Dafla	30.	Wagdi
		31.	Kurukh/Oraon	31.	English
		32.	Korwa	32.	Banjari
		33.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	33.	Khandeshi
		34.	Munda	34.	Maithili
		35.	Shina	35.	Labani
		36.	Bodo	36.	Punjabi
		37.	Santali	37.	Bhilali
		38.	Khezha	38.	Assamese
		39.	Mundari	39.	Haryanvi
		40.	Koch	40.	Halabi
		41.	Persian	41.	Kashmiri
		42.	Adi	42.	Mewari
		43.	Tibetan	43.	Chhattisgarhi
		44.	Liangmei	44.	Multani
		45.	Tripuri	45.	Dogri
		46.	Garo	46.	Mawchi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		47.	Bhumij	47.	Malvi
		48.	Anal	48.	Garhwali
		49.	Chakru/Chokri	49.	Nimadi
		50.	Gadaba	50.	Arabic/Arbi
		51.	Konda	51.	Pawari/Powari
		52.	Kuki	52.	Tulu
		53.	Koda/Kora	53.	Awadhi
		54.	Ao	54.	Vadari
		55.	Ho	55.	Barel
		56.	Koya	56.	Pahari
		57.	Bhotia	57.	Pawri
		58.	Coorgi/Kodagu	58.	Magadhi/Magahi
		59.	Dimasa	59.	Braj Bhasha
		60.	Lushal/Mizo	60.	Lodhi
		61.	Parji	61.	Kumauni
		62.	Tangkhul	62.	Manipuri
		63.	Korku	63.	Nagpuria
		64.	Lahauli	64.	Sanskrit
		65.	Rai	65.	Gondi
		66.	Chakhesang	66.	Gujrao/Gujrau
		67.	Halam	67.	Panch Pargania
		68.	Khasi	68.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		69.	Kinnauri	69.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		70.	Kolami	70.	Sadan/Sadri
		71.	Kui	71.	Paradhi
		72.	Ladakhi	72.	Sondwari
		73.	Paite	73.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
		74.	Rabha	74.	Kurukh/Oraon
		75.	Sema	75.	Apatani
		76.	Tangsa	76.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
				77.	Khari Boli
				78.	Shina

1	2	3	4	5	6
				79.	Santali
				80.	Mandeali
				81.	Munda
				82.	Bangni
				83.	Kaikadi
				84.	Mundari
				85.	Bodo/Boro
				86.	Koch
				87.	Persian
				88.	Tibetan
				89.	Kurmali Thar
				90.	Malwani
				91.	Garo
				92.	Koraku
				93.	Surjapuri
				94.	Adi
				95.	Tripuri
				96.	Bagri
				97.	Anal
				98.	Chakru/Chokri
				99.	Kuki
				100.	Mewati
				101.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
				102.	Kol
				103.	Khortha/Khotta
				104.	Ao
				105.	Ho
				106.	Koya
				107.	Chakma
				108.	Dhundhari
				109.	Gojri
				110.	Bhotia

1	2	3	4	5	6
				111.	Coorgi/Kodagu
				112.	Lushai/Mizo
				113.	Tangkhul
				114.	Kangri
				115.	Gujari
				116.	Koda/Kora
				117.	Korku
				118.	Karmali
				119.	Kokbarak
				120.	Rai
				121.	Bhadrawahi
				122.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				123.	Lamani/Lambadi
				124.	Badaga
				125.	Chakhesang
				126.	Dimasa
				127.	Khasi
				128.	Kolami
				129.	Kui
				130.	Ladakhi
				131.	Punchhi
				132.	Mura
				133.	Sema
				134.	Tangsa
25.	Daman and Diu	1.	Gujarati	1.	Gujarati
		2.	Hindi	2.	Hindi
		3.	Marathi	3.	Marathi
		4.	Oriya	4.	Bhojpuri
		5.	Bengali	5.	Oriya
		6.	Nepali	6.	Bengali
		7.	Malayalam	7.	Nepali
		8.	English	8.	Marwari

1	2	3	4	5	6
		9.	Urdu	9.	Malayalam
		10.	Kannada	10.	English
		11.	Maithili	11.	Urdu
		12.	Tamil	12.	Kannada
		13.	Bhili/Bhilodi	13.	Maithili
		14.	Punjabi	14.	Rajasthani
		15.	Telugu	15.	Tamil
		16.	Assamese	16.	Telugu
		17.	Konkani	17.	Punjabi
		18.	Sindhi	18.	Assamese
		19.	Santali	19.	Varti
		20.	Manipuri	20.	Konkani
		21.	Dogri	21.	Chhattisgarhi
		22.	Sanskrit	22.	Kachchhi
		23.	Tulu	23.	Magadhi/Magahi
		24.	Kashmiri	24.	Sindhi
		25.	Bodo	25.	Santali
		26.	Khandeshi	26.	Khortha/Khotta
		27.	Mundari	27.	Pahari
		28.	Thado	28.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		29.	Koch	29.	Haryanvi
		30.	Bhumij	30.	Garhwali
		31.	Nicobarese	31.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		32.	Koda/Kora	32.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		33.	Kurukh/Oraon	33.	Banjari
		34.	Munda	34.	Manipuri
		35.	Nissi/Dafla	35.	Kumauni
		36.	Rai	36.	Dogri
				37.	Sanskrit
				38.	Kashmiri
				39.	Tulu
				40.	Kangri

1	2	3	4	5	6
				41.	Nagpuria
				42.	Dhodia
				43.	Chodhari
				44.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				45.	Braj Bhasha
				46.	Malvi
				47.	Sadan/Sadri
				48.	Bodo/Boro
				49.	Awadhi
				50.	Khandeshi
				51.	Mundari
				52.	Koch
				53.	Kurmali Thar
				54.	Nicobarese
				55.	Koda/Kora
				56.	Kurukh/Oraon
				57.	Munda
				58.	Bangni
				59.	Rai
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Bhili/Bhilodi	1.	Varli
		2.	Gujarati	2.	Gujarati
		3.	Hindi	3.	Hindi
		4.	Konkani	4.	Konkani
		5.	Marathi	5.	Marathi
		6.	Malayalam	6.	Dhodia
		7.	Oriya	7.	Bhojpuri
		8.	Bengali	8.	Malayalam
		9.	Nepali	9.	Oriya
		10.	Urdu	10.	Bengali
		11.	Maithili	11.	Marwari
		12.	Kannada	12.	Nepali
		13.	Tamil	13.	Urdu

1	2	3	4	5	6
		14.	Telugu	14.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		15.	Punjabi	15.	Maithili
		16.	English	16.	Tamil
		17.	Sindhi	17.	Kannada
		18.	Assamese	18.	Telugu
		19.	Munda	19.	Rajasthani
		20.	Khandeshi	20.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		21.	Santali	21.	Punjabi
		22.	Tulu	22.	English
		23.	Khezha	23.	Assamese
		24.	Bodo	24.	Chhattisgarhi
		25.	Manipuri	25.	Banjari
		26.	Nissi/Dafla	26.	Kachchhi
		27.	Kashmiri	27.	Munda
		28.	Limbu	28.	Wagdi
		29.	Gondi	29.	Sindhi
		30.	Korku	30.	Haryanvi
		31.	Mundari	31.	Garhwali
		32.	Anal	32.	Gamit/Gavit
		33.	Koch	33.	Santali
		34.	Rai	34.	Kumauni
		35.	Korwa	35.	Khandeshi
		36.	Thado	36.	Ahirani
				37.	Bhilali
				38.	Chodhari
				39.	Awadhi
				40.	Magadhi/Magahi
				41.	Mewari
				42.	Tulu
				43.	Pahari
				44.	Khezha
				45.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri

1	2	3	4	5	6
				46.	Braj Bhasha
				47.	Manipuri
				48.	Vadari
				49.	Bodo/Boro
				50.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
				51.	Khortha/Khotta
				52.	Kashmiri
				53.	Pawri
				54.	Vasava
				55.	Khari Boli
				56.	Panch Pargania
				57.	Baori
				58.	Mundari
				59.	Kurmali Thar
				60.	Sadan/Sadri
				61.	Anal
				62.	Rai
				63.	Kangri
				64.	Nimadi
27.	Maharashtra	1.	Marathi	1.	Marathi
		2.	Hindi	2.	Hindi
		3.	Urdu	3.	Urdu
		4.	Gujarati	4.	Gujarati
		5.	Khandeshi	5.	Ahirani
		6.	Bhili/Bhilodi	6.	Kannada
		7.	Telugu	7.	Telugu
		8.	Kannada	8.	Marwari
		9.	Sindhi	9.	Banjari
		10.	Konkani	10.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		11.	Gondi	11.	Konkani
		12.	Tamil	12.	Sindhi
		13.	Malayalam	13.	Tamil

1	2	3	4	5	6
		14.	Bengali	14.	Gondi
		15.	Punjabi	15.	Malayalam
		16.	Korku	16.	Bengali
		17.	Tulu	17.	Bhojpuri
		18.	English	18.	Punjabi
		19.	Oriya	19.	Varli
		20.	Kolami	20.	Pawari/Powari
		21.	Nepali	21.	Korku
		22.	Maithili	22.	Lamani/Lambadi
		23.	Halabi	23.	Chhattisgarhi
		24.	Korwa	24.	Vadari
		25.	Kurukh/Oraon	25.	Kachchhi
		26.	Lahnda	28.	Pawri
		27.	Kashmiri	27.	Tulu
		28.	Arabic/Arbi	28.	Mawchi
		29.	Assamese	29.	English
		30.	Dogri	30.	Oriya
		31.	Persian	31.	Kolami
		32.	Manipuri	32.	Maria
		33.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto	33.	Rajasthani
		34.	Lushai/Mizo	34.	Lodhi
		35.	Munda	35.	Nepali
		36.	Tibetan	36.	Paradhi
		37.	Mundari	37.	Malwani
		38.	Santali	38.	Gujrao/Gujrau
		39.	Sanskrit	39.	Maithili
		40.	Coorgi/Kodagu	40.	Halabi
		41.	Adi	41.	Tadavi
		42.	Khasi	42.	Kaikadi
		43.	Rai	43.	Nimadi
		44.	Kharia	44.	Haryanvi
		45.	Ho	45.	Koraku

1	2	3	4	5	6
		46.	Bodo	46.	Garhwali
		47.	Bhotia	47.	Gujari
		48.	Savara	48.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		49.	Kinnauri	49.	Kalari
		50.	Tamang	50.	Multani
		51.	Parji	51.	Kashmiri
		52.	Koda/Kora	52.	Kurukh/Oraon
		53.	Bhumij	53.	Vasava
		54.	Tripuri	54.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		55.	Paite	55.	Arabic/Arbi
		56.	Kuki	56.	Labani
		57.	Nissi/Dafla	57.	Dangi
		58.	Thado	58.	Mewari
		59.	Ao	59.	Khandeshi
		60.	Garo	60.	Bhilali
		61.	Angami	61.	Pahari
		62.	Anal	62.	Kumauni
		63.	Rabha	63.	Wagdi
		64.	Nicobarese	64.	Assamese
		65.	Gadaba	65.	Awadhi
		66.	Khond/Kondh	66.	Dogri
		67.	Karbi/Mikir	67.	Dhodia
		68.	Liangmei	68.	Persian
		69.	Malto	69.	Manipuri
		70.	Dimasa	70.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		71.	Kui	71.	Barel
		72.	Konda	72.	Rathi
		73.	Limbu	73.	Malvi
		74.	Zou	74.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		75.	Bishnupuriya	75.	Gamit/Gavit
		76.	Hmar	76.	Bahawalpuri
		77.	Kabui	77.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto

1	2	3	4	5	6
		78.	Mishmi	78.	Lushai/Mizo
		79.	Mogh	79.	Khari Boli
		80.	Pawi	80.	Mundari
		81.	Rengma	81.	Braj Bhasha
		82.	Sherpa	82.	Sanskrit
		83.	Zemi	83.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		84.	Lahauli	84.	Tibetan
		85.	Sema	85.	Sadan/Sadri
		86.	Deori	86.	Kurmali Thar
		87.	Ladakhi	87.	Santali
		88.	Lotha	88.	Magadhi/Magahi
		89.	Tangkhul	89.	Adi
		90.	Halam	90.	Rai
		91.	Chakhesang	91.	Khasi
		92.	Koch	92.	Khortha/Khotta
		93.	Lepcha	93.	Yerukala/Yerukula
		94.	Chang	94.	Dorli
		95.	Phom	95.	Munda
		96.	Zeliang	96.	Kharia
		97.	Jatapu	97.	Bhotia
		98.	Vaiphei	98.	Bodo/Boro
		99.	Yimchungre	99.	Savara
		100.	Koya	100.	Churahi
		101.	Khezha	101.	Tamang
		102.	Kom	102.	Nagpuria
		103.	Maring	103.	Surjapuri
		104.	Miri/Mishing	104.	Muwasi
		105.	Sangtam	105.	Karmali
		106.	Wancho	106.	Ho
		107.	Chakru/Chokri	107.	Badaga
		108.	Maram	108.	Koda/Kora
		109.	Monpa	109.	Mewati

1	2	3	4	5	6
		110.	Pochury	110.	Kangri
				111.	Paite
				112.	Kuki
				113.	Bhadrawahi
				114.	Tripuri
				115.	Ao
				116.	Kol
				117.	Thado
				118.	Anal
				119.	Nicobarese
				120.	Laria
				121.	Panch Pargania
				122.	Garo
				123.	Chodhari
				124.	Gadaba
				125.	Chambeali
				126.	Angami
				127.	Gojri
				128.	Rabha
				129.	Chakma
				130.	Bagri
				131.	Zou
				132.	Hmar
				133.	Limbu
				134.	Dhurwa
				135.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				136.	Nissi
				137.	Rajbangsi
				138.	Apatani
				139.	Bhoi Khasi
				140.	Pawi
				141.	Rengma

1	2	3	4	5	6
				142.	Sherpa
				143.	Zemi
				144.	Sema
				145.	Kokbarak
				146.	Harauti
				147.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				148.	Deori
				149.	Siraji
				150.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
				151.	Proja
				152.	Baori
				153.	Ladakhi
				154.	Lotha
				155.	Bangni
				156.	Tangkhul
				157.	Kishtwari
				158.	Chakhesang
				159.	Lepcha
				160.	Chang
				161.	Phom
				162.	Zeliang
				163.	Mandeali
				164.	Dimasa
				165.	Garasia
				166.	Kabui
				167.	Kodu
				168.	Punchhi
				169.	Mishmi
				170.	Vaiphei
				171.	Kulvi
				172.	Surgujia

1	2	3	4	5	6
				173.	Rongmei
				174.	Karbi/Mikir
				175.	Koya
				176.	Sugali
				177.	Bilaspuri Kahluri
				178.	Koch
				179.	Kom
				180.	Maring
				181.	Miri/Mishing
				182.	Tagin
				183.	Sangtam
				184.	Wancho
				185.	Haijong/Hajong
				186.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
				187.	Adi Miniyong/Miniyong
				188.	Chakru/Chokri
				189.	Kinnauri
				190.	Lahauli
				191.	Maram
				192.	Monpa
				193.	Reang
28.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Telugu	1.	Telugu
		2.	Urdu	2.	Urdu
		3.	Hindi	3.	Lamani/Lambadi
		4.	Tamil	4.	Tamil
		5.	Marathi	5.	Marathi
		6.	Kannada	6.	Kannada
		7.	Oriya	7.	Hindi
		8.	Gondi	8.	Oriya
		9.	Koya	9.	Gondi
		10.	Savara	10.	Koya
		11.	Malayalam	11.	Sugali

1	2	3	4	5	6
		12.	Konda	12.	Savara
		13.	Gujarati	13.	Yerukala/Yerukula
		14.	Bengali	14.	Malayalam
		15.	Jatapu	15.	Kodu
		16.	Kolami	16.	Marwari
		17.	Punjabi	17.	Bengali
		18.	Gadaba	18.	Gujarati
		19.	Sindhi	19.	Jatapu
		20.	English	20.	Kolami
		21.	Nepali	21.	Banjari
		22.	Khond/Kondh	22.	Punjabi
		23.	Lahnda	23.	Relli
		24.	Konkani	24.	Rajasthani
		25.	Bhili/Bhilodi	25.	Braj Bhasha
		28.	Sanskrit	26.	Gadaba
		27.	Kui	27.	English
		28.	Arabic/Arbi	28.	Sindhi
		29.	Assamese	29.	Nepali
		30.	Maithili	30.	Khond/Kondh
		31.	Tulu	31.	Multani
		32.	Parji	32.	Bhojpuri
		33.	Dogri	33.	Konkani
		34.	Koda/Kora	34.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		35.	Kashmiri	35.	Sanskrit
		36.	Manipuri	36.	Kui
		37.	Garó	37.	Arabic/Arbi
		38.	Kurukh/Oraon	38.	Assamese
		39.	Persian	39.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		40.	Santali	40.	Haryanvi
		41.	Coorgi/Kodagu	41.	Maithili
		42.	Rai	42.	Tulu
		43.	Munda	43.	Dogri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		44.	Lushai/Mizo	44.	Koda/Kora
		45.	Anal	45.	Kuruba/Kurumba
		46.	Tibetan	46.	Kashmiri
		47.	Ho	47.	Lodhi
		48.	Khandeshi	48.	Manipuri
		49.	Lahaulii	49.	Labani
		50.	Mundari	50.	Vadari
		51.	Adi	51.	Ghhattisgarhi
		52.	Thado	52.	Kulvi
		53.	Kharia	53.	Paradhi
		54.	Rabha	54.	Garhwali
		55.	Bodo	55.	Persian
		56.	Malta	56.	Kurukh/Oraon
		57.	Kuki	57.	Ranch Pargania
		58.	Shina	58.	Santali
		59.	Paite	59.	Kachchhi
		80.	Kabui	80.	Pahari
		61.	Halabi	61.	Mewari
		62.	Ladakhi	62.	Kumauni
		63.	Tripuri	63.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		64.	Dimasa	64.	Wagdi
		65.	Kinnauri	65.	Lushai/Mizo
		66.	Korwa	66.	Anal
		67.	Halam	67.	Tibetan
		68.	Hmar	68.	Ho
		69.	Korku	69.	Gujari
		70.	Pochury	70.	Mawchi
		71.	Angami	71.	Magadhi/Magahi
		72.	Koch	72.	Munda
		73.	Maring	73.	Mundari
		74.	Nissi/Dafla	74.	Nimadi
		75.	Tamang	75.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna

1	2	3	4	5	6
		76.	Ao	76.	Thado
		77.	Bishnupuriya	77.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		78.	Liangmei	78.	Sadan/Sadri
		79.	Limbu	79.	Kurmalı Thar
		80.	Khasi	80.	Adi
		81.	Sangtam	81.	Badaga
		82.	Maram	82.	Kuki
		83.	Mishmi	83.	Kharia
		84.	Nicobarese	84.	Paite
				85.	Bodo/Boro
				86.	Kabui
				87.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				88.	Khortha/Khotta
				89.	Kaikadi
				90.	Kalari
				91.	Halabi
				92.	Koraku
				93.	Punchhi
				94.	Tripuri
				95.	Chakma
				96.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				97.	Harauti
				98.	Muria
				99.	Halam
				100.	Hmar
				101.	Pochury
				102.	Awadhi
				103.	Kangri
				104.	Ladakhi
				105.	Maring
				106.	Tamang
				107.	Nagpuria

1	2	3	4	5	6
				108.	Malwani
				109.	Bhatri
				110.	Bagri
				111.	Ao
				112.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				113.	Rajbangsi
				114.	Siraji
				115.	Rathi
				116.	Garo
				117.	Rabha
				118.	Khasi
				119.	Sangtam
				120.	Bhadrawahi
				121.	Sambalpuri
				122.	Angami
				123.	Dhodia
				124.	Tadavi
				125.	Dorli
				126.	Koch
				127.	Korku
				128.	Maram
				129.	Nicobarese
				130.	Apatani
				131.	Kokbarak
1.	Karnataka	1.	Kannada	1.	Kannada
		2.	Urdu	2.	Urdu
		3.	Telugu	3.	Telugu
		4.	Marathi	4.	Marathi
		5.	Tamil	5.	Tamil
		6.	Tulu	6.	Tulu
		7.	Hindi	7.	Lamani/Lambadi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		8.	Konkani	8.	Konkani
		9.	Malayalam	9.	Malayalam
		10.	Coorgi/Kodagu	10.	Hindi
		11.	Gujarati	11.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		12.	Bengali	12.	Marwari
		13.	Tibetan	13.	Gujarati
		14.	English	14.	Bengali
		15.	Oriya	15.	Tibetan
		16.	Punjabi	16.	Yerava
		17.	Sindhi	17.	English
		18.	Nepali	18.	Banjari
		19.	Arabic/Arbi	19.	Rajasthani
		20.	Assamese	20.	Oriya
		21.	Bhili/Bhilodi	21.	Punjabi
		22.	Kashmiri	22.	Sindhi
		23.	Manipuri	23.	Kuruba/Kurumba
		24.	Gondi	24.	Nepali
		25.	Sanskrit	25.	Vadari
		26.	Ladakhi	26.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
		27.	Dogri	27.	Arabic/Arbi
		28.	Maithili	28.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		29.	Koda/Kora	29.	Bhojpuri
		30.	Lushai/Mizo	30.	Assamese
		31.	Santali	31.	Kachchhi
		32.	Munda	32.	Kashmiri
		33.	Bodo	33.	Manipuri
		34.	Monpa	34.	Sanskrit
		35.	Persian	35.	Paradhi
		36.	Bhotia	36.	Gondi
		37.	Korwa	37.	Ladakhi
		38.	Adi	38.	Haryanvi
		39.	Thado	39.	Dogri

1	2	3	4	5	6
		40.	Tamang	40.	Maithili
		41.	Khasi	41.	Kaikadi
		42.	Kurukh/Oraon	42.	Koda/Kora
		43.	Kinnauri	43.	Badaga
		44.	Lahauli	44.	Garhwali
		45.	Kabui	45.	Lushai/Mizo
		46.	Lepcha	46.	Mewari
		47.	Sherpa	47.	Churahi
		48.	Lahnda	48.	Sugali
		49.	Mishmi	49.	Persian
		50.	Mundari	50.	Monpa
		51.	Kharia	51.	Labani
		52.	Savara	52.	Bodo/Boro
		53.	Lotha	53.	Bhotia
		54.	Khandeshi	54.	Pahari
		55.	Paite	55.	Tamang
		56.	Khond/Kondh	56.	Awadhi
		57.	Anal	57.	Kumauni
		58.	Halabi	58.	Khasi
		59.	Liangmei	59.	Munda
		60.	Tangsa	60.	Kulvi
		61.	Angami	61.	Kurukh/Oraon
		62.	Tripuri	62.	Chhattisgarhi
		63.	Koch	63.	Adi
		64.	Ao	64.	Magadhi/Magahi
		65.	Nissi/Dafla	65.	Barel
		66.	Ho	66.	Kinnauri
		67.	Gadaba	67.	Lepcha
		68.	Garo	68.	Malvi
		69.	Limbu	69.	Santali
		70.	Kuki	70.	Sherpa
		71.	Tangkhul	71.	Yerukala/Yerukula

1	2	3	4	5	6
		72.	Yimchungre	72.	Sadan/Sadri
		73.	Kom	73.	Mundari
		74.	Rabha	74.	Savara
		75.	Sema	75.	Mewati
		76.	Konda	76.	Nimadi
		77.	Koya	77.	Lotha
		78.	Shina	78.	Punchhi
		79.	Gangte	79.	Chakma
		80.	Korku	80.	Kabui
		81.	Miri/Mishing	81.	Paite
		82.	Maram	82.	Anal
		83.	Bishnupuriya	83.	Rongmei
		84.	Halam	84.	Bhili/Bhilodi
		85.	Jatapu	85.	Kurmali Thar
		86.	Chang	86.	Angami
		87.	Dimasa	87.	Relli
		88.	Mogh	88.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
		89.	Parji	89.	Gujari
		90.	Rai	90.	Panch Pargania
		91.	Zeliang	91.	Ho
		92.	Balti	92.	Thado
		93.	Kolami	93.	Tripuri
		94.	Pochury	94.	Koch
				95.	Limbu
				96.	Rajbangsi
				97.	Garo
				98.	Kuki
				99.	Kom
				100.	Multani
				101.	Sema
				102.	Ao
				103.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna

1	2	3	4	5	6
				104.	Koya
				105.	Rabha
				106.	Tangkhul
				107.	Kangri
				108.	Bagri
				109.	Apatani
				110.	Bangni
				111.	Shina
				112.	Kokbarak
				113.	Chodhari
				114.	Mawchi
				115.	Kodu
				116.	Koraku
				117.	Maram
				118.	Miri/Mishing
				119.	Kishtwari
				120.	Malwani
				121.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipu Bishnupriya
				122.	Dorli
				123.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
				124.	Pawari/Powari
				125.	Tadavi
				126.	Chang
				127.	Dimasa
				128.	Pnar/Synteng
				129.	Liangmei
				130.	Nissi
				131.	Zeliang
				132.	Rai
				133.	Hajong/Hajong
				134.	Gujrao/Gujrau

1	2	3	4	5	6
				135.	Harauti
				136.	Khortha/Khotta
				137.	Mandeali
				138.	Balti
				139.	Gamit/Gavit
				140.	Garasia
				141.	Kolami
				142.	Bahawalpuri
				143.	Mishmi
				144.	Mogh
				145.	Tagin
				146.	Pochury
30.	Goa	1.	Konkani	1.	Konkani
		2.	Marathi	2.	Marathi
		3.	Hindi	3.	Kannada
		4.	Kannada	4.	Hindi
		5.	Urdu	5.	Urdu
		6.	Malayalam	6.	Malayalam
		7.	Telugu	7.	Telugu
		8.	Gujarati	8.	Gujarati
		9.	English	9.	English
		10.	Tamil	10.	Tamil
		11.	Bengali	11.	Lamani/Lambadi
		12.	Oriya	12.	Bengali
		13.	Nepali	13.	Bhojpuri
		14.	Punjabi	14.	Oriya
		15.	Tulu	15.	Nepali
		16.	Sindhi	16.	Punjabi
		17.	Kashmiri	17.	Rajasthani
		18.	Assamese	18.	Tulu
		19.	Maithili	19.	Banjari
		20.	Kurukh/Oraon	20.	Marwari

1	2	3	4	5	6
		21.	Bhili/Bhilodi	21.	Kashmiri
		22.	Dogri	22.	Sindhi
		23.	Tibetan	23.	Haryanvi
		24.	Manipuri	24.	Assamese
		25.	Sanskrit	25.	Kachchhi
		26.	Arabic/Arbi	26.	Maithili
		27.	Coorgi/Kodagu	27.	Sadan/Sadri
		28.	Lahnda	28.	Kurukh/Oraon
		29.	Santali	29.	Garhwaii
		30.	Munda	30.	Pahari
		31.	Kharia	31.	Vadari
		32.	Khasi	32.	Dogri
		33.	Adi	33.	Tibetan
		34.	Gondi	34.	Malwani
		35.	Lushai/Mizo	35.	Paradhi
		36.	Konda	36.	Manipuri
		37.	Bodo	37.	Sanskrit
		38.	Koda/Kora	38.	Kumauni
		39.	Korku	39.	Arabic/Arbi
		40.	Kuki	40.	Chhattisgarhi
		41.	Bhumij	41.	Kurmali Thar
		42.	Garó	42.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
		43.	Kisan	43.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		44.	Angami	44.	Kaikadi
		45.	Gadaba	45.	Santali
		46.	Lepcha	46.	Awadhi
		47.	Tripuri	47.	Mewari
		48.	Halabi	48.	Munda
		49.	Mundari	49.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		50.	Nicobarese	50.	Nagpuria
		51.	Parji	51.	Magadhi/Magahi
		52.	Sherpa	52.	Khortha/Khotta

1	2	3	4	5	6
		53.	Tangsa	53.	Lushai/Mizo
		54.	Anal	54.	Khasi
		55.	Konyak	55.	Bodo/Boro
		58.	Korwa	56.	Gondi
		57.	Lotha	57.	Koda/Kora
		58.	Nissi/Dafla	58.	Kuki
		59.	Persian	59.	Kharia
		60.	Zeliang	60.	Kisan
		61.	Zou	61.	Angami
				62.	Lepcha
				63.	Labani
				64.	Garo
				65.	Halabi
				66.	Bhoi Khasi
				67.	Mundari
				68.	Nicobarese
				69.	Sherpa
				70.	Tripuri
				71.	Bundeli/Bundelkhandi
				72.	Badaga
				73.	Konyak
				74.	Koraku
				75.	Lotha
				76.	Bangni
				77.	Tangsa
				78.	Zeliang
				79.	Zou
				80.	Persian
31.	Lakshadweep	1.	Malayalam	1.	Malayalam
		2.	Tamil	2.	Tamil
		3.	Konkani	3.	Konkani
		4.	Hindi	4.	Hindi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		5.	Gujarati	5.	Gujarati
		6.	Marathi	6.	Marathi
		7.	Kannada	7.	Kannada
		8.	Telugu	8.	Telugu
		9.	Urdu	9.	Urdu
		10.	Bengali	10.	Bengali
		11.	Oriya	11.	Oriya
		12.	Punjabi	12.	Punjabi
		13.	Nepali	13.	Nepali
		14.	Lahnda	14.	Punchhi
		15.	Sindhi	15.	Magadhi/Magahi
		16.	Bhotia	16.	Sindhi
		17.	English	17.	English
		18.	Tulu	18.	Tulu
32.	Kerala	1.	Malayalam	1.	Malayalam
		2.	Tamil	2.	Tamil
		3.	Tulu	3.	Tulu
		4.	Kannada	4.	Kannada
		5.	Konkani	5.	Konkani
		6.	Telugu	6.	Telugu
		7.	Marathi	7.	Marathi
		8.	Hindi	8.	Hindi
		9.	Gujarati	9.	Gujarati
		10.	Urdu	10.	Urdu
		11.	English	11.	English
		12.	Bengali	12.	Bengali
		13.	Oriya	13.	Oriya
		14.	Nepali	14.	Nepali
		15.	Punjabi	15.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
		16.	Arabic/Arbi	16.	Kuruba/Kurumba
		17.	Sindhi	17.	Arabic/Arbi
		18.	Bhili/Bhilodi	18.	Kachchhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		19.	Assamese	19.	Rajasthani
		20.	Kashmiri	20.	Assamese
		21.	Sanskrit	21.	Marwari
		22.	Dogri	22.	Bhojpuri
		23.	Manipuri	23.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		24.	Coorgi/Kodagu	24.	Kashmiri
		25.	Maithili	25.	Sanskrit
		26.	Lushai/Mizo	26.	Sindhi
		27.	Anal	27.	Dogri
		28.	Bodo	28.	Punjabi
		29.	Liangmei	29.	Manipuri
		30.	Tibetan	30.	Haryanvi
		31.	Tripuri	31.	Garhwali
		32.	Adi	32.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		33.	Korwa	33.	Maithili
		34.	Angami	34.	Lamani/Lambadi
		35.	Munda	35.	Banjari
		36.	Khasi	36.	Lushai/Mizo
		37.	Kurukh/Oraon	37.	Anal
		38.	Nissi/Dafila	38.	Pahari
		39.	Mundari	39.	Tibetan
		40.	Koda/Kora	40.	Kokbarak
		41.	Kui	41.	Sadan/Sadri
		42.	Paite	42.	Bodo/Boro
		43.	Garo	43.	Awadhi
		44.	Persian	44.	Badaga
		45.	Tamang	45.	Munda
		46.	Santali	46.	Magadhi/Magahi
		47.	Bhotia	47.	Angami
		48.	Khond/Kondh	48.	Khasi
		49.	Ladakhi	49.	Kumauni
		50.	Simte	50.	Kurukh/Oraon

1	2	3	4	5	6
		51.	Bishnupuriya	51.	Mundari
		52.	Kuki	52.	Kurmali Thar
		53.	Sema	53.	Kui
		54.	Kabui	54.	Paite
		55.	Kharia	55.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
		56.	Koya	56.	Garo
		57.	Maram	57.	Koda/Kora
		58.	Miri/Mishing	58.	Tamang
		59.	Nicobarese	59.	Persian
		60.	Pochury	60.	Bhotia
		61.	Rengma	61.	Ladakhi
		62.	Shina	62.	Simte
		63.	Tangkhul	63.	Gujrao/Gujrau
		64.	Zou	64.	Chhattisgarhi
				65.	Labani
				66.	Surjapuri
				67.	Adi
				68.	Bishnupriya Manipuri/Manipuri Bishnupriya
				69.	Kuki
				70.	Santali
				71.	Sema
				72.	Kishtwari
				73.	Adi Miniyong/Miniyong
				74.	Tadavi
				75.	Rongmei
				76.	Koya
				77.	Liangmei
				78.	Maram
				79.	Miri/Mishing
				80.	Nicobarese
				81.	Apatani

1	2	3	4	5	6
				82.	Nissi
				83.	Pochury
				84.	Rengma
				85.	Karmali
				86.	Shina
				87.	Tangkhul
				88.	Zou
33.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Tamil	1.	Tamil
		2.	Telugu	2.	Telugu
		3.	Kannada	3.	Urdu
		4.	Urdu	4.	Kannada
		5.	Malayalam	5.	Malayalam
		6.	Gujarati	6.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		7.	Hindi	7.	Hindi
		8.	Marathi	8.	Badaga
		9.	English	9.	Marathi
		10.	Bengali	10.	English
		11.	Sindhi	11.	Gujarati
		12.	Oriya	12.	Marwari
		13.	Punjabi	13.	Bengali
		14.	Konkani	14.	Lamani/Lambadi
		15.	Nepali	15.	Sindhi
		16.	Tulu	16.	Oriya
		17.	Bhili/Bhilodi	17.	Rajasthani
		18.	Assamese	18.	Punjabi
		19.	Arabic/Arbi	19.	Konkani
		20.	Manipuri	20.	Nepali
		21.	Adi	21.	Kuruba/Kurumba
		22.	Kashmiri	22.	Tulu
		23.	Koda/Kora	23.	Bagri Rajasthani
		24.	Tibetan	24.	Assamese
		25.	Dogri	25.	Arabic/Arbi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		26.	Coorgi/Kodagu	26.	Manipuri
		27.	Lushai/Mizo	27.	Bhojpuri
		28.	Maithili	28.	Kashmiri
		29.	Kurukh/Oraon	29.	Koda/Kora
		30.	Khandeshi	30.	Kachchhi
		31.	Santali	31.	Labani
		32.	Thado	32.	Tibetan
		33.	Sanskrit	33.	Dogri
		34.	Lahnda	34.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		35.	Lahauli	35.	Haryanvi
		36.	Gondi	36.	Lushai/Mizo
		37.	Munda	37.	Maithili
		38.	Bodo	38.	Kurukh/Oraon
		39.	Karbi/Mikir	39.	Gujari
		40.	Nicobarese	40.	Pangwali
		41.	Khond/Kondh	41.	Sanskrit
		42.	Garo	42.	Thado
		43.	Kharia	43.	Garhwali
		44.	Koraku	44.	Magadhi/Magahi
		45.	Mundari	45.	Karbi/Mikir
		46.	Halam	46.	Bodo/Boro
		47.	Konda	47.	Kumauni
		48.	Parji	48.	Nicobarese
		49.	Nissi/Dafla	49.	Punchhi
		50.	Koch	50.	Pahari
		51.	Persian	51.	Awadhi
		52.	Tangkhul	52.	Mundari
		53.	Tripuri	53.	Braj Bhasha
		54.	Ao	54.	Adi
		55.	Mishmi	55.	Vasava
		56.	Angami	56.	Kharia
		57.	Bhotia	57.	Multani

1	2	3	4	5	6
		58.	Bhumij	58.	Tangkhul
		59.	Kabui	59.	Persian
		60.	Khasi	60.	Bagheli/Baghel Khandi
		61.	Kinnauri	61.	Tadavi
		62.	Kuki	62.	Santali
		63.	Limbu	63.	Tripuri
		64.	Pochury	64.	Ao
		65.	Sema	65.	Kodu
		66.	Chang	66.	Angami
		67.	Halabi	67.	Bhotia
		68.	Ladakhi	68.	Kabui
		69.	Liangmei	69.	Khasi
		70.	Maram	70.	Munda
		71.	Miri/Mishing	71.	Bangni
		72.	Dimasa	72.	Kurmali Thar
		73.	Gadaba	73.	Kuki
		74.	Konyak	74.	Limbu
		75.	Lepcha	75.	Pochury
		76.	Lotha	76.	Sema
		77.	Monpa	77.	Gujrao/Gujrau
		78.	Paite	78.	Banjari
		79.	Tamang	79.	Lodhi
		80.	Zeliang	80.	Kudubi/Kudumbi
		81.	Zemi	81.	Dhodia
				82.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
				83.	Chang
				84.	Halabi
				85.	Kinnauri
				86.	Ladakhi
				87.	Maram
				88.	Mishmi
				89.	Apatani

1	2	3	4	5	6
				90.	Bharmauri/Gaddi
				91.	Dhundhari
				92.	Mewati
				93.	Sadan/Sadri
				94.	Proja
				95.	Baori
				96.	Mawchi
				97.	Gadaba
				98.	Konyak
				99.	Koraku
				100.	Lepcha
				101.	Lotha
				102.	Monpa
				103.	Nissi
				104.	Paite
				105.	Tamang
				106.	Zeliang
34. Puducherry		1.	Tamil	1.	Tamil
		2.	Telugu	2.	Telugu
		3.	Malayalam	3.	Malayalam
		4.	Urdu	4.	Urdu
		5.	Hindi	5.	Hindi
		6.	Kannada	6.	Kannada
		7.	Bengali	7.	Bengali
		8.	Gujarati	8.	Oriya
		9.	Oriya	9.	Marathi
		10.	Marathi	10.	Gujarati
		11.	English	11.	English
		12.	Nepali	12.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		13.	Punjabi	13.	Nepali
		14.	Sindhi	14.	Rajasthani
		15.	Konkani	15.	Punjabi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		16.	Tulu	16.	Konkani
		17.	Kashmiri	17.	Sindhi
		18.	Dogri	18.	Marwari
		19.	Assamese	19.	Tulu
		20.	Lushai/Mizo	20.	Kashmiri
		21.	Adi	21.	Dogri
		22.	Khasi	22.	Assamese
		23.	Kurukh/Oraon	23.	Badaga
		24.	Manipuri	24.	Labani
		25.	Sanskrit	25.	Lushai/Mizo
		26.	Coorgi/Kodagu	26.	Khasi
		27.	Arabic/Arbi	27.	Kurukh/Oraon
		28.	Lahnda	28.	Manipuri
		29.	Nicobarese	29.	Sanskrit
		30.	Nissi/Dafla	30.	Kachchhi
		31.	Maithili	31.	Adi
		32.	Bhili/Bhilodi	32.	Bhojpuri
		33.	Sema	33.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		34.	Angami	34.	Arabic/Arbi
		35.	Ao	35.	Nicobarese
		36.	Kabui	36.	Adi Gallong/Gallong
		37.	Khezha	37.	Sema
		38.	Korwa	38.	Maithili
		39.	Lotha	39.	Magadhi/Magahi
		40.	Nocte	40.	Angami
		41.	Parji	41.	Kabui
		42.	Tibetan	42.	Khezha
				43.	Koraku
				44.	Multani
				45.	Lotha
				46.	Apatani
				47.	Tagin

1	2	3	4	5	6
				48.	Nocte
				49.	Tibetan
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.	Bengali	1.	Bengali
		2.	Hindi	2.	Tamil
		3.	Tamil	3.	Hindi
		4.	Telugu	4.	Telugu
		5.	Malayalam	5.	Malayalam
		6.	Nicobarese	6.	Nicobarese
		7.	Kurukh/Oraon	7.	Sadan/Sadri
		8.	Munda	8.	Kurukh/Oraon
		9.	Kharia	9.	Munda
		10.	Punjabi	10.	Kharia
		11.	Urdu	11.	Punjabi
		12.	Marathi	12.	Urdu
		13.	Oriya	13.	Marathi
		14.	Nepali	14.	Oriya
		15.	Gujarati	15.	Nepali
		16.	Kannada	16.	Bhojpuri
		17.	Mundari	17.	Gujarati
		18.	Santali	18.	Kannada
		19.	Assamese	19.	Mundari
		20.	Maithili	20.	Rajasthani
		21.	Konkani	21.	Santali
		22.	Dogri	22.	Haryanvi
		23.	English	23.	Assamese
		24.	Sangtam	24.	Garhwali
		25.	Manipuri	25.	Maithili
		26.	Sindhi	26.	Konkani
		27.	Garo	27.	Dogri
		28.	Koda/Kora	28.	English
		29.	Coorgi/Kodagu	29.	Pahari
		30.	Persian	30.	Marwari

1	2	3	4	5	6
		31.	Kashmiri	31.	Chhattisgarhi
		32.	Khandeshi	32.	Manipuri
		33.	Bodo	33.	Mura
		34.	Mogh	34.	Magadhi/Magahi
		35.	Pochury	35.	Coorgi/Kodagu
		36.	Khasi	36.	Nagpuria
		37.	Korwa	37.	Persian
		38.	Chakru/Chokri	38.	Saurashtra/Saurashtri
		39.	Kuki	39.	Awadhi
		40.	Lushai/Mizo	40.	Kumauni
		41.	Ao	41.	Sindhi

De-Addiction and Rehabilitation Centres

3163. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals related to "De-Addiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres" received by the Union Government from the State Government of Maharashtra for approval/grant of funds during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals, out of the said proposals, which have been sanctioned along with the number of proposals still pending; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to accord approval to the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The number of proposal received from the State Government of Maharashtra for approval/grant of funds during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. Proposals of NGOs for release of grant-in-aid are considered on the basis of recommendation of the State Government/UTs, satisfactory Inspection Reports and completeness of the proposal in all

respects as per the norms and guidelines of the scheme. Hence, no conclusive time limit can be set for approval of pending proposals. As per the provision in Rule 209(6)(viii) in General Financial Rules, 2005, the Grants-in-aid is sanctioned to meet the bona fide expenditure incurred not earlier than two years prior to the date of issue of the sanction.

Statement

Status of proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra during last three years and the current year

Ongoing Cases:

Year	Received	Sanctioned	Pending during corresponding year
2010-11	48	39	9
2011-12	54	37	17
2012-13	54	44	10
2013-14 (as on 05.02.2014)	44	2	42

New Cases:

Year	Received	Recommended	Rejected
2010-11	80	9	71
2011-12	22	6	16
2012-13	29	6	23
2013-14 (as on 05.02.2014)	29	—	Proposals to be placed in the Screening Committee.

Supply of Electricity and Water by NDMC

3164. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has any proposal to provide electricity on concessional rates and water for free to the people residing in areas under its jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council, at its meeting held on 29.01.2014 has passed a resolution for providing water to domestic consumers using upto 20 KL in a month free of charge. However, consumption beyond 20 KL per month would be billed as per prevailing tariff for full water consumption under the slab system. As per the Resolution, NDMC will place the demand upon Delhi Jal Board for supplying the required quantity of water without charge to implement this scheme. Therefore, implementation of this resolution is subject to acceptance by Delhi Jal Board.

At the meeting held on 29.01.2014, the Council has passed another resolution to implement the decision No.2098 dated 31.12.2013 of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. It was resolved that 50% targeted subsidy on tariff slabs issued by Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) for the financial year 2013-2014 to all the domestic consumers consuming upto 400 units only per month for the period 1st January, 2014 to 31st March, 2014 would be provided. Further, no subsidy shall be provided to

domestic consumers consuming more than 400 units, even on slabs upto 400 units. The decision would be implemented on receipt of acceptance from Power Department of Govt. of NCT of Delhi to provide the subsidy component to NDMC.

[English]

Agricultural Input Costs

3165. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase in the costs of various agricultural inputs viz., fertilizers, seeds, power, manures etc. during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding exploitation of the farmers by the middlemen and denial of adequate remunerative prices for their produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers get adequate Minimum Support Price for their agricultural produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The annual average of the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Base 2004-05=100) for fertilizers, electricity, organic manure during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 (July to June) reveal that prices have increased by 10 per cent for fertilizers, 34 per cent for electricity for Agriculture use and 18 per cent for organic manure. WPI for the period 2013-14 (July to

December) also shows further increase for these farm inputs.

(c) and (d) To facilitate better price realization by the farmers, reduced intermediaries and avoid exploitation by them, a model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 was circulated for its adoption by State/UTs. The model Act provides for direct purchase of agricultural produce from farmers by processors/exporters/bulk buyers etc., direct sale of produce by the farmers to consumers, contract farming, e-marketing etc. so as to reduce the role of intermediaries. Model Act also provides for rationalization of market fee, no commission charges from agriculturist and payment to the farmers on the date of sale itself.

(e) The Government announces the MSP of various agricultural commodities on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP), the view of the State Governments and Central Ministries as well as such other relevant factors considered important for fixation of support price. The government announces each seasons Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities and organizes purchase operation through public and cooperation agencies. The designated Central Nodal Agencies intervene in the market for undertaking procurement operations with the objective that market prices do not fall below the MSPs fixed by the Government.

Fencing (Indo-Bangladesh Border)

(Length in km.)

Name of State	Phase-I		Phase-II		
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Balance
West Bengal	507	507	964.00	722.00	242.00
Assam	152.31	149.29	76.72	74.94	1.78
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	264.17	137.47	126.70
Tripura	—	—	848.00	775.70	72.30
Mizoram	—	—	349.33	222.89	126.44
Total	857.37	854.35*	2502.22	1933.00	569.22

*The balance portion of Phase-I fencing is non-feasible.

The balance works in Phase-I are targeted to be completed by March, 2014.

Fencing of Borders

3166. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of infiltration at various borders are rampant despite several security measures taken by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the status of fencing of borders, Statewise and border-wise;

(d) the time by which the remaining fencing work is likely to be completed; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to repair fences damaged due to flood and corrosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Infiltration is not rampant and no set pattern in respect of levels of increase/decrease in infiltration can be deduced from the record of apprehension/killing of infiltrators.

(c) and (d) The status of fencing of borders, State-wise and border-wise is as follows:—

Fencing (Indo-Pakistan Border)

(Length in Km.)

Name of the State	Sanctioned	Completed	Balance
Punjab	461	462.45 *	—
Rajasthan	1056.63	1048.27 *	—
Jammu	186	186	—
International Border			
Gujarat	340	261.78	79.22
Total	2043.63	1958.50	79.22

*Variation in length is due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing.

The fencing works along the Indo-Pakistan border was scheduled to be completed by May, 2012. However, the works have spilled over as the balance stretches fall in the inundated/waterlogged/marshy areas. The executing agencies are in the process of deploying improved technology to fence the remaining stretches which can withstand the terrain and weather conditions.

Fencing (Indo-Myanmar Border)

Government of India has initiated action to fence the area between BP No. 79 to 81 in the State of Manipur on the Indo-Myanmar Border (9.12 km;). So far, 4.07 km; fencing work has been completed. The date of completion of the work is March, 2014.

There is no fencing along the Indo-China, Indo-IMepal and Indo-Bhutan Border.

(e) The damaged portions of fencing due to flood and corrosion are taken up by the Government as and when reported by the Border Guarding Forces. Along the Indo-Bangladesh border, a project for replacement of Phase-I fencing in the State of West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya for 861 km is under way. Similarly, project for repair/replacement of damaged fencing of about 200 Km. along the Indo-Pakistan border is under way. Further, the fencing is regularly maintained by the Border Guarding Forces.

Crime against SC/ST Community

3167. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of crime/atrocities against men, women and children belonging to the SC/ST community are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported, cases solved/unsolved, accused arrested and the action taken against the guilty, separately during each of the last three years and the current year, crime, gender and State/UTwise; and

(c) the effective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such cases along with the advisories issued to the States and the Police Departments to improve the conviction rate and ensure registration of all cases related to the SC/ST community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH):(a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), separate data on crimes committed on men, women and children belonging to SC/ST community are not maintained centrally. However, the State/UT wise number of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under crimes against SCs and STs are given in MHA website. (http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/LS3167_070214.pdf) National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain information on unsolved cases.

(c) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against SC/ST lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SC/ST. The Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States/UTs.

The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz.; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law

enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss on effective implementation of SC/ST PoA Act 1989 on 17th April, 2012 at New Delhi wherein the various aspects of effective implementation of legislations concerning SC/ST were discussed.

Violation of Disability Act

3168. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of violation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to create awareness of disability issues through various fora?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of complaints registered in the offices of Chief Commissioner for persons with disabilities (CCPD) and the Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities of the States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The complaints pertaining to violation of the provisions of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 received in the offices of the Chief Commissioner for Persons, with Disabilities and the State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are taken up by them with the concerned authorities. After following due process which includes hearing of the parties, appropriate directions/recommendations are given to the concerned authorities.

(d) The Government through its various institutes and organizations organizes workshops, seminars, conferences, etc., across the country to create awareness about disability issues. Awareness programmes are also conducted through electronic and print media.

Statement

Details of complaints registered in the office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) and the Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities of the States/UT from or on behalf of Persons with Disabilities

Sl.No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Office of CCPD	993	1065	1190
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	NR	45
3.	Andhra Pradesh	212	219	4
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
5.	Assam	150	63	48

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Bihar	385	1769	305
7.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
8.	Chhattisgarh	NR	67	84
9.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
11.	Delhi	85	85	140
12.	Goa	06	1	9
13.	Gujarat	NR	NR	NR
14.	Haryana	60	52	65
15.	Himachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
17.	Jharkhand	1832	10095	10496
18.	Karnataka	NR	51	24
19.	Kerala	NR	NR	NR
20.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR
21.	Maharashtra	NR	90	130
22.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR
23.	Madhya Pradesh	199	221	1914
24.	Meghalaya	8	6	13
25.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR
26.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR
27.	Odisha	111	420	409
28.	Puducherry	3	7	4
29.	Punjab	117	195	338
30.	Rajasthan	69	34	1545
31.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR
32.	Tamil Nadu	12	69	9
33.	Tripura	43	14	33
34.	Uttar Pradesh	237	4460	3151
35.	Uttarakhand	41	59	63
36.	West Bengal	NR	432	511

Note: In the current year, the office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities received 1008 complaints upto 31.01.2014.

Abbreviation: NR = Not Received.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to OBCs

3169. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts being made for the development of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) have been adversely affected due to inadequate allocation of funds in comparison to their population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the percentage and total population of OBCs in the country;

(c) the funds allocated for their development during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure adequate allocation of funds for the development of the OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing following schemes for the welfare of OBCs:—

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-matric Scholarships for OBC students;
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarships for OBC students;
- (iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC boys and girls;
- (iv) Central Sector Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of OBCs.

However, due to budgetary constraint, in practice, it has not been possible for the Central Government to provide

assistance for scholarship to all eligible students under the Scholarship Schemes for OBCs. Therefore, funds are released to States/UT Administrations on notional allocation basis with reference to their population from the year 2008-09, and the State/UT Administrations are requested to send proposals within their notional allocation. The States are however free to supplement their expenditure under the schemes from the State plan allocation. In case, some savings become available to the Ministry towards the end of financial year, additional amounts are also released to States, projecting a higher demand than their notional allocation.

In the decadal Census conducted by the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, only those castes and tribes are enumerated separately, which are specifically notified as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, amended from time to time. Accordingly, the enumeration of Castes including Other Backward Classes/Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been done in any of the decadal Census since 1951. As per Mandal Commission's Report (1980), OBC population was 52%. As per NSSO Report (2004-05), the OBC population has been estimated at 40%. As such no authentic data of the population of the OBCs is available.

(c) and (d) The state-wise funds allocation under various schemes implemented by this Ministry for the welfare of OBCs in the country during the last three years are given in enclosed Statement.

(e) This Ministry has been taking up the issue of increase in fund allocation with the Planning Commission from time to time. As a result of sustained efforts of the Ministry, the allocation under Pre-matric Scholarship has been raised from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 150 crore for 2013-14 and for Post-matric Scholarship from Rs.625 crore to Rs. 900 crore for 2013-14.

Statement

Notional Allocation under "Pre-Metric Scholarship for OBC students" during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11 Notional Allocation	2011-12 Notional Allocation	2012-13 Notional Allocation	2013-14 Notional Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	340.00	318.00	318.00	984.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	367.00	390.00	390.00	1206.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	90.00	96.00	96.00	296.00
4.	Goa	6.00	6.00	6.00	18.00
5.	Gujarat	227.00	227.00	227.00	702.00
6.	Haryana	93.00	95.00	95.00	295.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	26.00	26.00	80.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	47.00	47.00	145.00
9.	Jharkhand	115.00	124.00	124.00	384.00
10.	Karnataka	135.00	125.00	125.00	388.00
11.	Kerala	238.00	230.00	230.00	710.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	270.00	273.00	273.00	844.00
13.	Maharashtra	428.00	422.00	422.00	1306.00
14.	Odisha	167.00	157.00	157.00	487.00
15.	Punjab	100.00	104.00	104.00	322.00
16.	Rajasthan	245.00	258.00	258.00	797.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	280.00	271.00	271.00	838.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	734.00	750.00	750.00	2320.00
19.	Uttarakhand	40.00	38.00	38.00	117.00
20.	West Bengal	354.00	343.00	343.00	1061.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
23.	Daman and Diu	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
24.	Chandigarh	53.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
25.	Delhi	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00
26.	Puducherry	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
27.	Assam	410.00	409.00	409.00	1228.00
28.	Manipur	34.00	35.00	35.00	106.00
29.	Tripura	49.00	47.00	47.00	142.00
30.	Sikkim	7.00	8.00	8.00	24.00
Total		4999.00	4999.00	4999.00	15000.00

*Notional Allocation under "Post-Metric Scholarship for OBC students" during
2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11 Notional Allocation	2011-12 Notional Allocation	2012-13 Notional Allocation	2013-14 Notional Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1224.00	3545.00	4144.00	5980.00
2.	Bihar	1330.00	4344.00	5079.00	7328.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	333.00	1067.00	1248.00	1800.00
4.	Goa	21.00	63.00	73.00	106.00
5.	Gujarat	813.00	2528.00	2955.00	4264.00
6.	Haryana	338.00	1063.00	1243.00	1793.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	98.00	289.00	338.00	487.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	162.00	523.00	612.00	882.00
9.	Jharkhand	433.00	1381.00	1615.00	2330.00
10.	Karnataka	848.00	2557.00	2990.00	4314.00
11.	Kerala	510.00	1398.00	1634.00	2358.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	968.00	3038.00	3552.00	5125.00
13.	Maharashtra	1153.00	4704.00	5500.00	7935.00
14.	Odisha	590.00	1754.00	2050.00	2958.00
15.	Punjab	391.00	1159.00	1355.00	1956.00
16.	Rajasthan	906.00	2871.00	3357.00	4843.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	3018.00	3528.00	5090.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2664.00	8354.00	9766.00	14092.00
19.	Uttarakhand	136.00	423.00	494.00	713.00
20.	West Bengal	1285.00	3821.00	4467.00	6446.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	9.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
23.	Daman and Diu	9.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
24.	Chandigarh	40.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
25.	Delhi	70.00	93.00	93.00	93.00
26.	Puducherry	5.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Assam	1433.00	4422.00	5159.00	7370.00
28.	Manipur	118.00	383.00	446.00	638.00
29.	Tripura	172.00	510.00	595.00	850.00
30.	Sikkim	27.00	85.00	100.00	142.00
Total		17501.00	53500.00	62500.00	90000.00

*Not availing.

*Notional Allocation under "Construction of Hostel for OBC boys and girls" during
2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11 Notional Allocation	2011-12 Notional Allocation	2012-13 Notional Allocation	2013-14 Notional Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290.00	281.00	270.00	195.00
2.	Bihar	315.00	345.00	331.00	239.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	80.00	85.00	81.00	59.00
4.	Goa	40.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
5.	Gujarat	195.00	200.00	193.00	139.00
6.	Haryana	85.00	84.00	81.00	58.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	23.00	22.00	16.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	42.00	40.00	29.00
9.	Jharkhand	105.00	110.00	105.00	77.00
10.	Karnataka	205.00	110.00	107.00	167.00
11.	Kerala	125.00	203.00	195.00	77.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	240.00	241.00	232.00	167.00
13.	Maharashtra	370.00	373.00	358.00	259.00
14.	Odisha	140.00	139.00	134.00	96.00
15.	Punjab	90.00	92.00	88.00	64.00
16.	Rajasthan	220.00	228.00	219.00	158.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	240.00	239.00	230.00	166.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	640.00	663.00	637.00	459.00
19.	Uttarakhand	40.00	34.00	32.00	23.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	West Bengal	300.00	303.00	291.00	210.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	200.00	200.00	350.00	Separate UT-wise allocation is not proposed
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
23.	Daman and Diu				
24.	Chandigarh				
25.	Delhi				
26.	Puducherry				
27.	Assam	375.00	410.00	410.00	203.00
28.	Manipur	40.00	35.00	35.00	18.00
29.	Tripura	45.00	47.00	47.00	23.00
30.	Sikkim	40.00	8.00	8.00	4.00
Total		4500.00	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00

*Budget Allocation under "Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls" during
2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh				
2.	Assam				
3.	Bihar				
4.	Chhattisgarh				
5.	Gujarat				
6.	Haryana				
7.	Jammu and Kashmir				
8.	Jharkhand				
9.	Karnataka				
10.	Madhya Pradesh				
11.	Maharashtra				
12.	Manipur				

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Odisha				
14.	Punjab				
15.	Rajasthan				
16.	Sikkim				
17.	Tamil Nadu				
18.	Uttar Pradesh				
19.	Uttarakhand				
20.	West Bengal				
21.	Delhi				
22.	Puducherry				
	Total	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00

[English]

Gifts for Promoting Drugs

3170. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to direct all pharma companies to stop offering money/gifts to doctors for promotion and sale of their drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether certain pharma companies including GLAXO have stopped paying doctors for promoting their drugs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and manner in which the Government plans to streamline and curb malpractices/unethical marketing practices in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There were some reports in the newspapers regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggested that some unethical

marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, this Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/Industry, this Department prepared a draft 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCPMP) to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance. The UCPMP was put up on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in for inviting the comments from all the stakeholders. The comments received were examined and final draft UCPMP was prepared and circulated to pharma associations for their comments. The comments received are being examined.

(c) and (d) No such report relating to payment to Doctors for promoting the drugs by GLAXO has come to the notice of the Government.

Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Coal

3171. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted for rationalisation of the existing coal sources

and supply of coal has submitted its report to the Government;

- (b) if so, the major recommendations of the task force;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to fully implement the recommendations of the task force; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Task Force on 25.06.2010 to review the existing sources and consider feasibility for rationalization of linkages from these sources with a view to reduce the transportation cost for Power Utilities, Cement, Steel & Sponge Iron sector. The Inter-Ministerial Task Force submitted its report on 24th August, 2011. The major recommendations of the Task Force are as under:—

- (i) Acceptance of the recommendations of the Functional Directors of Coal India Limited in respect of rationalization of existing sources in respect of applications received from Captive Power Plants (8 applications received by CIL and rationalization recommended for 7 cases), Sponge Iron Plants (21 applications received by CIL and rationalization recommended for 4 cases) and Cement Plants (2 applications received by CIL and both recommended).
- (ii) Rationalization of coal supplies for Sanjay Gandhi and Satpura Thermal Power Plant of Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Company Limited (MPPGCL).
- (iii) Reduction in quantity allocated to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Korea Rewa fields of C/D grade coal and proportionate increase in Korba fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) by swapping quantities of MPPGCL
- (iv) Rationalization of sources for Panipat and Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Station of Haryana Power Generation Company Limited; Mejia and Koderma Thermal power Stations of Damodar Valley Corporation and Santhaldih, Kolaghat, Sagardighi and Bakreshwar Thermal Power Stations of West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited.

- (v) Reduction in coal allocation from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and enhancement in coal allocation from Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) for the power plants of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

(c) and (d) The approved recommendations of the task force were sent to CIL on 12.09.2011. CIL/coal companies have implemented the recommendations pertaining to rationalization of sources of consumers of Captive Power Plants, Sponge Iron and Cement Plants. As regards rationalization of sources of power utilities, the Task Force's recommendations are all inter-linked and could be implemented only with the consent of all the consumers. The same could not be implemented as the consumers concerned did not agree to the revised arrangement.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance Schemes

3172. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has adopted a policy discriminating the farmers borrowing bank loans and the farmers using their own resources for farming under the crop insurance schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to amend the policy under National Crop Insurance Scheme and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government to identify the shortcomings in implementation of these schemes and to remove the hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) Recently, an improved Central Sector Scheme "National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP)" has been introduced from Rabi 2013-14 in the country. NCIP comprises three component-schemes namely Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). Based on the evaluation studies of the component schemes, experience gained through implementation, feedback/

comments/views of all the Stakeholders including States etc., various improvements/changes have been incorporated to make them more farmer friendly.

There is no discrimination between loanee and non-loanee farmers in respect to the premium rates, premium subsidy, loss assessment, claims payment procedure etc., under NCIP. The loanee farmers are covered on compulsory basis and non-loanee farmers on voluntary basis.

[English]

Systematic Research Projects

3173. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of systematic research projects supported by the Government have been started by the Anthropological Survey of India for benefiting the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI) have undertaken research projects/studies of all the communities of People of India including Scheduled Tribes. Details of the Major Research Projects/Studies undertaken by the AnSI covering all the State and Union Territories are as under:—

1. People of India;
2. Tribes in contemporary India;
3. All India Bio Anthropological Survey;
4. All India Anthropometric Survey;
5. Nutritional Survey of India;
6. Genetic Structure of Indian Population;
7. Study of Ancient Human Skeletal Remains;
8. Documentation and Dissemination (Library, Museum, Research Publications, Visual Anthropology);
9. DNA Polymorphism of the Contemporary Indian Populations;
10. Man and Environment-Biosphere Study/Social Impact Assessment;
11. Physical Growth and Development of Children of NE India: A Public Health Issue;

12. Community Genetics and Health: Bio-cultural Adaption:—

(a) Community Genetics at High Risk Zones for Thalassaemia, Sickle Cell Anemia and G6PD Deficiency;

(b) Community Health and Lifestyle Diabetes, Obesity and Hypertension; and

13. Bio-cultural Diversity, Environment and Sustainable Development (Village Study).

Funds for FCI

3174. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has turned down the proposal of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for raising funds to the tune of Rs. 8,000 crore through bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Jatropha

3175. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts made by the Government to promote the production of Jatropha which is used as bio-diesel in the country;

(b) whether the desired results, have not been achieved by the Government in the farming of Jatropha;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the farming of Jatropha in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is carrying out Research and Development (R&D) activities involving State Agricultural Universities, institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Forest Research and Education (ICFRE), Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) and Indian Institute of Technologies (NTs) since 2004-05 on various issues pertaining to jatropha, such as identification of Candidate Plus Trees (CPTs) with higher oil content and higher seed yield, multi location trials of superior genotypes, development of High Yield Varieties/hybrids, post harvest tools and technology; etc.

(b) and (c) Under R&D network programme on Jatropha, five nos. of hybrid clones of jatropha namely CJH-3, CJH-5, CJH-9, CJH-12 and CJH-13 have been developed and are currently under evaluation.

(d) Provision for plantation of jatropha has been made in the XII plan under the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) of Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

[English]

Misuse of Industrial Explosives

3176. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that stolen industrial explosives are being used in terrorist attacks in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and the

number of persons arrested in this regard during each of the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Information in this regard will be collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Funds for Horticulture Projects

3177. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 407 projects sanctioned by the State level steering committee of Himachal Pradesh Industrial Department were sent to the National Horticulture Board in the year 2012-13 for sanctioning of Rs. 172.09 lakh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said amount is likely to be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. National Horticulture Board (NHB) has received 407 number of project proposals from Government of Himachal Pradesh, details are given in the enclosed Statement. An amount of Rs. 31.18 lakh has been released as first installment of subsidy to the State.

Statement

Details of proposals submitted by the State Level Steering Committee, Government of Himachal Pradesh to National Horticulture Board (NHB)

Date of receipt of proposals in National Horticulture Board	Date of approval of State Level Steering Committee (SLSC)	Nos. of units proposed by State of Himachal Pradesh	Total projects cost approved by State Level Steering Committee (SLSC)	Subsidy proposed by State Level Steering Committee (SLSC)
06.09.2012	31.07.2012	115	451.74	172.09
30.01.2013	03.01.2013	167	459.37	250.50
03.04.2013	19.03.2013	125	510.34	187.50
Total		407	1421.45	610.09

(Source: National Horticulture Board).

[English]

Proposal for Special Package

3178. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd., Karnataka has submitted a proposal for special package to the State;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The proposal pertained to sanction of Special Package to drought affected Bangalore Rural Lok Sabha constituency. The proposal does not get covered under any scheme of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. The States are expected to earmark SC population proportionate funds out of their annual Plan under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. Accordingly, the proposal of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd. has been forwarded to Government of Karnataka to explore the possibility of assisting the Corporation under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan of the State of Karnataka.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Industrial Units for Potatoes

3179. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up industrial units for processing of potatoes in Allahabad region, Uttar Pradesh which is a rich source for production of potatoes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the units are likely to be set up in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food

Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme – National Mission on food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Five Year Plan to increase the level of processing, reduction of wastage and value addition. Technology upgradation/establishment/modernisation of food processing industries, *inter-alia*, is one of the components of the National Mission on Food Processing. Under the above scheme all the eligible food processing units including potato processing units are provided financial assistance. The grants-in-aid is provided to the implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakh for general areas, @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakh in difficult areas including Hilly areas like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP areas in the country and @ 50% subject to maximum of Rs. 100.00 lakh for North-Eastern States including Sikkim. Potato based food processing industries are covered under the NMFP.

State Government of Uttar Pradesh also provides following rebates and concessions for establishment of food processing units in the state including Allahabad region:—

- (i) reimbursement of 7% of bank loan interest.
- (ii) 100% exemption on stamp duty fee.
- (iii) interest free loan against VAT and CST.
- (iv) 100% exemption from mandi fee and cess.
- (v) assistance for market development to new units.
- (vi) 20% reimbursement of F. O. B. value on export of processing products.
- (vii) 25% of the actual transportation cost of the product for promotion of export of processed products.

(c) State Government has not received any potato processing proposal of entrepreneurs from the Allahabad region.

[English]

Awards to Martyrs of Mumbai Attack

3180. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently refused gallantry awards to 19 policemen belonging to the Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad of Mumbai Police who lost their lives during the Mumbai terror attack of November 26, 2008;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to review the said decision; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There has been no such proposal received recently. However, a proposal for award of Police Medal for Gallantry to 19 personnel of Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad was received in the Ministry in January, 2009 from the State Govt. of Maharashtra. The Central Police Awards Committee in its meeting held on 27.07.2009 considered the proposal and did not recommend the name of any of the recommendees for award of any of the gallantry medals.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. No such proposal to review the decision has been received.

Hit and Run Cases

3181. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of deaths due to hit and run cases reported in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year, vehicle-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take stringent measures to deal with reckless drivers playing havoc on Delhi roads at night time;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of hit and run Death cases (Un-known vehicles) reported in the NCT of Delhi for the last three years and current year is as under:—

2011	828
2012	696
2013	705
2014 (upto 31.1.14)	56

(b) to (d) In order to reduce the incidence of hit and run cases, steps taken by Delhi Police include identification of spots where incidence of road accidents is high. Information gathered in this regard is kept in view while deploying traffic personnel, installation of road safety features routine and special enforcement measures. Whenever necessary enforcement during the night hours is ensured through mobile patrolling and increased traffic police presence. In addition, special late night checking drives against drunken driving, reckless driving and the violations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions, etc. are also regularly undertaken to discipline the traffic violators.

Coal Import by CIL

3182. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has sought permission to import coal for its consumers on a cost-plus basis under the new fuel supply agreement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether several power generating companies, including NTPC are ready to buy imported coal from CIL if it is sold at a cheaper rate than the current imports;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the imported coal is supplied at reasonable rates to the power generating companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal is in Open General License for import and hence, specific permission to import coal is not necessary. Further, Government has decided for supply of domestic coal to Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) upto a capacity of 78,000 MW commissioned/to be commissioned during the period from 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2015. Keeping in view the availability, supply of domestic coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources has been fixed at 65%, 65%, 67% and 75% during the remaining four years of 12th plan. To meet the balance Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) obligations, CIL has been mandated to import coal and supply the same to the willing TPPs on cost plus basis. TPPs can also import coal themselves. CIL has executed 157 FSAs for the total capacity of 71,145 MW with eligible Power producers.

(c) and (d) CIL's import plan envisages import of coal through Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) trading agencies. While signing the FSA, the Power Plants were given choice to opt for supply of imported coal from CIL or to arrange it by themselves. However, power plants did not give firm indents to CIL, along with advance payment from the concerned Power Plants. As far NTPC, it did not opt for taking imported coal supply through CIL during 2013-14.

(e) CIL has been mandated to import coal and supply to willing power plants. Coal import is under Open General License (OGL) and option is also available to the Power Plants to directly import coal.

[Translation]

Coal Mining in Rajasthan

3183. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal blocks available and coal mines presently in operation in the western part of the State of Rajasthan;

(b) whether inadequate availability of coal in Rajasthan is adversely affecting the power projects in the State; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate coal supply to power stations in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) There are no coal reserves available in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) to (c) Coal is supplied as per the terms of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for power stations in the country including those in Rajasthan. Coal India Limited (CIL) has guaranteed to supply 90% of Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) commissioned prior to 31.03.2009 and 80% of ACQ for TPPs commissioned after 31.03.2009. Supply of coal from CIL sources to TPPs in Rajasthan in the current financial year, (till January, 2014), has been 78% of the committed quantity under FSA, with supply of 11.66 Million Tonnes against commitment of 13.47 Million Tonnes. Supplies could have been better but for regulation of supplies by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL) power stations during the first half of the year in view of their comfortable coal stock position.

Further, as reported by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), none of the TPPS of Rajasthan are presently carrying critical coal stock position (coal stock of 7 days or less).

Coal supplies to Power Utility sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Minister of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review Committee of Cabinet Secretariat. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for smooth coal supplies to power utilities and for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power Sector including critical coal stock position.

[English]

Security to Private Individuals

3184. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has specified any policy for providing security/protection to private individuals at public cost or on payment basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of bollywood stars or other private individuals provided security at public cost along with the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to review its policy on account of the shortage of security personnel for the general public and the increasing crime rate and economic crisis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The responsibility for providing security to an individual rests primarily with the State Government/Union Territory Administration in whose jurisdiction such individual ordinarily resides or happens to be.

Security is provided on the basis of a comprehensive assessment of threat carried out by Central and/or State security agencies.

There is no separate policy of the Government of India specifically for providing security to private individuals. In so far as Central protectees, are concerned, most private individuals provided security by the Central Government, are former public authorities and family members of public

functionaries, who face threats. Some State Governments are providing security on payment/part payment basis.

In the case of central protectees, security is normally provided at public expense although, based on specific inputs on a case-to-case basis from central security agencies, security may also be provided on payment basis.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government/Union Territory Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) to (e) As indicated above, the responsibility for providing security to an individual rests primarily with the State Government/Union Territory Administration in whose jurisdiction such individual ordinarily resides or happens to be. The main agency for providing security in respect of the Central protectees is the Delhi Police, which has a separate Division and sanctioned manpower for providing such personal security and the same does not affect the normal law and order duties.

Recruitment of Police Personnel

3185. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has recently forwarded a proposal to the Government to recruit more police personnel solely for deployment across all metro and three major railway stations in the NCT of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) A consolidated proposal for creation of 14869 posts in Delhi Police including 200 posts for Railways Police Station Anand Vihar and 2008 Posts for Metro Police Stations is under examination of the Government. However, presently there is also a ban imposed by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance on creation of new posts vide their O.M. No. 7(2)/E.Coord./2013 dated 18th September, 2013.

Dispute in Trade Margin

3186. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pharma companies have sought the help of the Government to resolve the disputes over the trade margin of medicines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b) There were reports in news papers about dispute between traders and manufacturers on trade margin of scheduled medicines. The Department called a meeting of the representatives of association of traders and manufacturers and directed them to sort out the issue. However, a communication has been received from one of the Industry Associations requesting the Government to intervene to resolve the issue amicably. The issue is being examined in line with the provisions under National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy 2012 and Drugs Prices Control Order 2013.

Wastage of Food Products

3187. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 35-40 per cent of food products are being damaged or lost due to poor packaging in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the damages estimated during the last three years, State/UT and food item-wise; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken in this regard in coordination with the farmers and the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Estimated losses due to poor packaging, as per the study conducted by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana in 2009 for major agricultural produces at national level, are given below:—

*Percentage of losses due to packaging
for major produces*

Crop	Cumulative wastage
1	2
Pulses	0.14-0.23 per cent

1	2
Oil seeds	0.06-0.21 percent
Fruits	0.08-0.94 per cent
Vegetables	0.10-1.64 per cent
Plantation crops and Spices	0.06-0.24 per cent
Fisheries (Inland)	0.46 per cent
Egg	0.98 per cent

Source: CIHPET, Ludhiana.

(c) With a view to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses, Government has been strengthening supply-chain through creation of infrastructure viz. Cold Chain, Mega Food Park and Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs. Further, with a view to ensure increase in level of processing and reduction of wastage, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme – National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) – on 1st April, 2012 for implementation through State/UT Governments. The various schemes under the NMFP, interalia, include setting up/modernisation of food processing units, setting up Cold Chain units for non-horticultural products, Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas, setting up/modernisation of meat shops, Reefer Vehicles, Human Resource Development and Promotional Activities.

Security Clearance for FDI Proposals

3188. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the views of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been obtained before clearing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals;

(b) if so, whether several Ministries have objected to this practice;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the present practice of giving security clearance to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for speedy clearance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per the extant FDI Policy, views/comments of all concerned Ministries/ Departments, including Ministry of Home Affairs, are obtained by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) for sectors such as Defence, Space, Telecommunication, Information and Broadcasting etc.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Footpath Workers

3189. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration had conducted a survey of footpath workers in the year 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of footpath workers identified for issuance of identity cards;

(c) whether the Administration, in May 2000, had decided to allot Day Booths to such footpath workers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non follow-up of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 2274 road side workers were identified during the survey conducted in June, 1998. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Sufficient commercial space has already been made available for various trades in Chandigarh in accordance with the land use planning and hardly any space is left.

Majority of the booths allotted earlier under similar circumstances have either been disposed of by the allottees or sub let, defeating the very purpose of rehabilitation.

Consequent upon dismissal of CWP No. 6206 of 2002, it has been decided by the Chandigarh Administration that no rules/scheme for allotment of alternative sites will be framed in respect of those who have made unauthorised encroachment on public land or who unauthorisedly occupy the land acquired by Government for specific public purpose.

Statement

Statement of Survey of Roadside Workers Conducted in June 1998 (Trade-wise) – As per decision taken in the meeting of Advisory Council held on 18.02.1998

Sector	Tantdoor- Wala	Dhobhi	Cobbler	Cycle	Barber	Pan Biri	Tea Vendor	Lalari	Ice Sellers	Lock- Repair	Book Seller
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
5	0	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	2	15	3	8	5	10	14	0	1	0	0
8	4	13	4	10	6	4	15	0	0	0	0
9	1	7	4	5	1	3	9	1	0	0	0
10	1	6	3	3	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
11	1	2	4	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
14	12	0	6	2	5	9	7	0	0	0	0
15	4	10	8	16	6	4	11	2	3	1	28
16	1	1	4	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	10	4	14	10	23	0	0	0	0
18	4	18	5	14	4	6	8	0	0	0	0
19	2	5	5	13	8	3	2	0	0	0	0
20	4	16	5	8	6	6	8	0	0	0	0
21	5	35	3	8	6	3	6	0	0	0	0
22	12	31	7	20	9	10	42	0	0	24	0
23	12	28	4	18	9	6	2	0	0	0	0
24	2	9	4	5	8	5	5	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
26	2	7	20	4	17	6	8	0	1	0	0
27	1	29	7	8	6	4	9	0	1	0	0
28	1	21	6	3	6	5	6	0	1	0	0
29	0	2	6	7	5	8	11	0	0	0	0
30	2	8	5	5	9	9	4	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	1	0	2	16	4	3	6	0	0	0	0
32	2	6	2	8	4	6	6	0	0	1	0
33	2	21	1	10	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
34	8	10	1	13	4	7	6	2	0	0	0
35	3	3	7	17	8	21	5	3	0	0	0
36	3	6	0	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
37	4	10	14	21	7	11	6	2	0	0	0
38	3	4	6	17	6	11	5	0	0	0	0
39	3	5	6	8	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
40	6	1	16	22	11	17	11	2	0	0	0
41	2	1	3	13	10	8	2	0	0	0	0
42	1	7	3	12	1	8	1	0	0	0	0
43	0	6	0	10	1	7	2	0	0	0	0
44	3	33	6	6	5	7	6	1	1	0	0
45	0	15	6	7	5	7	7	0	0	1	0
46	0	17	5	5	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
47	3	10	7	11	10	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ind-I	0	0	11	25	22	26	66	0	0	0	0
Ind-II	0	0	4	21	10	11	41	0	0	0	0
Dhanas	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Majra S. Enclave	1	2	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modern Enclave	2	17	8	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Total	122	443	235	439	266	291	394	15	13	28	28
Grand Total	2274										

Welfare Schemes for Persons with Disabilities

3190. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new scheme for the welfare of the physically and mentally challenged persons;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering any proposal to increase the funds earmarked for various welfare schemes for the disabled;

(c) if so, the details thereof, schemewise;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism/agency to monitor and ensure proper implementation of the said schemes;

~~(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and~~

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government to oversee the effective implementation of these welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK):
(a) A list of proposed nine new schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Statement-II containing budget allocation of all the proposed new schemes in Financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15 is enclosed.

(d) to (f) Under Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and Schemes of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), grants are released on receipt of recommendations of the State Government and the inspection report in respect of a particular NGO/Agency. In the case of ADIP, the recommending authority also conducts 5 to 10% test check of the beneficiaries from the previous grant to the organization. The organizations are also required to furnish audited utilization certificate in respect of the previous grant.

The National Institutes, their Regional Centres and

Composite Regional Centres have been allocated States/UTs for inspection and monitoring of the NGOs/Implementing Agencies receiving grants under the disability related schemes.

The Department has nominated Nodal Officers for various regions, States/UTs for monitoring the implementation of various schemes.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of the proposed new schemes
1.	Post-matric scholarship for students with disabilities
2.	Pre-matric scholarship for students with disabilities
3.	Free Coaching for students with disabilities
4.	Hostels for existing Govt. special schools not having hostel and augmentation of seats in existing hostels of Govt. special schools
5.	Scholarship for Top Class education for students with disabilities studying in premier higher educational institutions
6.	National Overseas scholarship for students with disabilities
7.	Establishment of National Mission, State Missions and District Coordinators
8.	Financial assistance to existing colleges for developing infrastructure, recruiting faculty for conducting classes for the deaf.
9.	In-service training and sensitization of State Governments, local bodies and other service providers

Statement-II

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	New Schemes	Outlay for 2013-14	Proposed Outlay for 2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Post matric scholarship for students with disabilities	0.05	10.00
2.	Pre-matric scholarship for SwDs	0.01	14.00
3.	Free Coaching for SwDs	0.01	5.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Hostels for existing Govt. special schools not having hostel and augmentation of seats in existing hostels of Govt. special schools	0.01	5.00
5	Scholarship for Top Class education for SwDs studying in premier higher educational institutions	0.05	3.00
6	National Overseas scholarship for PwDs	0.05	3.00
7	Establishment of National Mission, State Missions and District Coordinators	0.01	5.00
8	Financial assistance to existing colleges for developing infrastructure, recruiting faculty for conducting classes for the deaf.	0.01	5.00
9	In-service training and sensitization of State Govts. local bodies and other service providers	0.01	5.00
Total		0.21	55.00

Upliftment of Weaker Sections

3191. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects being implemented by the Government for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society;

(b) the number of persons benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of various ongoing schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes considering the present status of these reserved categories;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government for the better implementation of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Details of the major Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes (SC) are:-

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan;
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship for SC Students;
- (iii) Pre-matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations;
- (iv) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX and X;
- (v) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana;
- (vi) Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act; and
- vii) Upgradation of Merit of SC students.

Similarly following schemes are being implemented for the welfare of Other Backward Classes:-

- (i) Post-matric Scholarship for OBC Students;
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for OBC students;
- (iii) Construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls; and
- (iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of OBCs.

(b) Year-wise and State-wise details of number of beneficiaries of the above schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The performance of the schemes is reviewed from time to time through periodical progress reports received from State Governments/UT Administrations, field visits of the officials of the Ministry, Annual Conferences

with States/UTs and sponsoring of evaluation studies through independent valuation agencies etc. For better administration of the schemes the States/UTs are advised to make payment of scholarships to students through banks/post offices. The release of further grants is made only on receipt of audited Utilisation Certificates in respect of grants released earlier. The Grants-in-Aid to NGOs is made by electronic transfer.

Statement

(a) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11 No. of beneficiaries	2011-12 No. of beneficiaries	2012-13 No. of beneficiaries	2013-14 (Upto 31.1.2014) No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	603151	905008	66213	NR
2.	Assam	2360	6005	NR	NR
3.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Gujarat	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	NR	2	NR	NR
7.	Haryana	11651	12004	9885	NR
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29225	44179	49127	NR
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR
10.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR
11.	Karnataka	5990	16160	53780	NR
12.	Kerala	NR	3331	NR	NR
13.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	16672	NR	NR
14.	Maharashtra	33727	20903	NR	NR
15.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR
16.	Odisha	19584	16087	NR	NR
17.	Punjab	8773	7075	6871	NR
18.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	NR
19.	Sikkim	575	238	NR	NR
20.	Tamil Nadu	44002	65184	43295	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Tripura	3492	1761	4798	NR
22.	Uttar Pradesh	100615	84608	66091	NR
23.	Uttarakhand	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	West Bengal	43587	NR	NR	NR
25.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
26.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR
27.	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		906732	1199223	300060	NR

NR = Not reported.

(b) Number of beneficiaries covered during the last 3 years under Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11 No. of beneficiaries	2011-12 No. of beneficiaries	2012-13 No. of beneficiaries	2013-14 (Upto 31.1.2014) No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	576943	580801	627265	0
2.	Assam	7074	35493	55156	0
3.	Bihar	81397	84321	126200	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	75325	85133	97410	0
5.	Goa	123	111	200	0
6.	Gujarat	87624	147878	150397	140700
7.	Haryana	60813	69418	71737	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9683	11235	17582	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4760	7821	18966	0
10.	Jharkhand	8276	13160	15529	0
11.	Karnataka	219437	213248	297180	0
12.	Kerala	105206	123979	130000	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	209645	241242	289490	0
14.	Maharashtra	431373	411256	474183	0
15.	Manipur	1118	4169	NA	0
16.	Meghalaya	193	236	263	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Odisha	78733	81205	84674	0
18.	Punjab	0	45806	139870	149542
19.	Rajasthan	237003	220978	243077	0.00
20.	Sikkim	359	336	360	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	703417	737307	650872	0.00
22.	Tripura	21583	28016	29073	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	743390	904859	995339	959599
24.	Uttarakhand	57108	63113	76790	77178
25.	West Bengal	270191	469009	550747	587702
26.	Daman and Diu	92	111	0	0.00
27.	Delhi	335	15795	21173	0.00
28.	Puducherry	8104	8385	8968	0.00
Total		4082285	4604421	5172501	1914721

(c) Number of Beneficiaries Scholarships to children of those engaged in 'Unclean' Occupations

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Beneficiaries 2010-11	Beneficiaries 2011-12	Beneficiaries 2012-13	Beneficiaries 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35550	16603	0	0
2.	Assam	5403	5405	0	0
3.	Bihar	8121	9280	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	21356	23492	23889	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	
6.	Goa	152	200	0	0
7.	Gujarat	282271	306970	317901	375739
8.	Haryana	N.R.	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	N.R.	1586	1818	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3836	4336	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1688	N.R.	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2787	4054	0	0
13.	Kerala	1072	1291	1687	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31699	35448	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	65567	102317	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	118	197
17.	Odisha	1238	1843	0	0
18.	Pondicherry	1600	N.R.	0	0
19.	Punjab	6620	6731	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	84839	95170	104058	0
21.	Sikkim	N.R.	0	0.00	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	52640	61354	0.00	0
23.	Tripura	3984	4310	5019	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.	0.00	0
25.	Uttaranchal	1128	1608	0.00	0
26.	West Bengal	2592	4239	0.00	4571
Total		614143	686237	454490	380507

(d) Beneficiaries of Pre-Matric Scholarship of IX and X during 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012-13 No. of beneficiaries	2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014) No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	444807	0
2.	Bihar	251908	269078
3.	Chhattisgarh	000	21847
4.	Goa	110	0
5.	Gujarat	47185	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	40933	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	000	7667
8.	Jharkhand	56948	0
9.	Karnataka	195200	183680

1	2	3	4
10.	Kerala	93034	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	449942	0
12.	Maharashtra	000	466771
13.	Manipur	414	0
14.	Odisha	185690	219369
15.	Punjab	186097	127951
16.	Rajasthan	209345	0
17.	Sikkim	382	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	162544	0
19.	Tripura	25439	28220
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1111909	0
21.	Uttarakhand	76009	7470
22.	West Bengal	515000	436436
Total		4055905	1828082

(e) State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under BJRCY during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and 2013-14

(i) SC Girls Hostels

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11 Beneficiaries	2011-12 Beneficiaries	2012-13 Beneficiaries	2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014) Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	0	0	400
2.	Assam	0	0	56	138
3.	Gujarat	0	0	600	60
4.	Haryana	200	0	400	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	269	0	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	300	0
7.	Karnataka	200	0	0	200
8.	Kerala	0	100	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	150	0	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	572	1100	100	200
11.	Manipur	0	0	400	100
12.	Punjab	0	100	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	300	0	100	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	350	0	0	0
15.	West Bengal	165	600	900	600
Total		2506	2300	2856	1698

(i) SC Boys Hostels

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11 Beneficiaries	2011-12 Beneficiaries	2012-13 Beneficiaries	2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014) Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	250
2.	Assam	150	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	800	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	0	0	600	0
5.	Haryana	100	0	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	167	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	200	0
8.	Karnataka	0	0	0	165
9.	Kerala	60	0	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	150	0	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	567	1800	0	0
12.	Manipur	0	0	200	0
13.	Punjab	0	100	0	0
14.	Rajasthan	400	0	100	100
15.	Tripura	0	0	50	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100	0	0
17.	West Bengal	550	656	550	0
18.	Puducherry	100	0	0	0
Total		3244	2656	1700	515

(f) State/UT wise number of persons provided relief under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during 2010-11 to 2013-14.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of persons provided relief under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during the year			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Anticipated) (upto 31.01.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12119	2835	7291	8614
2.	Bihar	804	0	1959	NA
3.	Chhattisgarh	572	546	591	NA
4.	Gujarat	239	1454	1468	1250
5.	Haryana	171	204	212	NA
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	58	75	NA
7.	Jharkhand	149	111	144	500
8.	Karnataka	2096	1039	0	1500
9.	Karnataka	396	396	0	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5211	4731	3898	4600
11.	Maharashtra	775	650	705	1000
12.	Odisha	1948	1248	1248	1000
13.	Rajasthan	1661	1961	1956	2200
14.	Tamil Nadu	1500	1287	1278	NA
15.	Tripura	0	2	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9375	9408	9280	15000
17.	Uttarakhand	100	43	81	170
Total		27116	25964	30186	35834

NA : Not available.

(g) No. of beneficiaries in the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Beneficiaries 2010-11	Beneficiaries 2011-12	Beneficiaries 2012-13	Beneficiaries 2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	592	296	0	0
2.	Assam	92	23	23	0
3.	Bihar	292	292	0	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	70	61	105	
5.	Gujarat	0	186	92	0
6.	Haryana	25	88	64	26
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
8.	Jharkhand	70	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	188	188	188	0
10.	Kerala	40	40	40	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	392	392	392	0
12.	Nagaland	0	80	80	0
13.	Punjab	0	0	27	0
14.	Rajasthan	84	85	86	0
15.	Sikkim	20	20	20	0
16.	Tripura	20	20	20	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1008	295	371	0
18.	Uttarakhand	0	73	17	20
19.	West Bengal	0	368	0	0
Total		2893	2507	1527	49

(h) Number of Beneficiaries under various schemes for Welfare of OBCs during the last three years and current year (as on 31.01.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC Students				Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC Students				Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls (No. of seats)				Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of OBCs			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32128	@	136555		119000	@	@		0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	739000	2220000	@		22250	127845	163185		0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	#	#	#		#	#	#		0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
4.	Goa	2000	3000	@		858	768	1600		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	123140	121577	129491		27657	43101	36745		700	0	500	0	100	50	100	100
6.	Haryana	#	#	#		30120	53827	@		300	0	0	0	200	100	230	50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	23037	24174	@		3232	5969	5155		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	47697	54606	@		4397	4730	@		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	@	@	@		27249	42236	67770		200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	@	514690	305908		125080	71395	99880		315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	33733	549258	93794		112733	116270	123218		170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	#	#	#		15000	573000	650000		1000	300	0	0	400	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	#	#	#		104057	117496	333253		0	0	100	0	620	660	300	180
14.	Odisha	74137	54985	72690		0	40949	64954		100	200	100	0	220	50	50	50
15.	Punjab	@	@	77284		-	1602	13256		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	185964	283364	@		64279	104852	140700		300	0	200	0	0	0	150	150
17.	Tamil Nadu	@	170000	248921		129494	110748	122710		750	600	500	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	640825	630000	655767		401665	448462	40243		0	700	200	200	247	0	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	46091	47117	48217		23323	11733	22602		0	178	0	0	100	0	50	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20.	West Bengal	85395	63818	96165		44668	52817	73681		0	0	0	0	268	90	90	0
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	1260	4663		0	0			0	0		0	0	0	0	0
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	#	#	#		#	#	#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Daman and Diu	1428	1304	2902		187	187	491		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Chandigarh	671	@	@		0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	@	6700	6214		71	758			0	100	0	0	450	40	0	0
26.	Puducherry	@	@	@		1863	1862			0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Assam	2430	14864	@		32377	18031	38169		0	200	0	0	260	240	100	0
28.	Manipur	@	4359	@			9519			200	200	200	200	810	1020	240	570
29.	Tripura	59710	41782	72380		20200	29744	25234		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	@	7210	3341		709	874	86		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2097386	2816068	1817737		1310469	1988775	2386142		4035	2578	2100	900	3715	2250	1310	1100

@Awaited

#Not availing

*The total No. of Beneficiaries under the Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes for OBC students during 2013-14 is estimated at 25.00 lakh each. State/UT-wise details will be available after the close of the year.

[Translation]

Compensation for Land Acquisition by CIL

3192. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has provided sufficient compensation to the people whose land had been acquired for coal mines in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether people in other parts of the country are also seeking the same amount of compensation from the Western Coalfields Ltd. as paid in Chhattisgarh;

(d) if so, whether the CIL has taken any steps to pay the same amount of compensation for land acquisition to farmers of Maharashtra as paid in Chhattisgarh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Compensation for land acquisition for coal mines in Chhattisgarh has been provided by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) to the concerned land owners as per Notification dated 19.03.2010 of Government of Chhattisgarh. The rates of land compensation notified by the State Government of Chhattisgarh are as under:-

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (1) For barren land | – | Rs. 6.00 lakh per acre |
| (2) For non-irrigated (single crop) land | – | Rs. 8.00 lakh per acre |
| (3) For irrigated (double crop) land | – | Rs. 10.00 lakh per acre |

(c) to (e) Land losers of the State of Maharashtra are demanding land compensation as per the following rates notified by Government of Maharashtra vide General Resolution (GR) dated 22.08.2012:-

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Barren land | – | Rs. 6.00 lakh per acre |
| Non-irrigated land | – | Rs. 8.00 lakh per acre |
| Irrigated land | – | Rs. 10.00 lakh per acre |

The procedure is that Compensation for land acquired under CBA Act has to be as per the rate notified/fixed by the state government concerned.

[English]

Setting up of National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation

3193. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most cases of mental disabilities occur due to illness during childhood followed by head injury; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to identify the issues and ensure early intervention to reverse the trend of increasing number of persons with mental disabilities in the country including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan there is a scheme for establishment of a National Institute for Mental Health Rehabilitation. The Government has already initiated action to set up the Institute in consultation with National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore. The proposal is at a nascent stage.

(c) There are many causative factors of mental disabilities, including malnutrition, infection, for e.g. Encephalitis or Meningitis; injury to the brain during delivery etc.

(d) National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (National Trust) is running 'Aspiration' an early intervention programme to enhance capabilities and help children achieve as many crucial milestones as possible, with therapy and social education, prevent secondary impairment and modify and adapt the social and physical environment. 79 Early Intervention Centres have been set up in the country. National Trust and National Institute of Mentally Handicapped conduct training programmes for Capacity Building of Non-Governmental Organizations in providing early intervention techniques.

[Translation]

Jute Farming

3194. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes formulated by the Government to encourage investment in jute farming in the country;
- (b) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the Minimum Support Price of jute; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a): The Government of India is implementing Mini Mission-II of Jute Technology Mission in 10 major jute growing states to promote jute farming in the country.

(b) and (c) In order to safeguard the interests of the jute growers and to provide remunerative price for their produce, the Government of India fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute taking into account the recommendations of CACP and the views of the State Governments as well as other relevant factors, which are considered important for fixation of support prices. MSP for TD-5 variety of Raw Jute has been fixed at Rs. 2400 per quintal for the season 2014-15, which is 4.35% higher than the last season.

[English]

Display at National Museum

3195. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of objects/items on display at the National Museum in New Delhi out of the total collection;
- (b) whether the National Museum Authorities have approached the Ministry regarding expansion plan for the National Museum;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Museum is incurring any loss due to the lack of space for maximum display of its collections; and
- (e) if so, the estimated loss of revenue incurred, so far?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) National Museum displays about 7% of its total collection.

Objects in storage are displayed in rotation by arranging temporary exhibitions viz. "Object of the Month", Gallery of the Month" programmes, etc

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. There is a proposal for expansion of the National Museum. The proposal entails construction on the land presently housing Archaeological Survey of India headquarters. Once the premises are vacated by the Archaeological Survey of India, further action will be taken for the expansion of the National Museum.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise in view of the above.

[Translation]

Level of Food Processing

3196. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the level of food processing in the country is very low as compared to other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the level of food processing in each State/UT;
- (c) whether the infrastructure as well as research and development required for food processing is sufficient to meet the demand of the food processing industry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to meet the increased demand for processed food in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) As per the "Vision 2015: Strategy and Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India" document of April 2005, the level of processing in India is very low and varies from sector to sector and is estimated at 2 per cent in the case of fruits and vegetables. It is very high in developed countries (80% in USA, 70% in France) and in many developing countries as well (80% in Malaysia, 30% in Thailand).

(c) to (e) With a view to reduce post-harvest losses and increase level of processing, Government has been promoting creation of infrastructure and Research and Development in food processing sector. For creation of supportive infrastructure in food processing sector, Government has been extending grant-in-aid for creation of Cold Chain, Mega Food Park and setting up/modernization of Abattoirs. The Ministry has also been implementing a Plan Scheme namely 'Quality Assurance, Codex, R&D and Other Promotional Activities' under which financial assistance is provided as Grants-in-aid for demand driven R&D work for product and process development, improved packaging, value addition etc.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme – National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) – on 1st April, 2012 for implementation through State/UT Governments. The various schemes under the NMFP, inter alia, include setting up/modernisation of food processing units, setting up Cold Chain units for non-horticultural products, Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas, setting up/modernisation of meat shops, Reefer Vehicles, Human Resource Development and Promotional Activities.

[English]

Impact of Agro Chemicals on Foodgrains

3197. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the impact of agro chemicals on the targeted pests and subsequently the production of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/ is planning to take any measures to regulate the usage of inorganic chemicals and promote biological pest control measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides

Act, 1968 registers pesticides after evaluating the data on chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity and packaging and processing to ensure its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and the environment. Alongwith Certificate of Registration, an approved label claim having details of directions for use, dose, dilution, waiting period, safety etc. is provided to registrants. Pesticides need to be used as per the approved label claim available with each pack. There is no report to suggest that use of the agro chemicals has any adverse affect on agricultural production of foodgrains if used as per approved label claim. On the contrary, use of these insecticides has helped in mitigating the menace of insect pests.

(c) and (d) To minimize the use of chemical pesticides, Government is implementing a scheme “**Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India**” since 1991-92 by adopting **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** as main plank of plant protection strategy in overall crop production programme. Under the ambit of IPM programme, Government has established 31 Central IPM Centres in 28 States and one UT. Biological control measures of pest management are being promoted in the States through these Centres for which the activities like mass production and release of bio control agents against different pests and weeds and augmentation and conservation of the bio-control agents are being undertaken. The farmers are also being empowered through Farmers Field Schools programme being organized in different States of India for the adoption and popularization of bio-control measures against different crop pests and weeds.

Production of Vegetables

3198. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernise the methods of production of vegetables with lesser cost in view of shortage of vegetables and high cost in hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to bring such production activities under Agro Industries to take up production on a large scale in all the hilly areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) During 2001-02, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture launched "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States (TMNE)" for holistic development of horticulture including vegetables. The mission was further extended to three Himalayan States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in 2003-04 and renamed as "Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)". The production of vegetables has increased in the North Eastern and Himalayan States from 6.2 million tones during 2001-02 to 9.4 million tones during 2012-13.

Under the mission, financial assistance is provided for taking up various activities related to horticulture including vegetables such as production of quality planting material, area coverage through high yielding varieties, vegetable seed production, creation of water resources, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of integrated nutrient and pest management, pollination support through bee keeping, horticulture mechanization, technology dissemination through demonstration, human resource development, creation of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure. Assistance is also provided for setting up, upgradation and modernization of processing units in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

SAARC Food Bank

3199. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government contributes foodgrains to the SAARC Food Bank;
- (b) if so, the details and the terms and conditions thereof indicating the contribution made by the Government along with the corpus of the said Food Bank during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its commitment to the said Food Bank in view of the drought and shortage of foodgrains in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Agreement on establishing the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Food Bank has been signed at the Fourteenth SAARC Summit held at New Delhi during April, 2007. The objectives of the SAARC Food Bank are:-

- (i) to act as a regional food security reserve for the SAARC Member Countries during normal time food shortages and emergencies; and
- (ii) to provide regional support to national food security efforts; foster inter-country partnerships and regional integration, and solve regional food shortages through collective action.

Initially 2,43,000 Metric Tonnes (MTs) of foodgrains (both rice and wheat) were kept as Bank Reserve in which India's assessed share was 1,53,200 MTs. This was increased to 4,86,000 MTs in 2010 and presently India's share is 3,06,400 MTs.

India's assessed share of foodgrains has been kept as reserve in designated Godowns of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). None of the member countries have so far drawn any foodgrains from SAARC Food Bank.

(c) and (d) No, Madam, because Bank has been set up for such eventualities only.

Monitoring Committee for Projects in NER

3200. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to expedite the completion of infrastructural projects in the North Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has constituted a monitoring committee to supervise the progress of the projects in the Region;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to monitor the satisfactory implementation of the ongoing projects in the NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister reviewed the status of implementation of infrastructure projects in the north eastern region (NER) on 18th July, 2013 and some of the important decisions taken were to provide required funds to certain important National Railway Projects in North Eastern Region, to improve the speed of implementation of existing projects by strengthening project execution capabilities on the ground, stationing National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) staff close to the field and regular review by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, to provide additional funds from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for intra-state transmission network in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim and to develop civil aviation sector to meet inti and inter-regional demand by expanding network and completing works on on-going airports;

(c) to (e) To expedite the completion of infrastructural projects in the North Eastern Region, an Empowered Committee for monitoring infrastructure projects in the North Eastern Region has been constituted on 16.08.2013 with the following composition:—

1. Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission	Chairman
2. Secretary, Planning Commission	Member
3. Chairman, Railway Board	Member
4. Secretary, M/o Road Transport and Highways	Member
5. Secretary, M/o Defence	Member
6. Secretary, M/o Civil Aviation	Member
7. Chairman, Inland Waterways Authority of India (Ministry of Shipping)	Member
8. Secretary, M/o Power	Member
9. Secretary, M/o Telecom	Member

10. Secretary, M/o DoNER	Member
11. Director General, Border Roads Organization (BRO)	Member

The first meeting of the empowered committee was held on 09.09.2013 and infrastructure projects relating to railways, road, civil aviation, power and telecommunication sectors were reviewed in the meeting.

[Translation]

Shortage of IPS Officers

3201. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Indian Police Service (IPS) officers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the existing strength and the requirement of IPS officers separately, State-wise;

(c) the ratio of IPS officers to the population and the comparative ratio in respect of the neighbouring countries; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill all the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State-wise vacancy position of IPS officers as on 01.01.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The ratio of IPS officers to the population is not available with the Central Government. However, Police population ratio as on 01.01.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The comparative ratios in respect of the neighbouring countries are also not available with the Central Government.

(d) To fill the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruitment) was increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. The Government has also introduced an alternate method of recruitment to IPS i.e. Limited Competitive Examination by which 80 candidates are to be recruited annually. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

Statement-I*Statewise Strength of IPS Officers as on 01.01.2013*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Strength	In position	Posts Vacant
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	209	49
2.	AGMUT	295	207	88
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	144	44
4.	Bihar	231	181	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	71	32
6.	Gujarat	195	159	36
7.	Haryana	137	102	35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	68	21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	112	35
10.	Jharkhand	135	104	31
11.	Karnataka	205	135	70
12.	Kerala	163	106	57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	291	233	58
14.	Maharashtra	302	201	101
15.	Manipur-Tripura	156	105	51
16.	Nagaland	70	35	35
17.	Odisha	188	104	84
18.	Punjab	172	128	44
19.	Rajasthan	205	161	44
20.	Sikkim	32	29	03
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	209	54
22.	Uttar Pradesh	489	375	114
23.	Uttarakhand	69	59	10
24.	West Bengal	347	253	94
	2012 batch of IPS probationers		147	
Total		4730	3637	1093

Statement-II*Table 3.2-Police – Population And Area Ratio – As on 1.1.2013 (Sanctioned and Actual)*

Sl. N.o.	States/UTs	Civil Police per lakh of Population		Total Police per lakh of Population		Civil Police per 100 Sq. Km. of Area		Total Police per 100 Sq. Km. of Area	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.75	95.47	150.38	112.85	38.97	29.83	46.98	35.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	644.58	560.41	1010.53	876.17	9.72	8.45	15.24	13.21
3.	Assam	103.18	90.45	200.03	177.73	41.00	35.94	79.48	70.62
4.	Bihar	69.76	54.73	88.10	68.81	73.93	58.00	93.36	72.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	186.82	125.42	268.92	184.50	34.24	22.99	49.29	33.81
6.	Goa	288.58	223.06	385.38	288.14	143.98	111.29	192.27	143.76
7.	Gujarat	153.45	88.25	188.15	113.16	47.17	27.13	57.84	34.79
8.	Haryana	218.32	135.64	236.33	150.35	128.88	80.07	139.51	88.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	157.55	140.80	249.31	208.05	19.51	17.43	30.87	25.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	418.28	394.40	654.69	606.43	49.31	46.49	77.17	71.48
11.	Jharkhand	173.98	133.75	229.05	178.36	70.19	53.96	92.41	71.96
12.	Karnataka	130.59	104.16	150.98	117.41	41.12	32.79	47.54	36.96
13.	Kerala	119.97	117.12	150.86	142.39	107.86	105.30	135.64	128.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90.97	75.19	122.19	104.92	21.84	18.06	29.34	25.20
15.	Maharashtra	166.04	157.58	181.99	170.01	62.10	58.93	86.06	63.58
16.	Manipur	746.83	471.49	1279.63	982.32	83.42	52.67	142.94	109.73
17.	Meghalaya	275.16	226.04	492.36	423.98	32.74	26.90	58.59	50.45
18.	Mizoram	455.03	433.24	1099.32	999.12	22.08	21.02	53.35	48.48
19.	Nagaland	384.63	383.28	1060.35	1057.99	53.13	52.94	146.46	146.14
20.	Odisha	81.05	71.24	137.58	109.81	21.51	18.90	36.50	29.14
21.	Punjab	212.29	161.28	282.24	220.62	118.70	90.18	157.81	123.36
22.	Rajasthan	112.88	107.61	134.45	124.67	22.93	21.86	27.31	25.32
23.	Sikkim	404.65	339.58	973.72	634.62	35.58	29.86	85.63	55.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	146.30	119.64	168.97	138.62	76.61	62.65	88.48	72.59
25.	Tripura	348.22	285.12	742.30	645.04	122.31	100.14	260.72	226.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	160.93	67.76	178.48	81.01	137.81	58.02	152.84	69.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttarakhand	152.11	134.43	19.00	175.35	28.92	25.56	37.76	33.33
28.	West Bengal	100.58	61.59	120.40	77.76	102.90	63.02	123.19	79.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	719.81	657.67	860.58	732.23	44.94	41.06	53.73	45.71
30.	Chandigarh	433.61	384.97	507.94	459.29	5895.61	5234.21	6906.14	6244.74
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.32	71.32	86.32	71.32	66.80	55.19	66.80	55.19
32.	Daman and Diu	141.87	85.12	141.87	85.12	366.07	219.64	366.07	219.64
33.	Delhi	370.71	347.29	420.49	391.33	4824.68	4519.89	5472.56	5093.05
34.	Lakshadweep	453.25	358.44	453.25	358.44	1090.63	862.50	1090.63	862.50
35.	Puducherry	214.26	152.39	265.70	177.34	663.75	472.08	823.13	549.38
	All India	145.02	106.79	181.47	136.42	55.75	41.05	69.76	52.45

Suicide Cases in CAPF

3202. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel have reportedly committed suicide;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, force, rank and gender-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any

complaints regarding murder of subordinates working under senior officers of CAPF;

(d) if so, the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the guilty during the said period, force-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per inputs the gender-wise and rank-wise details regarding incidents of committing of suicide in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guard (NSG) during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Force	Gender	Officers/GOs				JCOs/SOs				Ors				Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014*	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2011	2012	2013	2014*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AR	Male	0	0	0	0	02	02	01	0	7	2	7	1	22
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BSF	Male	0	0	0	0	05	0	03	0	34	39	35	05	121
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CISF	Male	0	0	0	0	01	04	01	0	10	02	12	0	30
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	04	0	16
CRPF	Male	01	0	0	0	0	02	03	0	41	40	34	05	126
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02	02	0	0	04
ITBP	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	02	0	03	06	05	02	18
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0	01
NSG	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03	0	0	0	03
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSB	Male	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	09	07	07	02	26
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02	0	0	0	02

*Upto January, 2014.

(c) and (d) No complaint regarding murder of subordinates working under senior officers of CAPF has been received in any of the CAPFs, AR and NSG except in CRPF. In CRPF two such complaints were received, one each in the year 2013 and 2014. Out of these one complaint was found to be false on investigation. In other complain the investigation has not yet been completed. The senior field formation has been directed to ensure fair and transparent inquiry/investigation into the incident.

(e) A Court of Inquiry is conducted in every such incident to ascertain its causes and circumstances. The causative factors in most of the cases are found to be generally the personal and domestic problems like marital discord, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, etc. In few cases the same could be owing to the work related stress.

A study was also got conducted through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) to look into the factors causing stress in Forces and to suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report submitted in June, 2004, made recommendations which were broadly classified under three heads, viz. organizational (37 recommendations), Individual (8 recommendations) and Governmental (3 recommendations). Government has already considered these recommendations to address the stress related problems, their causes and effects on the personnel to check the incidents of suicides.

Further, following measures have been taken by the Government to control such cases, including easing of job related stress and improving the working conditions, behavior of senior officers and mental health of the personnel of CAPFs & ARs:-

- (i) Implementation of a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Liberal grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems from time to time;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family

members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;

- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organizing talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police Canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc.

[English]

Gramin Sewa Buses

3203. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of 'Gramin Sewa' bus service being run in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;
- (b) the total number of persons killed/injured in accidents involving 'Gramin Sewa' buses and the action taken against the drivers during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether many such vehicles are plying without permits and driving licences in the NCT of Delhi;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and
- (e) the number of 'Gramin Sewa' vehicles fined and the total amount of fine collected therefrom during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total number of vehicles registered under Gramin Sewa category at present is 6153.

(b) Details of persons killed/injured in accidents involving 'Gramin Sewa' buses during 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 31.01.2014) are as under:-

Year	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
2011	22	332
2012	22	235
2013	16	135
2014 (upto 31.01.2014)	00	06

The action against the drivers is taken as per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) 1973.

(c) and (d) Action is taken if, the driver of such vehicles fails to produce the valid permit and driving license at the spot. Data regarding vehicles plying without permits is not maintained. However, the details of prosecution against permit violation and without driving license in respect of 'Gramin Sewa Buses' during the year 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 31.01.2014) are as under:-

Year	Permit Violation	Without Driving License
2011	9886	1194
2012	7567	433
2013	8424	723
2014 (upto 31.01.2014)	541	88

(e) During the year 2012-13, total no. of 3835 Gramin Sewa challaned of which 1010 were impounded and during the current year i.e. 1st April 2013 to 31st January 2014 total no. of 1430 Gramin Sewa have been challaned of which 532 have been impounded. The category wise amount of fine is not maintained.

[Translation]

Outstanding Loan of NSFDC

3204. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of landless people who have been provided loans by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to waive off these loans;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total outstanding amount of loans of the said Corporation in all States and Union Territories of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides concessional loans through its State Channelising Agencies (SCAs), to persons (including landless ones) belonging to Scheduled Caste families as per laid down criteria, for their economic empowerment.

As on 31.12.2013, funds have been released by NSFDC under the Land Purchase Schemes of the 11 States to 51,719 landless persons. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

However, separate data regarding total number of landless people who have been given loans by the SCAs of NSFDC under their various schemes is not available.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(d) As on 31.12.2013, total outstanding loan in respect of the SCAs, amounts to Rs. 758.19 crore.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under Land Purchase Scheme of NSFDC implemented by the State Channelising Agencies as on 31.12.2013

Sl. No.	State	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24596
2.	Haryana	361
3.	Kerala	1858
4.	Karnataka	17827
5.	Maharashtra	12
6.	Madhya Pradesh	154
7.	Punjab	65

1	2	3
8.	Rajasthan	113
9.	Tamil Nadu	6583
10.	Tripura	26
11.	West Bengal	124
Total		51719

Basic Facilities at Historical Monuments

3205. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide basic facilities/amenities like drinking water, toilets, parking, approach roads etc. and guides to the tourists visiting the protected monuments, historical temples and world heritage sites in order to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof, monument-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps/proposes to take steps for beautification and provide the said facilities at pilgrim sites located in tribal dominated areas in the country including Nemisharanya and Dargah of Madarshah in Mishrikh Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (d) Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of 3678 monuments, archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in the country. Providing basic facilities/amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to the tourists visiting centrally protected monuments, temples and world heritage sites are regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes, as per needs and resources. Further, improvement and upgradation of these public amenities is a continuous process. Basic public facilities are available at all World Heritage Sites and ASI's ticketed monuments, as also at majority of those protected monuments that are visited by a large numbers of tourists.

Further, improvement and upgradation of these public amenities is a continuous process.

Nemisharyana and Dargah of Madarshah in Mishrikh (Uttar Pradesh) are not protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. However in case the State Government of Uttar Pradesh seeks the help/guidance of Archaeological Survey of India in this regard, ASI would take this responsibility.

Development of High Yielding Seeds

3206. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research programmes being conducted for developing varieties of high yielding seeds of paddy, wheat, pulses, oilseeds and other crops in the country;

(b) the demand and supply of high yielding seeds in various States of the country including Bihar;

(c) whether the Government is preparing any action plan for production of high yielding seeds in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is entrusted with development of high yielding and stress tolerant varieties suited to different agro climatic conditions of the country. ICAR research programmes on basic and applied research are being conducted through its crop based institutes and crop-specific All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) Centres to develop high yielding varieties in different crops suited to different agro-ecological regions of the country.

(b) The detailed information regarding requirement and availability of high yielding seeds in various States, including Bihar, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DoAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India in consultation with State Departments and Seed Agencies prepares an action plan for seed production. ICAR is mandated to produce breeder seeds of all the improved varieties, as per the indent received from various seed producing agencies through DoAC, for its conversion to certified seed.

Statement

State-wise requirement and availability of Certified/Quality Seed for Kharif and Rabi 2013 (Quantity in Quintals)

State	Kharif		Rabi	
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2832712	3243129	1904925	2379938
Karnataka	1061998	1038580	491370	524623
Kerala	40000	40000	60000	60000
Tamil Nadu	375141	400586	574297	647550
Puducherry	1215	1253	4455	4548
Maharashtra	1999076	2022818	808466	811593
Gujarat	566064	581943	665682	681482
Chhattisgarh	707040	902907	135300	232827
Madhya Pradesh	1721344	1951462	1706849	1447039
Rajasthan	681179	828770	1396000	145570

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	4622	4622	1220	1320
Punjab	214405	265329	1158020	1311580
Haryana	104700	225595	1363430	1399470
Uttar Pradesh	957810	698908	4430019	3908883
Uttarakhand	26726	54411	66625	69167
Himachal Pradesh	44427	44427	97330	97330
Jammu and Kashmir	57647	57647	95000	95000
Bihar	503910	597366	1010120	1104924
Jharkhand	198751	229129	120480	114008
Odisha	687056	718050	228363	160259
West Bengal	508230	793238	3072995	2682468
Sikkim	3094	3094	2050	2050
Nagaland	46056	46056	17647	17647
Arunachal Pradesh	8402	8402	3065	3065
Assam	583644	583644	94873	94873
Mizoram	13818	13818	925	925
Manipur	6130	6130	14930	14930
Meghalaya	14870	14870	8600	8600
Tripura	17840	18105	5527	5342
Grand Total	13987907	15394289	19538563	19337011

[English]

Proposal for Coastal Security

3207. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the UT Administration of Lakshadweep under the Coastal Security Scheme during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has released Rs. 309.19 lakh out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 349.60 lakh to the Union Territory of Lakshadweep for the implementation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme effective from 01.04.2011, which includes the components of 3 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 2 Jetties, 6 Nos. of 12-Ton Boats, 12 Nos. of Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs), 3 Nos. of Four-Wheelers, 6 Nos. of Two-Wheelers and a lump sum amount of Rs. 15 lakh per CPS for the purchase of surveillance equipments, computer systems and furniture. However, the UT Administration of Lakshadweep has requested for supply of 3 Nos. of 10-12 Mtr. RIBs, and 9 Nos. of 7 Mtr. RIBs, which is in the process of procurement.

Threat to Airports

3208. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any inputs suggesting threats of terrorist attacks on airports or plane hijack in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The subject of Civil Aviation Security including security of airports and aircraft, pertains to the Ministry of Civil Aviation. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs, through Central Security Agencies, *inter-alia*, shares inputs on all aspects of civil aviation security, including on threats of terrorist attacks on airport or plane hijackings with Ministry of Civil Aviation and other agencies concerned.

Intelligence inputs indicate plans of terrorists groups for hijacking of aircrafts or forcible intrusions at smaller vulnerable airports. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, the nodal agency for Civil Aviation Security in the country, has sensitized the agencies concerned for adopting enhanced security measures.

[Translation]

Modernisation Project of CAPF

3209. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reduced the budget for the mega modernisation project of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A sum of Rs.89.45 crore was allocated under Modernisation Plan heads to the CAPFs for the year 2013-14 which has been reduced to Rs. 54.92 crore.

Ministry of Finance provided a total outlay of Rs. 43,603.79 crore only against the projected demand of Rs. 52,318.85 crore. Therefore, after providing for the essential committed expenditures of CAPFs and others, like Salaries, COR, C&T, POL and other establishment and Office running expenditures, an amount of Rs.89.45 crore only could be provided for the Modernisation scheme at BE 2013-14. The composite projection under Police grant made to Ministry of Finance at RE 2013-14 stage was Rs. 47,851.22 crore against which an outlay of Rs. 45,200.20 crore only was provided by Ministry of Finance, out of which an amount of Rs. 54.92 crore only could be provided for Modernisation scheme due to scarcity of available resources against which committed expenditure for the efficient functioning of the Forces had to be given priority.

Distribution of Quality Seeds

3210. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds' in the country;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the difficulties identified during the review and the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in the implementation of the scheme; and
- (d) the expenditure incurred under the scheme during the current year in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) A Central Sector Scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds' is being implemented on all India basis from the year 2005-2006 aiming at ensuring production and multiplication of high yielding certified/quality seeds of all crops in sufficient quantities and making them available to the farmers. The above scheme was evaluated by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta for its implementation during X Plan (2005-2006 to 2006-2007) and its report in implementation of the Scheme is positive.

Although the existing scheme has contributed in doubling the availability of quality seeds in the country during the last 5 years, a need has been felt to upgrade and expand the existing scheme into a Mission mode in order to include new/emerging technologies in production of quality/certified seeds, improving seed testing laboratories, support seed producing agencies in adopting new seed producing technologies etc., in a time bound and integrated approach to further improve the availability of quality seeds to the farmers and at a reasonable price.

Accordingly, during the XII Plan, a Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) will be implemented. Under SMSP, interventions cover the entire gamut of seed production chain, from production of nucleus seed to supply of certified seeds to the farmers, to provide support for creation of infrastructure conducive for development of the seed sector, support to the public seed producing organisations for improving their capacity and quality of seed production, create dedicated seed bank to meet unforeseen circumstances of natural calamities, etc.

(d) Government of India releases fund to the States under the Scheme for causing expenditure in accordance with the Scheme Guidelines. State-wise fund released under the above scheme during the current financial year (as on 31st January, 2014) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise grants-in-aid released under the scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds' during the current financial year 2013-2014 (as on 31.01.14)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2013-14
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.538
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.813

1	2	3
3.	Assam	2.872
4.	Bihar	17.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.765
6.	Delhi	9.469
7.	Gujarat	8.16
8.	Haryana	0.1432
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.83
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	6.15
13.	Kerala	1.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44.87
15.	Maharashtra	2.93
16.	Manipur	0.25
17.	Mizoram	0
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	4.854
21.	Punjab	6.29
22.	Rajasthan	14.528
23.	Sikkim	1.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	15.238
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12.187
27.	Uttarakhand	0.17
28.	West Bengal	10.00
29.	Puducherry	0
Total		180.22

[English]

Crime Cases

3211. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per data released by the National Crime Records Bureau recently the crime in the country has increased particularly in the major cities including the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of criminal cases registered, crime-wise including crime against women and children, murder, rape, molestation, kidnapping, chain snatching, ransom, theft, and arms seized under Explosives Act, separately during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including the NCT of Delhi;

(c) the total number of accused arrested, convicted, cases solved/unsolved, conviction rate achieved and the steps taken to solve all the cases along with the action taken against the guilty persons during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of advisories issued by the Supreme Court recently to the Union and the State Governments to set up fast track courts for speedy trial of rape incidents and ensure safety for women and the action taken by the Union and the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check crime cases in future along with the steps being taken to improve the conviction rate and criminal justice system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) State/UT-wise and City-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under various crime against women and children, murder, rape, molestation, kidnapping, theft, and arms seized under Explosives Act, separately during 2010-2012 are available at Ministry of Home Affairs web site http://mha1.in/par2013/LS3211_070214.PDF. Information in regard to ransom and chain snatching is not maintained separately.

(d) In pursuance of Hon'ble supreme court on 19.04.2012 in the matter of Brij Mohan Lal Vs Union of India and others, Government has written to the chief Ministers of all States and Chief Justices of all High courts to set up Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases in District/ Subordinate Courts having a high pendency and to monitor the progress of the cases to ensure their timely disposal. The States have been requested to utilize the additional positions of Judges being created in the Subordinate Judiciary. Government has approved making available to the State Governments 50% of the salary of these additional judges from the funds available under the 13th Finance Commission Award for morning/envyng/shift courts up to 31st March, 2015.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has already issued an Advisory on crimes against women on 4.9.2009, wherein the States/UTs were directed to set up Fast Track Courts.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of Indian and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime, and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Government/ UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administrations of criminal justice system

and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. In this regard, Advisory on Crime against Women has been issued on 4th September, 2009, Advisory on crime against children has been issued on 14th July 2010, Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010, Advisory on Preventing & Combating Cyber Crime against Children has been issued on 4th January 2012, Advisory on preventing and combating Human Trafficking in India has been issued on 1st May 2012, Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction has been issued on 10th May 2013 and Advisory on compulsory Registration of FIR under Section 154 of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) when the information makes out a cognizable offence, has been issued on 5th February, 2014.

Model Law on Agricultural Marketing

3212. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a model law on agricultural marketing in consultation with the State/ UT Governments to deal with the emerging trends in agricultural marketing;

(b) if so, the objectives of the model law along with the salient features thereof;

(c) the extent to which the model law is helpful in developing agricultural markets in the country along with the benefits accrued to the small and marginal farmers therefrom;

(d) whether the Government is pursuing the States to amend their Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act to provide adequate remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to the States as an incentive to the States to adopt the model APMC Act during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Agriculture had, in the year 2003, formulated the Model Act on agricultural marketing titled "The State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act" in consultation with the States and other stakeholders. Subsequently, Model Rules were also formulated in 2007.

The objective of the Model Act is to guide the States/ UTs to amend their respective legislations that regulate marketing of agricultural produce by removing restrictive provisions contained therein and by providing for alternative competing marketing channels.

Salient features of the Model Act, *inter alia*, include provisions for (i) setting up markets in private and cooperative sector; (ii) direct purchase of agricultural produce from farmers by processors/exporters/bulk retailers/wholesalers; (iii) direct sale by farmers to consumers (farmers' market); (iv) contract farming (v) e-marketing; (vi) single unified licence/registration for market functionaries; (vii) demarcation of powers of Director (marketing) as regulator and Managing Director of State Marketing Boards as service provider.

Development of alternate market channels like private markets, e-market, direct marketing and contract farming is expected to attract private investments in development of agri-marketing infrastructure and integrated value chains. Contract farming is expected to benefit farmers by mitigating their marketing risks and the sponsors by ensuring assured supply of the raw material of desired quality. Provisions in the Model Act will also result in enhanced transparency.

The reforms will provide small and marginal farmers with competitive alternative marketing channels nearer the farm gate enabling them to choose the most convenient/remunerative option, who otherwise owing to their meager marketable surplus, usually do not find it economically feasible to bring the produce to distant markets and are, therefore, forced to sell to local village merchants at non-remunerative prices.

There is no allocation of funds to the States for this purpose.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

3213. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
 TIWARI:
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
 SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report of Food and Agriculture Organisation has indicated that the prices of essential commodities have risen in the country despite a fall in the global markets and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has identified the factors contributing to the price rise and if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to facilitate setting up of Market Infrastructure Fund and if so, the details thereof and the modalities finalised for its implementation; and

(d) the steps taken to remove defective market practices, improve Government supply chain, check hoarding and blackmarketing and reduce the gap in production cost, wholesale and retail prices to contain the rising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

The rise in prices of essential food items in the country are due to several domestic factors such as shortfall in supply relative to demand, increase in input and transportation cost, adverse weather conditions, improvement in income and living standards with resultant changes in dietary habits and insufficient logistics and storage facilities.

Government has initiated several measures on the prices front to improve availability of essential commodities such

as import of various items of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on export, prescribing stock holding limits under Essential Commodities Act, allocation of food grains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc.

(c) No such information is available.

(d) The steps taken by the Government in this regard include formulation of model APMC Act for adoption by the State Governments/UTs to amend their respective agri-marketing channels for the benefit of farmers, providing Minimum Support Price (MSP) to protect the farmers, implementing "the Essential Commodities Act 1955" and "the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980" with the objective of preventing hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities.

Agricultural Schemes

3214. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 DR. SANJAY SINGH:
 SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed Centrally Sponsored Schemes meant for agricultural development in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof including the deficiencies identified during the review scheme-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers get the benefit of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Department are reviewed from time to time to assess their effectiveness and identify shortcomings and bottlenecks for remedial measures. Some of the suggestions/deficiencies identified as a result of review were: generally low pace of expenditure in all North Eastern States, poor deployment of manpower due to less remuneration for the post of SMSs under Scheme of Support to State Extension Programmes

for Extension Reforms; supply of quality planting material, focus on rejuvenation of senile orchards, training of farmers on latest technologies and creation of better infrastructure facilities for poor harvest management and marketing under the Scheme of National Horticulture Mission.

Two flagship schemes of the Ministry namely (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and (ii) National Food Security Mission introduced/implemented during 11th Plan period for development of the agriculture in the country have been reviewed and are continuing for implementation during the 12th Plan period.

The suggestions/deficiencies pointed out as a result of review have been taken care of in the restructured schemes. To avoid overlap and for more focused attention the 50 odd schemes of the Department have been restructured into five Missions, five Schemes and one State Plan Scheme. The restructured schemes have been approved for implementation from the year 2014-15.

(c) Farmers are getting the benefit of the schemes which is evident from the record level of production of 250.29 million tones of foodgrains during the year 2012-13 as against a production of 218.10 million tones in the year 2009-10 and 244.49 million tones in 2010-11. Foodgrain production is expected to cross 259 million tones during 2013-14.

Among various other steps taken by the Government for development of agriculture include ensuring remunerative price to farmers for their product; procurement of produce; ensure income security through insurance schemes; make institutional credit available to farmers at lowest affordable rate of interest; ensuring timely and hassle free credit to farmers; making available the results of various research in agriculture to farmers through media and extension programmes. Government is committed to provide full support and encouragement to farming community through various programmes and schemes.

Digging Work by ASI

3215. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for undertaking any digging work;

(b) whether the ASI or any other Central Agency is equipped with modern equipment to determine the availability of material beneath the earth before digging;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether recently ASI started digging a spot on a statement made by certain individuals without cross-checking it scientifically; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) invites proposal concerning Exploration and Excavation including documentation projects from all the Universities, State Archaeology Departments, Research Institutions besides Archaeological Survey of India and accords permission after consulting the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology in its Annual Meeting.

(b) and (c) ASI determines the availability or otherwise of material beneath the earth before digging by collaborating with institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), CBRI, GSI, etc. which are equipped with and have the expertise for conducting Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Surveys, as and when the requirement comes up.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Assistance for Sugar Industry

3216. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry has sought assistance from the Government to reduce stocks and to rationalise sugarcane pricing policy in view of increasing inventory, falling price of sugar and increasing sugarcane dues;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the reasons for the fall in prices and accumulation of stocks;

(c) whether the Government has cleared a proposal to provide interest free loan to the cash strapped industry to

clear the cane arrears and if so, the details thereof indicating the total outstanding dues, loans to be provided and the extent to which it would help in clearing the dues; and

(d) the details thereof and the findings of the commission/committees set up to enquire into the reasons for the crisis faced by the industry along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The apex bodies of the sugar industry have submitted representations to the Central Government, inter-alia, seeking assistance from the Government to reduce stocks and to rationalise sugarcane pricing policy. To look into the problems being faced by the Sugar industry, the Government has formed an Informal Group of Union Ministers (IGOM) under the Chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture. Surplus production over domestic consumption in the last three sugar seasons and low exports due to subdued international sugar prices have led to building up of sugar stocks with the mills and fall in sugar prices.

(c) The Central Government on 03.1.2014 has notified a scheme envisaging a financial package in the form of interest free loans worth Rs. 6600 crores as additional working capital to sugar mills, for clearance of cane price arrears of previous sugar seasons and timely settlement of cane price of current sugar season to sugarcane farmers. Interest burden estimated at Rs. 2750 crores over next five years would be borne by the Government through Sugar Development Fund. The cumulative cane price arrears as on 15.12.2013 stand at Rs. 5656.11 crores.

(d) The IGOM has been of the view that in current scenario of falling sugar prices, there was need for rationality in sugarcane prices. The interest of both farmers and sugar industry had to be balanced as their future was completely inter-dependent. There was need for a sustainable system of sugarcane pricing and the State Governments should appoint autonomous committee/board/authority to examine different modalities. The Group also recommended providing incentive towards marketing and promotion services for raw sugar production targeted for export market for quantity of 40 lakh MT during 2013-14 and 2014-15 sugar seasons, providing loans to sugar mills with interest subvention and encouraging ethanol blending with petrol.

Brain Mapping of Criminals

3217. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases which have been solved on the basis of narcoanalysis, brain mapping and polygraph tests in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of accused convicted by the various courts on the basis of narcoanalysis, brain mapping and polygraph tests during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government considers that the recent Supreme Court's judgement/rulings on narcoanalysis, brain mapping and polygraph tests is a set back to scientific investigation in complicated cases; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid the repercussion of the above judgement/rulings of the court in investigating complicated cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) 'Police and Public Order' are subjects listed in list-II of 7th Schedule of the Constitution and are State subject. Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintaining data in respect of such tests conducted by the State laboratories.

(c) and (d) The judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court will help promote more research and advancement into the scientific tests before these can be fully relied upon by the Investigating Authorities and Judiciary. As such the judgement is admirable from the legal, human rights, scientific, social and moral perspectives. The scientific community is engaged in continuous research for development and improvement of the Forensic Psychology Testing Techniques to make them more reliable and acceptable.

[Translation]

Review of Crop Insurance Schemes

3218. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed various Crop Insurance Schemes implemented for the benefit of farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, Scheme-wise;

(c) the deficiencies identified in various schemes and corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for proper implementation of these schemes; and

(d) the details of premium collected from the farmers in each State/UT under various crop insurance schemes during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Based on evaluation studies, experience gained through implementation and feed-back of the stakeholder, various improvements/changes have been made in yield index based Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), weather index based Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and crop specific based Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) and a new umbrella central sector scheme in the name of 'National Crop Insurance Programme' (NCIP) has been introduced by merging MNAIS, WBCIS and CPIS throughout the country from Rabi 2013-14. The major improvements made in the scheme are:-

Full-fledged implementation throughout the country with compulsory coverage of the loanee farmers.

- Two higher indemnity levels of 80% and 90% instead of earlier 70%, 80% and 90%.
- Those States which are unable to reduce insurance unit at village/village panchayat, will be allowed to implement at higher unit area level (upto a cluster of maximum 15 villages) with prior approval of DAC for first 3-5 years.
- States implementing MNAIS at Village/Village Panchayat level are entitled for 50% reimbursement of incremental expenses of CCEs from GOI with the cap provision based on the annual budget.
- Provision for add-on/index plus products for horticultural crops for compensating losses due to perils of hailstorm, cloudburst etc.
- As per provision approved under NCIP by the Cabinet, 5,000 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) shall be created through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for proper implementation of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) during 12th Plan period.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise and Scheme-wise details of Premium Collected from Farmers during 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	NAIS	Pilot WBCIS	Pilot MNAIS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15056	14570	8571	38197
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8		0	8
3.	Assam	412	0	46	457
4.	Bihar	0	14118	5272	19389
5.	Chhattisgarh	5063	764	0	5827
6.	Gujarat	23614	0	3	23617
7.	Haryana	50	1078	1413	2540

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	169	1241	0	1410
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	85		0	85
10.	Jharkhand	986	495	312	1793
11.	Karnataka	2391	1801	3001	7193
12.	Kerala	209	175	0	384
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30292	0	181	30472
14.	Maharashtra	9138	4551	0	13688
15.	Manipur	60		0	60
16.	Meghalaya	30	0	0	30
17.	Mizoram	0		1	1
18.	Odisha	8490	157	103	8751
19.	Puducherry	17		0	17
20.	Rajasthan	0	26378	3954	30332
21.	Tamil Nadu	5454	195	1886	7534
22.	Tripura	9		0	9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7838	358	498	8694
24.	Uttarakhand	219	416	58	692
25.	West Bengal	1740	55	4197	5993
Total		111328	66350	29497	207175

[English]

Indo-US Police Chiefs Conference

3219. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Indo-US Police Chiefs of various mega cities of India and USA has been held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of issues of mutual interests discussed and agreed upon for cooperation in the said Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) India-US Homeland Security Dialogue-Police Chiefs Conference was held on 4-5 December, 2013 at Vigyan Bhawan, in New Delhi. The Conference was important from the perspective of providing a platform for greater appreciation of internal security challenges in the two countries. The deliberations during the Conference, focused on following seven themes:-

- (I) Response to Mass Casualty Events;
- (II) Maritime Security and Law Enforcement (Passenger and Cargo Security);
- (III) Surveillance and Command Control in Urban Policing;
- (IV) Security and Law Enforcement in Mass Transit System;

- (V) Lawful Interception (Intelligence) and Investigation;
- (VI) Crime Investigation and Forensics;
- (VII) Community Policing.

The Conference was attended by Directors General of Police of States and Central Armed Police Forces, State Government Officers, Police Chiefs/Deputy Chiefs of few US cities, US Federal Government representatives and US Embassy officials.

During the Conference, the speakers from both the countries made presentations on the above themes followed by Panel discussions and question & answer sessions. The Conference helped the officials of the two countries to understand the critical issues impinging upon the above themes and possible approaches towards resolution of such critical issues. No specific areas of mutual cooperation have, however, been identified during the Conference.

Storage Infrastructure

3220. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirement of storage capacity in the country is likely to increase with the implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of additional capacity required and the steps taken to achieve the same;

(b) whether the World Bank has sent any proposal for providing assistance in strengthening storage facilities in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to adopt the latest technology to modernise warehousing to improve storage and check damage/loss of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, madam. The requirement of storage capacity in the country is not likely to increase with the implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA).

The required storage capacity depends on both the quantum of procurement and the off-take under TPDS. The estimated allocation of foodgrains (Wheat+Rice) under NFSA shall be 61.2 million MT that is slightly higher than the current allocation level of 55.1 million MT. Thus, off-take will increase and this would give relief to the requirement of storage space.

Currently, storage capacity available with FCI and the State agencies put together is about 75.60 million MT, which is sufficient to take care of storage requirements under NFSA.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) FCI has undertaken a construction of silos to modernize warehousing. A capacity of 20 lakh MT silo capacity is proposed to be created in 10 states on PPP basis. These silos will be connected via rail network and handling of stocks at receiving and dispatching ends will be in bulk in form thereby minimizing storage and transit losses.

In addition, the following initiatives have been taken to upgrade the conventional storage capacity:—

1. Use of mechanized conveyers for handling operations inside the godowns to have efficiency in operations.
2. Use of truss less roofing in new constructions which ensures no leakage as 'J' Hooks are not being used.
3. Use of turbo ventilators on the roof of godowns for better circulation of air inside the godown for maintaining the health of foodgrains.
4. Replacement of old/damaged AC sheets with profile sheets to provide leak-proof roofs.

Custodial Deaths

3221. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a sharp increase in the

incidents of custodial deaths, torture and rape in police custody in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported, separately and guilty personnel arrested, convicted and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to stop such cases along with the details of advisories issued to the State Governments and the State Police in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per available data with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 70, 104 and 109 custodial deaths were reported during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively, and a total of 6, 1 and 1 cases were registered under custodial rape during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively.

(b) States/Union Territory-wise data available with NCRB showing number of custodial deaths registered, policemen charge-sheeted, policemen convicted under custodial death and persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under custodial rape during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects. It is for the State Government to take action in every crime including custodial deaths. However, the Central Government issues advisories and the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations.

In an important step aimed at curbing custodial violence, all the State Governments/Union Territories were advised by the NHRC in 1993 to issue directions to the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police of every district that they should report to the Secretary General of the National Human Rights Commission about incidents of custodial death and custodial rape within 24 hours of occurrence of the event and that failure to report promptly will give rise to the presumption that there was an attempt to suppress the incident.

Further, Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended vide Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 to provide that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within 24 hours of death. Section 357 of Cr. P.C. empowers the Courts to grant compensation to the victim and order for payment of cost of the prosecution.

The guidelines issued by the NHRC in respect of procedures to be followed by the State Governments in dealing with deaths occurring in encounters with the police were circulated to all Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of Union Territories on 29.03.1997. Subsequently on 02.12.2003, revised guidelines of the NHRC have been issued and it was emphasized that the States must send intimation to the Commission of all cases of deaths arising out of police encounters. The NHRC also recommended that in case of death in the course of police action, where the police officer belonging to the same police station is a member of the encounter party whose action resulted in death, such cases should be handed over for investigation to some other independent investigating agency, such as State Crime Branch of Criminal Investigation Department (CBCID). Besides, whenever, a specific complaint is made against the police alleging commission of a criminal act on their part which makes out a cognizable case of culpable homicide, a First Information Report (FIR) to this effect must be registered under appropriate sections of the Indian Penal Code. A Magisterial Inquiry must invariably be held in all cases of deaths which occur in the course of police action. The next of kin of the deceased must invariably be associated in such inquiry. All the States and Union Territories have been directed to send a six monthly statement of all cases of deaths in police action in the States/Union Territories through the Director General of Police to the NHRC.

Further, the NHRC has reiterated its guidelines on 12.05.2010 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for investigation into cases of deaths caused in police action.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Odisha	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	3	2	4	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	7	7	0	0
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	8	19	3	9	9	6	0	12	12	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total States		70	38	25	3	103	52	14	0	109	56	7	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		70	38	25	3	104	52	14	0	109	56	7	0

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Policemen Chargesheeted and Policemen Convicted may relate to deaths occurred in previous year(s) also.

#It includes Persons Remanded to Police custody + Person not remanded to Police Custody.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total States		6	4	2	10	4	2	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All India		6	4	2	10	4	2	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Policemen Chargesheeted and Policemen Convicted may relate to deaths occurred in previous year(s) also.

Museums and Archaeological Survey Works

3222. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the States including Karnataka regarding archives, museums and archaeological survey works and the present status of these proposals;

(b) the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared;

(c) whether the Government provides any assistance to the States for construction of new museums under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS);

(d) if so, the funds allocated/released by the

Government and the funds utilised by the States including Karnataka during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the criteria fixed for utilization of funds for construction of new museums in each of the States?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) to (d) The details of the proposals received from the States including Karnataka regarding Archeological Survey of India (ASI), Museums and National Archives of India are given in the enclosed Statement-IA, IB, II, and III respectively.

(e) Under the Museum Grant Scheme a maximum of 60% of the project cost is released for civil construction works and the remaining 40% is released for other components.

Statement-I (A)

Sl. No.	Name of the site	State	Office	Nature of work	Status of fund work allocated/released by ASI to the State Government during last 3 years and current year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madan Kamdev Archaeological site, Baihata Chariali, Distt. Kamrup, Assam	Assam	Directorate of Archaeology, Ambari, Guwahati, Assam	Excavation	The sites are to be developed from Archaeological Survey of India funds
2.	Langkuri Doul Archaeological site, Sonari, Distt. Sivasagar, Assam	Assam	-do-	Excavation	-do-
3.	Telhara near Ekangarsarai, District Nalanda, Bihar	Bihar	Directorate of Archaeology, Deptt. of Art, Culture and Youth, Vikas Bhawan, Patna	Excavation	-do-
4.	Chechar-Kutubpur, Village-Chechar, Block-Bidupur, Sub- Division – Hazipur, Distt. Vaishali, Bihar	Bihar	-do-	Excavation	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chausa, District Buxar, Bihar	Bihar	-do-	Excavation	The sites are to be developed from Archaeological Survey of India funds
6.	Rajim, District Gariyaband, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Directorate of Culture and Archaeology, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Raipur	Excavation	-do-
7.	Pujaripali Village, District Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	-do-	Scientific/derby clearance and conservation	-do-
8.	Tarighat, Village, Tarighat, Distt. Durg,	Chhattisgarh	-do-	Excavation	-do-
9.	Damru Village, (Ancient Name-Damroogarh), Distt. Baloda Bazar-Bhatapara	Chhattisgarh	-do-	Exploration/Excavation	-do-
10.	Kunti Dibba (Bhuddhist Stupa) at Hangal, District Haveri, Karnataka	Karnataka	-do-	Excavation	-do-
11.	Kottappuram Fort, Kodungallur, Modungallur Municipality, Distt. Trissur, Kerala	Kerala	Director, Department of Archaeology, Govt. of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	Excavation	-do-
12.	Lohara, Taluka-Bhandara, Distt. Bhandara	Maharashtra	Directorate of Archaeology and Museums	Excavation	-do-
13.	Birjakheri, Birjakheri (Viran), Distt. Harda, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Govt. of M.P., Bhopal	Excavation	-do-
14.	Srirangam, Trichy District, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Directorate of Archaeology, Tamil Nadu	Excavation	-do-
15.	Exploration along the Sai river, Locality-Asoha to Hillouli, Unnao, District Unnao and Lucknow, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	Directorate of Archaeology, Govt. of U.P., Lucknow	Exploration	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Machhlishahr Sub-division, District Jaunpur, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh		Exploration	The sites are to be developed from Archaeological Survey of India funds
17.	Development Block-Kuthond, District Jalaun (Part-V Area),	Uttar Pradesh		Exploration	-do-
18.	Development Block-Pahari, District Chitrakoot, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh		Exploration	-do-
19.	Sakheesena Mound, Moghalmari, Police Station-Dantan, Distt. West Medinipur	West Bengal	Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, West Bengal	Excavation	-do-

Statement-I(B)

Sl. No.	Name of the Museum	State	Status of fund allocated/released to the State Government during last 3 years and current year
1.	Opening of Museum at Sannati	Karnataka	Repair and refurbishment works in these projects have been taken up by ASI
2.	Opening of Site Museum at Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	
3.	Opening of Site museum at Piprahwa	Uttar Pradesh	

Statement-II*Proposals received from State Governments under Museum Grant Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Details of Proposals	Status	Funds Released (in lakhs)			
				2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Padma Sree Kalluri Subha Rao, Ananthapur Gandhi Centenary Museum, Karimnagar Bhuvana Vijayam (National Museum on Vijayanagara Heritage), Ananthapur	In principal approval is given and Seed Money of Rs.100 lakh released for undertaking emergent work and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) in respect of these 3 Museums.	-	100	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Damrela Rama Rao Memorial Government Art Gallery, Rajahmundry	Proposal approved. 1st installment of grant of Rs. 24.67 lakhs released on 23.10.2013	-	-	-	24.67
		Regional Museum of Buddhist Heritage, Naigonda	Rs. 5 lakhs was released to State Government for preparation of Revised Detailed Project Report. Revised DPR received.	-	-	-	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Museum, Along, Aalo, Arunachal Pradesh	In principal approval is given and Seed Money of Rs. 30 lakh released to State Government on 30.3.2012 to undertake emergent work and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).	-	30	-	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Museum of Kangra Art, Dharamshala Bhuri Sing Museum, Chamba Himachal State Museum, Shimla	The proposal of the State Government received. DPR received from State Government.	-	-	-	-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	SPs Museum, Srinagar Regional Museum, Leh, Ladhak (Jammu and Kashmir)	Proposal approved. 1st installment of grant of Rs. 300 lakhs released on 10.9.2013 In principal approval is given and Rs. 15 lakhs released to State Government on 28.11.2013 for preparation of Detailed Project Report.	-	-	-	300 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Kerala	Hill Palace Museum, Thripunithura	Proposal approved. 1st installment of grant of Rs. 200 lakhs released on 28.09.2012	-	-	200	-
		Koyikkal Palace, Nedumangad	Proposal approved. 1st installment of grant of Rs. 115 lakhs released on 28.09.2012.	-	-	115	-
		Pazhassi Raja Museum, Kozhikode	Proposal approved. 1st installment of grant of Rs. 109.96 lakhs released on 28.09.2012.	-	-	109.96	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior	Proposal approved. 1st installment of grant of Rs. 136.60 lakhs released on 11.12.2013.	-	-	-	43
		State Museum, Bhopal	Proposal approved. 1st installment of grant of Rs. 136.60 lakhs released on 11.12.2013.	-	-	-	136.60
		Local Archaeological Museum, Sironj	Proposal approved. 1st installment of grant of Rs. 40.84 lakhs released on 11.12.2013.	-	-	-	40.84
7.	Odisha	Odissi Museum, C/o Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra Odissi Research Centre, Bhubneswar	Revised proposal received from State Government.	-	-	-	-
8.	Puducherry	Historical Museum of Urban Planning and Development, Rue Saint Lcuis, Puducherry	In principal approval is given and Seed Money of Rs. 100 lakh released for undertake emergent work and preparation of DPRs.	100	-	-	-
		Museum of South-Indian Civilization and Culture, Rue Romain, Rolland, Puducherry					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Development of Museum at Yanam	Not approved.	-	-	-	-
9.	Punjab	Maharaja Ranjit Singh (Summer Palace Museum), Amritsar	The State Government to submit a fresh proposal.	-	-	-	-
		Archaeological Museum, Sanghol, Fatehgarh	Proposal approved. 1st installment of Rs. 44 lakhs released in 2009-2010	-	-	-	-
		Anglo Sikh War Memorial, Ferozpur	Proposal approved. 1st installment of Rs. 13.42 lakhs released in 2009-2010	-	-	-	-
		Sheesh Mahal Museum and Quila Mubarak Museum at Patiala	Proposal approved. 1st installment of Rs. 132.42 lakhs released.	-	132.42	-	-
10.	Rajasthan	Government Museum, Bharatpur	Proposal approved. 1st installment of Rs. 112.58 lakhs released.	-	-	112.58	-
		Government Museum, Mandore, Jodhpur	Proposal approved. 1st installment of Rs. 52.09 lakhs released.	-	-	52.09	-
		Government Museum, Sisodia Rani Bagh, Jaipur	Proposal was incomplete. Returned to the State Government.	-	-	-	-
		Government Museum at Bala Killa, Alwar	Proposal was incomplete. Returned to the State Government.	-	-	-	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	Government Museum Egmore for refurbishment of National Art Gallery	Rs. 200 lakhs was released as seed money for carrying out immediate conservation work and preparation of DPR.	-	200	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Tripura	Tripura State Museum, Ujjayanta Palace	Proposal received from State Government	-	-	-	-
13.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Museum, Rishikesh	State Government to submit the Revised DPR	30	-	-	-

Statement-III

State-wise details of the financial assistance provided under the scheme of financial assistance to State/UT Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museum during the last three years and the current year

Year – 2010-11

Sl. No.	State Government Organizations	Central Govt. Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	
	Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute, Hyderabad	Rs. 3,15,000/-
2.	Assam	
	Assam State Archives, Dispur, Guwahati	Rs. 6,00,000/-
3.	Goa	
	State Central Library, Panaji	Rs. 7,50,000/-
4.	V.M. Salagaocar College of Law, Meiramar, Panjim, Goa	Rs. 3,75,000/-
5.	Nagaland	
	Nagaland State Archives, Directorate of Art and Culture, Kohima	Rs. 3,75,000/-
6.	Rajasthan	
	Rajkiya Sarvajanic Zila Pustakalaya, Swai Modhopur	Rs. 80,000/-
7.	Uttar Pradesh	
	Uttar Pradesh State Archives, Lucknow	Rs. 7,50,000/-
	Total	Rs. 32,45,000/-

Year – 2011-12

1.	Assam	
	Assam State Archives, Dispur, Guwahati	Rs. 28,27,500/-
2.	Maharashtra	
	Raj Bhawan Archives, Raj Bhavan Government of Maharashtra	Rs. 31,50,000/-

1	2	3
3.	Rajasthan	
	Rajkiya Sarvajanik Zila Pustakalay, Banswara	Rs. 1,03,092/-
4.	Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 27,56,250/-
5.	Rajkiya Sarvajanik Zila Pustakalaya, Churu, Rajasthan	Rs. 1,31,250/-
6.	Rajkiya Sarvajanik Zila Pustakalaya, Dungarpur, Rajasthan	Rs. 1,44,342/-
7.	Dr. Radha Krishnan Rajya Kendriya Pustakalaya, Jaipur	Rs. 2,79,750/-
8.	Rajkiya Sarvajanik Zila Pustakalaya, Kota, Rajasthan	Rs. 3,75,000/-
9.	Rajkiya Sarvajanik Zila Pustakalaya, Sikar, Rajasthan	Rs. 74,602/-
10.	West Bengal	
	West Bengal Secretariat Library, Home Political Department, Government of West Bengal Kolkata	Rs. 37,50,000/-
	Total	Rs. 1,35,91,786/-

Year – 2012-13

1.	Andhra Pradesh	
	Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute	Rs. 24,25,167/-
2.	Punjab	
	Punjab State Archives, Chandigarh	Rs. 36,56,343/-
3.	Manipur	
	Manipur State Archives, Keishampat	Rs. 1,00,000/-
4.	Nagaland	
	Nagaland State Archives, Nagaland	Rs. 3,22,371/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	
	Uttar Pradesh State Archives Regional Branch, Agra,	Rs. 87,367/-
6.	Uttar Pradesh State Archives Regional Branch, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 17,43,750/-
7.	Amiruddaula Public Library, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 75,000/-
8.	Rajkiya Pandulipi Pustakalay, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 90,000/-
	Total	Rs. 84,99,998/-

Year – 2013-14

1	Arunachal Pradesh	
	State Central Library, Itanagar, Director of Public Libraries, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, P.O. R.K. Mission, Itanagar,	Rs. 23,56,498/-

1	2	3
2.	Bihar	
	Patna Museum, (Research & Publication wing), Patna	Rs. 18,00,000/-
3.	Goa	
	Goa State Museum, Directorate of Museums, EDC Complex, Patto, Panaji	Rs. 3,75,000/-
4.	Meghalaya	
	Directorate of Arts and Culture, Shillong	Rs. 3,48,697/-
5.	Manipur	
	Manipur State Archives, Government of Manipur,	Rs. 10,00,000/-
6.	Mizoram	
	Mizoram State Archives, Banu Tlang Zarkawt, Aizawal, Mizoram	Rs. 7,50,000/-
7.	Nagaland	
	State Library, Kohima Department of Art and Culture, Govt, of Nagaland, Nagaland	Rs. 17,85,042/-
8.	Rajasthan	
	Rajasthan State Archives, Branch Office Jaipur, Sachivalaya Parisar, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 18,75,000/-
9.	Rajasthan State Archives, Branch Office Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Rs. 18,75,000/-
10.	Rajasthan State Archives, Branch Office Ajmer, Rajasthan	Rs. 18,75,000/-
Total		Rs. 1,40,40,237/-

Prices of Life Saving Medicines

3223. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the prices of life saving medicines including those medicines for cancer, heart and kidney patients;

(b) whether the Government has noticed that some drug manufacturers are introducing in the markets, combinations of chemicals for treatment of various diseases thereby trying to defeat the move of the Government to reduce prices of a particular drug;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue

licence to a particular drug for treatment of a particular disease and indicate the chemical name of the drugs on the cover of the medicine; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government notified Drugs Prices Control Order, 2013 vide which all the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been brought under price control. There are 614 formulations specified in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 covering 27 therapeutic groups including medicines used in the treatment of cancer, Heart and kidney.

(b) and (c) The drugs are permitted to be manufactured only after the grant of manufacturing license for the drug product by the State Drugs Control Authorities appointed by the State Government. The fixed dose combination of two or more drugs, individually approved earlier for certain claims, which is now proposed to be combined for the first time in a fixed ratio, is considered as a new drug under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and is permitted to be manufactured in the country only after it is duly approved by the office of DCG(I) for marketing in the country after examination of its safety and efficacy.

(d) and (e) Rule 96 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 prescribes the manner of labelling and provides that the proper name of the drug shall be printed or written in a more conspicuous manner than the trade name on the label of the drug. There is no proposal under consideration to amend the said rules.

Violence in North Eastern States

3224. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ethnic violence, loss of human lives and the damage to property reported from the North Eastern States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has provided sufficient relief to violence affected families in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to restore peace and normalcy in the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per report, in Assam, incidents of violence took place between two communities on socio-economic issue in some districts of Assam during the year 2012 which claimed 109 lives of the civilians and caused injuries to 140 persons and loss to properties. State Government has instituted a One Man Judicial Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice P.C. Phukan to enquire into the various

issues including causes leading to the clashes between the two communities and for making recommendations for ensuring long term peace and ethnic harmony in the Bodo Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) areas amongst all communities. During the third phase of the Panchayat Elections held on 12th February, 2013 in Goalopara district, the election process was disrupted by a large group of miscreants who attacked polling personnel as well as the security forces at many places. 25 security personnel and ten polling personnel got injured. The security forces had to resort to firing to control the violence at six places. In addition to deaths in police action, seven persons died due to group clashes and 40 civilians suffered injuries. In December, 2013, ethnic violence broke out in Karbi Anglong District between Karbi and Rengma Tribes. There is no specific report regarding ethnic violence in other North Eastern States.

(b) to (d) The Central Government is providing Rs. 3 lakh as ex-gratia grant to the next of the kin (NoK) of the victims in the concerned States. Besides, State Government is also providing ex-gratia grant to the NoK of the victims as per norms of which Rs. 1 lakh is being reimbursed under the Security Related Expenditure. This is done as soon as the State sends details of the ex-gratia provided to the families of the victims. Further, rehabilitation grants were provided by the State Government to the families whose houses were fully damaged and also partially damaged. Rehabilitation grants includes cash assistance of Rs. 20,000/-, three (3) bundles of GCI sheets, Rs. 2,700/- for clothing and utensils to each family for construction of fully damaged houses. Cash assistance of Rs. 20,000/- to each family was also provided whose houses were partially damaged. Besides, cash assistance of Rs. 30,000/- for fully damaged houses and Rs. 20,000/- for partially damaged houses were provided to each family from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Central Assistance has also been provided under Indira AwasYojana (IAY) for construction of IAY houses for identified affected families. In addition to above, the Central Government is taking all possible measures to deal with these problems including deployment of Central Armed Police Forces in vulnerable areas, providing funds for modernization of State Police Forces and also

infrastructure development in under-developed areas. Subject to overall National Security, the Government has a policy to enter into peace dialogue with those groups in the North Eastern States which lay down arms and ammunition and come forward to seek solution to their demands within the framework of the Indian Constitution. As a result, a number of underground militants/groups have surrendered and entered into Suspension of Operation agreements and signed Memorandum of Settlement.

Irregularities in PDS

3225. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI SULTAN AHMED:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of corruption/irregularities/diversion reported in the Public Distribution System (PDS) along with the corrective measures including action taken against those held responsible for the lapses, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether some States have initiated steps or introduced new models to check corruption and bring transparency in the functioning of the PDS and if so, the details thereof and the success achieved therein, State-wise; and

(c) whether any of the said models are being considered by the Union Government for replication to reform/strengthen PDS in other States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Various irregularities in the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the States/Union Territories (UTs) such as leakage/diversion of foodgrains, inclusion/exclusion errors, etc. are reported from time to time. In order to maintain supplies and to secure availability and distribution of essential commodities, PDS (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified by the Government which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. The said Order empowers State/UT Governments to take punitive action under clauses 8 and 9 in case of contravention of relevant provisions of the Order. State/UT-wise details regarding action taken under clauses 8 and 9 of the said Order during the last four years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) States/UTs have taken various initiatives for checking corruption, bringing transparency and strengthening the overall implementation of TPDS. As part of modernisation of TPDS, the States of Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka and Puducherry UT are implementing computerised supply chain management of TPDS. State of Gujarat has introduced the use of bar coded ration cards and issuance of food coupons through the Common Service Centres (CSCs). Dissemination of TPDS related information through transparency portal is operational in 25 States/UTs. Further, this Department had financed pilot projects in States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Haryana for computerisation of TPDS. A Common Application Software (CAS) has been prepared by National Informatics Centre (NIC) for computerisation of TPDS operations based upon learnings of these pilot projects and other best practices, which has been offered to all States/UTs. State/UT-wise details of computerisation of TPDS being implemented as part of the Plan Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The best practices and reforms undertaken by States/UTs are shared at various conferences, meetings, etc with a view to encourage other States/UTs to consider similar innovative and new models.

Statement-I

*Results of action taken by the State/UT Governments under Clauses 8 and 9
of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Number of inspections	Number of raids conducted	Number of persons arrested/prosecuted/convicted	Number of FPS Licenses suspended/Cancelled/Show cause notices issued/FIR lodged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2010	111	00	00	07
		2011	21	151	0	01
		2012	0	12	0	00
		2013	*	*	*	*
3.	Assam	2010	2363	349	05	89
		2011	3361	1454	200	129
		2012	650	258	00	32
		2013	501	162	00	14
4.	Bihar	2010	64332	81	31	7721
		2011	70927	51	49	8926
		2012	73629	101	38	10358
		2013	32698	61	4	3984
5.	Chhattisgarh	2010	31123	691	20	547
		2011	27503	285	07	215
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
6.	Delhi	2010	65	57	24	08
		2011	110	26	09	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2012	29	00	00	28
		2013	*	*	*	*
7.	Goa	2010	366	00	00	10
		2011	344	00	00	51
		2012	334	00	00	23
		2013	298	00	00	40
8.	Gujarat	2010	15508	00	143	338
		2011	20005	00	139	316
		2012	15637	00	45	209
		2013	10927	00	63	225
9.	Haryana	2010	5972	388	32	2160
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2010	24009	00	01	2458
		2011	35933	00	08	00
		2012	31109	00	02	00
		2013	21814	00	02	04
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
12.	Jharkhand	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
13.	Karnataka	2010	67671	23687	175	347
		2011	78030	1334	157	162
		2012	64484	784	69	59
		2013	38224	196	26	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Kerala	2010	73985	21164	49	151
		2011	43568	4102	06	54
		2012	110840	6760	02	127
		2013	22281	2220	00	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2010	118150	18383	60	1524
		2011	118126	57691	00	4884
		2012	97846	16910	19	2323
		2013	*	*	*	*
16.	Maharashtra	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	45446	5054	116	907
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
17.	Manipur	2010	101	00	00	00
		2011	44	00	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
18.	Meghalaya	2010	897	65	07	69
		2011	1288	39	00	18
		2012	324	07	00	02
		2013	*	*	*	*
19.	Mizoram	2010	353	246	00	24
		2011	366	340	02	10
		2012	338	223	00	03
		2013	142	64	00	00
20.	Nagaland	2010	197	08	00	00
		2011	299	14	00	00
		2012	69	03	00	01
		2013	*	*	*	*
21.	Odisha	2010	00	56341	245	1643
		2011	00	73523	368	2722

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2012	00	31197	131	1299
		2013	00	17083	54	717
22.	Punjab	2010	29157	5864	08	1335
		2011	36462	8844	08	1304
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
23.	Rajasthan	2010	00	359	214	00
		2011	00	489	283	00
		2012	00	194	227	00
		2013	*	*	*	*
24.	Sikkim	2010	87	00	00	00
		2011	00	00	00	00
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	00	00	00	00
25.	Tamil Nadu	2010	239993	27485	3981	00
		2011	234103	13779	1290	00
		2012	184677	10290	2340	00
		2013	131038	6291	1295	00
26.	Tripura	2010	12379	419	12	760
		2011	7027	186	42	590
		2012	10676	392	00	780
		2013	2292	41	00	72
27.	Uttarakhand	2010	10853	5419	45	181
		2011	8513	4258	27	159
		2012	2953	1477	7	16
		2013	3298	1651	03	24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2010	194259	40124	2375	10619
		2011	44153	11693	653	3523
		2012	76458	19226	976	5302
		2013	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	West Bengal	2010	17257	415	05	894
		2011	19378	405	58	1154
		2012	15436	452	01	1213
		2013	8894	247	00	679
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2010	263	00	00	15
		2011	90	00	03	09
		2012	316	00	00	17
		2013	*	*	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	2010	*	*	*	*
		2011	14	03	03	00
		2012	00	00	00	00
		2013	*	*	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2010	43	00	00	04
		2011	72	40	08	03
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	2010	18	00	00	19
		2011	*	*	*	*
		2012	*	*	*	*
		2013	*	*	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	2010	02	02	00	00
		2011	00	00	00	00
		2012	00	00	00	00
		2013	*	*	*	*
35.	Puducherry	2010	646	337	09	03
		2011	496	615	22	01
		2012	385	770	161	00
		2013	159	310	26	00

*Information not provided.

Statement-II

Status of Plan Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations in States/UTs as upto 30.01.2014

State/UTs	FPS Data*	Godowns Data*	Ration Card Data*	Online allocation	Supply-chain	Transparency Portal	Online grievance	Toll Free number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100%	—	100%	In Progress	—	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andhra Pradesh	88%	84%	100%	2 Districts	—	—	Yes	Yes
Arunachal Pradesh	100%	64%	76%	Few locations	—	Yes	—	Yes
Assam	100%	62%	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
Bihar	96%	100%	72%	—	—	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chandigarh	100%	100%	79%	Not operational	—	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chhattisgarh	100%	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	100%	57%	—	—	Yes	—	Yes
Daman and Diu	100%	100%	51%	—	—	Yes	—	—
Delhi	100%	n/a	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	—	Yes
Goa	100%	100%	100%	In Progress	In Progress	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gujarat	100%	100%	100%	Implemented	In Progress	Yes	Yes	Yes
Haryana	96%	100%	13%	Only 4 blocks	—	Yes	Yes	Yes
Himachal Pradesh	100%	100%	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jammu and Kashmir	100%	100%	86%	—	—	Yes	—	Yes
Jharkhand	100%	—	92%	3 Districts	—	Yes	Yes	—
Karnataka	100%	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	—	Yes
Kerala	100%	100%	100%	—	—	Yes	—	Yes
Lakshadweep	95%	100%	90%	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	100%	100%	40%	—	—	Yes	—	—
Maharashtra	100%	100%	100%	Implemented	—	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manipur	100%	100%	28%	—	—	—	—	Yes
Meghalaya	96%	87%	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mizoram	100%	100%	37%	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Nagaland	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
Odisha	100%	100%	2%	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes
Puducherry	100%	n/a	100%	2 divisions	2 divisions	Yes	Yes	—
Punjab	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	92%	100%	55%	—	—	—	Yes	Yes
Sikkim	100%	100%	100%	—	—	Yes	—	—
Tamil Nadu	100%	100%	100%	—	—	—	Yes	—
Tripura	100%	100%	23%	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	100%	100%	84%	—	—	Yes	—	Yes
Uttarakhand	100%	100%	—	—	—	Yes	—	—
West Bengal	100%	100%	10%	—	—	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Data in most States is in the process of being verified. Some States are to push data in standard format.

Remunerative Prices for Agricultural Produce

3226. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers have received remunerative price for their produce under the agricultural price policy keeping in view the high inflation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise including Odisha;

(c) whether the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton has been implemented across the country;

(d) if so, the details of procurement of farmers' produce under the said scheme when the prices of the produce fell below the Minimum Support Price during the said period; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate remunerative price to farmers for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the major agricultural produce on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) to ensure remunerative prices to farmers. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which include, inter alia, cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

MSPs are uniform for all the States including Odisha. Minimum Support Prices fixed by the Government since 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and cotton is undertaken by the designated Central and State level agencies, viz. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) and Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to ensure MSP, if the prices fall below MSP.

Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and cotton since 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) To facilitate better price realization by the farmers, reduce intermediaries and avoid exploitation by them a model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 was circulated for its adoption by States/UTs. The model Act provides for direct purchase of agricultural produce from farmers by processors/exporters/bulk buyers etc., direct sale of produce by the farmers to consumers, contract farming, e-marketing etc. so as to reduce the role of intermediaries. Model Act also provides for rationalization of market fee, no commission charges from agriculturist and payment to the farmers on the date of sale itself.

In addition, Government is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme. The MIS is implemented on the request of State/UT Government in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the cost of production.

Statement-I

Minimum Support Prices

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif Crops					
Paddy	Common	1000	1080	1250	1310
	Grade A	1030	1110	1280	1345

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jowar	Hybrid	880	980	1500	1500
	Maldandi	900	1000	1520	1520
Bajra		880	980	1175	1250
Maize		880	980	1175	1310
Ragi		965	1050	1500	1500
Arhar (Tur)		3000 &	3200 &	3850	4300
Moong		3170 &	3500 &	4400	4500
Urad		2900 &	3300 &	4300	4300
Cotton	Medium Staple	2500	2800	3600	3700
	Long Staple	3000	3300	3900	4000
Groundnut in shell		2300	2700	3700	4000
Sunflower seed		2350	2800	3700	3700
Soyabean	Black	1400	1650	2200	2500
	Yellow	1440	1690	2240	2560
Sesamum		2900	3400	4200	4500
Nigerseed		2450	2900	3500	3500
Rabi Crops					
Wheat		1120\$	1285	1350	1400
Barley		780	980	980	1100
Gram		2100	2800	3000	3100
Masur (Lentil)		2250	2800	2900	2950
Rapeseed/Mustard		1850	2500	3000	3050
Safflower		1800	2500	2800	3000
Toria		1780	2425	2970	3020
Other Crops					
Copra	Milling	4450	4525	5100	5250
	Ball	4700	4775	5350	5500
De-Husked Coconut		1200	1200	1400	1425
Jute		1575	1675	2200	2300
Sugarcane#		139.12	145.00	170.00	210.00

Note: & Additional incentive of Rs. 500 per quintal was payable in respect of kharif pulses sold to procurement agencies during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

\$ An additional incentive bonus was payable over and above the Minimum Support Price.

Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP).

Statement-II*Procurement of Cotton, Oilseeds and Pulses*

(in MTs)

Commodity	Agency	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Cotton	CCI	83.4	4036.7	1210492.1	2213.6
	NAFED	—	—	181510.3	1991439.7
Oilseeds					
Sesamum	NAFED	1854.6	—	—	—
Sunflowerseed	NAFED	844.3	—	1499.1	—
Milling Copra	NAFED	30919.6	336.7	66454.1	211.8
Ball Copra	NAFED	894.8	—	9229.8	45.72
Pulses					
Arhar (tur)	NAFED	456.4	—	16004.8	—
Urad	NAFED	129.7	1.6	77050.8	—

Inspection of Foodgrain Stocks

3227. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any surprise checks/inspections of foodgrain stocks in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India was carried out by its officials during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the anomalies including shortage and unsafe storage detected therein during the said inspections;

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the action taken against the officials held responsible for such shortage, damage or unsafe storage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Periodic inspections and surprise checks

were conducted in godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) at district, regional, zonal and Headquarters level. The details of inspections during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Periodic Inspections	Surprise Checks	Total
2011	13359	7979	21338
2012	15120	6734	21854
2013	13211	7748	20959

During these inspections irregularities such as acceptance of illegal gratification, purchase of sub-standard stocks, transit/storage losses, downgradation/damage of stocks, misappropriation of stocks and administrative lapses were noticed.

Details of measures taken to check corruption and irregularities in FCI are given in the enclosed Statement.

On the basis of the irregularities noticed during the inspections, the disciplinary action is taken against the delinquent officers/officials by way of imposing penalties. Details of action taken against number of officers/officials of FCI during the last three years is as under:—

Sl.No.	Nature of Penalty imposed	2011	2012	2013
1.	Dismissal/removal/compulsorily retired	22	43	44
2.	Reduction in rank	11	09	06
3.	Reduction in time scale	155	168	282
4.	Withholding of increment	69	66	353
5.	Recovery from pay of the loss caused	840	1174	2058
6.	Withholding of promotion	01	05	03
7.	Censure	199	270	327
8.	Warning/Exonerated/cases closed	117	237	267
Total		1414	1972	3340

Statement

Measures being taken to check corruption and irregularities in Food Corporation of India:

(A) Preventive Measures:-

- (i) Ensuring fairness and transparency in procurement, issue and sale of foodgrains by way of pictorial depiction of various refractions of quality norms, issuing quality control guidelines, development of good laboratory facilities and making senior management functionaries responsible for exercising effective supervision and Quality Control functions during procurement.
- (ii) Ensuring fairness and transparency in Handling and Transport (HT) services by ensuring wider and competitive bidding.
- (iii) Emphasising on fairness in labour related matters including putting a check on practice of the system of proxy labourers in case of departmental labour.
- (iv) Ensuring scientific management of foodgrain stocks at depots and book keeping through strict monitoring of the cases of violation of guidelines regarding stacking and preservation of foodgrains, periodic quality inspection, prophylactic/curative treatments, First In First Out (FIFO) principle etc.

- (v) Periodic physical verification of stocks and records.
- (vi) Administrative measures like review and revision of list of sensitive districts.
- (vii) Publishing tenders and results on website and recently e-payments have been initiated.

(B) Punitive Vigilance Measures:

- (i) Prompt investigation of complaints, issue of charge sheets in prima facie established cases after preliminary inquiry.
- (ii) Finalization of departmental proceedings within the prescribed time limits as far as possible and imposition of appropriate penalties and wherever necessary seek advice of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).
- (iii) Review of pending complaints and disciplinary proceedings at the level of subordinate disciplinary authorities.
- (iv) Reference to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)/local police of cases where besides departmental action, criminal misconduct/nexus with outside parties is suspected.
- (v) Cases of corrupt practices of serious nature in which CBI has declined to undertake investigation are being brought to the notice of CVC.

Availability of Quality Seeds

3228. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a huge institutional framework for seed production both in the public and private sector, availability of good quality seeds continues to be a problem for the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the farmers prefer to rely on farm saved seeds due to non-availability of good quality hybrid seeds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether inspite of implementation of Central Sector Scheme for development and strengthening of infrastructure, facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds, the infrastructure facilities remains unchanged;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the corrective measures taken by the Government to improve infrastructure at the level of State Seed Corporations as well as the private sector to provide subsidised foundation seeds to the farmers and to boost the availability of quality seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The availability of certified/quality seed in the country is nor a problem for the farmers as total availability of certified/quality seeds is 34731302 quintals against the requirement of 33526472 quintals during current year 2013-14.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The availability of good quality Hybrid seeds in the country is 2023064 quintals against the requirement of 1923597 quintals.

(e) to (g) The Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Development and Strengthening of infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of

quality seeds" for creation/strengthening of seed processing and seed storage facilities in public including State Seeds Corporations by providing 100% grant in aid and private sector by providing capital subsidy of 25% limited to Rs.25 lakh as back ended credit linked subsidy respectively. To upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds through Seed Village Programme, government is providing 50% subsidy on distribution of foundation/certified seeds to the farmers in the country. Consequently, under the public sector, 56.13 lakh quintal seed processing capacity and 53.87 lakh quintal seed storage capacity has been created. Similarly, under the private sector 94.57 lakh quintal seed processing capacity and 33.23 lakh quintal seed storage facilities has been created.

Agricultural Profession

3229. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in certain parts of the country have declared crop holiday as agriculture has become a unremunerative profession;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest the shifting of farmers from the farm sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh informed that the farmers in the Central Delta Region of Amalapuram Division of east Godavari district decided not to go for Kharif crop and declared crop holiday in 2011-12. The main demands of the farmers were to increase subsidies on agriculture inputs, better irrigation and drainage system, enhanced Minimum Support Price for premier rice varieties and streamlining of procurement and marketing operations.

(c) A high-level committee constituted by the State Government for identifying the circumstances that led to declaration of crop holiday by the farmers had recommended, *inter alia*, stable and liberalized export policy, construction of additional Godowns at Mandal level,

creation of agro service centres in the next 3-4 years, establishment of holistic and trans-disciplinary mechanism at the National, State and District level to disseminate value added information in order to empower the farming community on a real-time basis. In addition, Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve the conditions of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, creating rural infrastructure and ensuring timely delivery of credit, technology and other inputs. Various Programmes/Schemes for the development of agriculture sector including diversification to high yielding crops are implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. Further, Government fixes the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of various agricultural commodities with a view to ensure that farmers get remunerative returns for their produce.

CCTNS Project

3230. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in the pilot testing for Core Application Software (CAS) at the chosen locations in Assam, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project indicating the extent to which CCTNS has increased efficiency of policing at the chosen locations; and

(b) the time likely to be taken to implement full fledged CCTNS project in the country including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) After delivery of Core Application Software (CAS)-Lite (a light version of CAS Application) by Software Development Agency (SDA, M/S Wipro Ltd.) on 2nd September, 2011, the pilot testing was started in 15 locations across Assam, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, from 1st October, 2011. The testing continued till January, 2013.

During the testing, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) closely monitored the progress and collected the feedback for issue resolution. Major areas of issues related to dedicated resources,

infrastructure, training, connectivity, electricity etc. were identified and subsequently rectified, to ensure that CAS is developed in the most user-friendly manner.

All the defects reported during the Pilot Testing or Intensive Field Testing (IFT) were addressed in the various releases of CAS and closure was obtained from the business users. Over 600 defects were identified and closed in IFT.

A governance meeting was convened at MHA on 16th January, 2013 after the Pilot Launch of CCTNS by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 4th January, 2013. During the meeting, representatives from all three pilot states represented the final status of the IFT and it was agreed to formally close the Intensive Field Testing as it has fulfilled its objective.

The pilot testing was carried out for testing the overall environment. The chosen States (Assam, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh) are under going full fledged implementation at the State level.

Once these States complete the project implementation, CCTNS would improve efficiency of policing in the following manner:—

- (i) Make the Police functioning citizen-friendly, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient by automating the processes and functions.
- (ii) Improving delivery of citizen-centric services through effective usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- (iii) Facilitate faster and more accurate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
- (iv) Improve the police functioning in other areas such as Law and Order, Traffic Management, curbing organised crimes etc.
- (v) Facilitate collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, transfer and sharing of data/information among Police Stations.
- (vi) Enabling and assisting the senior police officers in better management the police force
- (vii) Keep track of the progress of the crime and criminal investigation and prosecution Cases.

- (viii) Reduction in manual and redundant record keeping.

(b) Currently, all the States/UTs, barring Lakshadweep and Rajasthan, have System Integrators (SIs) in position to execute the work and barring any unforeseen situation should complete the installation, commissioning and integration of all the sites by March, 2015 including Maharashtra. Efforts are on to ensure that the above mentioned State/UT engage a SI.

Translation]

Policy for Food Processing Industries

3231. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to formulate food processing industry policy for their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States which have formulated their own food processing industry policy and the quantum of financial assistance provide to each State during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries with an intention to make concerted efforts for growth and development of food processing sector, is encouraging the State Governments to frame Food Processing Policies aiming at creating rural infrastructure, raising level of food processing, generating farm level employment and creating overall enabling environment keeping in view the requirements of the States.

(c) The States of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have formulated State Food Processing Policies. The States of Punjab, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha are having food processing policy as a part of their Industrial Policy. No financial assistance is provided by the Union Government to the States for formulating or implementing their food processing policy.

[English]

SCP for Scheduled Castes

3232. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes is being implemented in accordance with the guidelines of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the allocation of funds and expenditure incurred by various Central Ministries as well as State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, Ministry/ State/UT-wise;

(c) whether instances of violation of guidelines have been noticed in the implementation of the Plan during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether a number of organisations have demanded for legislative measures to prevent the diversion, non-release, nonimplementation and lapsing of the SCP funds and if so, the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per information received from Planning Commission, Central Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs are implementing Special Component Plan (SCP) for the Scheduled Castes in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. Details of allocation of funds and expenditure incurred by various Central Ministries as well as State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, Ministry/State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) As per the information furnished by the Planning Commission, it has received information regarding alleged diversion of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) by the Government of the National Capital Territory (GNCT) of Delhi. The Planning Commission has taken up the issue of diversion of SCSP funds with the GNCT of Delhi and requested them to bring back the diverted amount.

(d) Yes, Madam. Final decision in this regard has not been taken by the Government.

Statement-I

Ministry-wise Outlay (Total GBS) and Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan Outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 as per Gross Budget Estimate Statement – 21

(in crores of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Total GBS Outlay	Earmarking Outlay		Total GBS Outlay	Earmarking Outlay		Total GBS Outlay	Earmarking Outlay		Total GBS Outlay	Earmarking Outlay	
			SCSP	% to GBS SCSP		SCSP	% to GBS SCSP		SCSP	% to GBS SCSP		SCSP	% to GBS SCSP
Ministry of Agriculture													
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	8280.00	282.70	3.41	9262.00	1500.44	16.20	10991.00	1780.80	16.20	11655.00	1888.11	16.20
2	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1300.00	0.00	0.00	1600.00	259.20	16.20	1910.00	309.00	16.18	2025.00	328.05	16.20
Ministry of Commerce and industry													
3	Department of Commerce	1680.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	90.00	4.50	2100.00	94.00	4.48	2226.00	100.00	4.49
4	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1050.00	30.73	2.93	1300.00	30.01	2.31	1365.00	12.00	0.88	1501.00	42.00	2.80
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology													
5	Department of Information Technology	2000.00	53.20	2.66	3000.00	60.00	2.00	3000.00	60.00	2.00	3000.00	60.00	2.00
6	Ministry of Environment and Forests	2200.00	0.00	0.00	2300.00	51.00	2.22	2430.00	53.46	2.20	2430.00	53.46	2.20
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare													
7	Department of Health and Family Welfare	21000.00	2398.35	11.42	23560.00	3582.00	15.20	27127.00	4123.30	15.20	29165.00	4433.08	15.20
8	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	800.00	0.00	0.00	900.00	45.00	5.00	990.00	49.50	5.00	1069.00	53.45	5.00
9	Department of AIDS Control	0.00	0.00	0.00	1700.00	258.40	15.20	1700.00	258.40	15.20	1785.00	271.32	15.20

10	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1100.00	247.50	22.50	1155.00	259.87	22.50	1460.00	328.50	22.50
Ministry of Human Resource Development													
11	Department of School Education and Literacy	31036.00	5626.40	18.13	38957.00	7791.40	20.00	45969.00	9193.80	20.00	49659.00	9931.80	20.00
12	Department of Higher Education	11000.00	1444.08	13.13	13103.00	1965.45	15.00	15458.00	2318.70	15.00	16210.00	2431.51	15.00
13	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1000.00	5.93	0.59	1300.00	210.60	16.20	2470.00	400.14	16.20	2524.00	408.89	16.20
14	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2400.00	299.80	12.49	2700.00	324.20	12.01	2835.00	204.00	7.20	2977.00	357.24	12.00
15	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1000.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	42.00	3.50	1385.00	48.50	3.50	1521.00	53.23	3.50
16	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	120.00	11.00	9.17	200.00	14.59	7.30	300.00	34.42	11.47	500.00	75.49	15.10
17	Ministry of Power	10630.00	0.00	0.00	9642.00	800.00	8.30	9642.00	800.00	8.30	9642.00	800.00	8.30
Ministry of Rural Development													
18	Department of Rural Development	66100.00	7492.00	11.33	74100.00	4375.06	5.90	73175.00	4942.13	6.75	74429.00	6358.37	8.54
19	Department of Land Resources	2660.00	0.00	0.00	2700.00	445.37	16.50	3201.00	518.48	16.20	5765.00	933.85	16.20
20	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10580.00	0.00	0.00	11000.00	2420.00	22.00	14000.00	3080.00	22.00	15260.00	3358.00	22.01
Ministry of Science and Technology													
21	Department of Science and Technology	2025.00	6.50	0.32	2349.00	58.75	2.50	2477.00	61.93	2.50	2777.00	69.43	2.50
22	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	4500.00	3461.40	76.92	5375.00	4051.00	75.37	5915.00	4300.00	72.70	6625.00	4755.80	71.79
23	Ministry of Textiles	4725.00	150.30	3.18	5000.00	250.00	5.00	7000.00	350.00	5.00	4631.00	231.55	5.00
24	Ministry of Women and Child Development	11000.00	2349.00	21.35	12650.00	2530.00	20.00	18500.00	3700.00	20.00	20350.00	4070.00	20.00
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports													
		2844.00	173.96	6.12	1000.00	153.69	15.37	1041.00	160.60	15.43	1093.00	168.00	15.37
Grand Total		200930.00	23785.35	11.84	227998.00	31555.66	13.84	256136.00	37113.03	14.49	270279.00	41561.13	15.38
All Ministry Total		280599.99	23785.35	8.48	335521.00	31555.66	9.40	391027.00	37113.03	9.49	419068.00	41561.13	9.92

Statement-II

SCSP Outlay/Expenditure during Annual Plan 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12			Annual Plan 2012-13			Annual Plan 2013-14	
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Actual Expdr.	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Anticipated Expdr.	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Anticipated Expdr.	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	26800.00	6131.39	3739.00	43000.00	7233.35	5961.28	48935.00	7061.22	6433.63	53000.00	6584.83
2.	Assam	6.90	7645.00	140.27	117.0	9000.00	165.52	163.56	10500.00	191.00	153.03	12500.00	214.91
3.	Bihar	15.70	20000.00	3375.12	1731.85	24000.00	4245.72	4245.72	28000.00	5446.17	4427.22	34000.00	6260.36
4.	Chhattisgarh	11.60	13230.00	1612.13	1073.45	16710.00	1899.13	1300.50	23480.00	2434.00	1615.77	25250.00	2383.78
5.	Goa	1.80	2710.00	22.48	13.31	3320.00	33.96	804.00	4700.00	94.00	45.16	4715.00	94.41
6.	Gujarat	7.10	30000.00	1331.80	1174.75	38000.00	2084.04	1577.14	51000.00	28559.00	2440.93	59000.00	2637.41
7.	Haryana	19.30	18260.00	2309.65	1904.61	20358.00	2599.45	2015.88	26485.00	2843.34	2187.17	27072.00	3729.51
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	3000.00	742.00	737.65	33000.00	816.00	816.00	3700.00	914.64	914.64	4100.00	1013.52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.60	6000.00	455.65	NR	6600.00	535.78	535.78	7300.00	732.14	NR	7300.00	NR
10.	Jharkhand	11.80	9240.00	956.24	740.24	15300.00	1469.89	1446.05	16300.00	1714.53	1371.62	16800.00	1885.34
11.	Karnataka	16.20	31050.00	3866.59	2926.01	38070.00	4632.99	4632.99	4203001.00	5125.00	5125.00	47000.00	5823.88
12.	Kerala	9.80	10025.00	983.45	862.07	12010.00	1178.18	1178.18	14010.00	1374.38	1374.38	17000.00	NR
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	19000.00	2918.00	2708.12	23000.00	3575.58	2906.86	28000.00	4284.00	3879.15	35500.00	4899.00
14.	Maharashtra	10.20	37916.00	3867.11	2478.13	42000.00	4284	3938.36	45000.00	4590.00	4382.97	49000.00	4997.68
15.	Manipur	2.80	2600.00	62.40	42.40	3210.00	89.62	71.82	3500.00	79.71	61.63	3650.00	88.61

16.	Odisha	16.50	11000.00	1868.37	1600.16	15200.00	251256	2033.38	17250.00	2953.86	2512.57	21500.00	3614.72
17.	Punjab	28.90	9150.00	2840.00	2319.87	11520.00	3323.52	1902.59	14000.00	4039.00	2725.65	16125.00	4653.00
18.	Rajasthan	17.20	24000.00	3798.30	3364.35	27500.00	4555.62	3881.55	33500.00	5558.38	4935.50	40500.00	6767.73
19.	Sikkim	5.02	1175.00	10.13	10.13	1400.00	27.65	27.65	1877.00	35.05	27.95	2060.00	NR
20.	Tamil Nadu	19.00	20068.00	4240.73	4210.00	23535.00	5013.29	4491.97	28000.00	5108.61	5405.12	37128.00	NR
21.	Tripura	17.40	1860.00	365.53	196.57	1950.00	375.12	328.67	2250.00	352.95	352.95	2500.00	NR
22.	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	42000.00	8881.00	8657.89	47000.00	9938.15	8766.12	57800.00	12223.00	8642.73	69200.00	1307.50
23.	Uttarakhand	17.90	6800.00	1226.25	493.23	7800.00	1404.00	50106.00	8200.00	14-6	499.81	8500.00	1530.00
24.	West Bengal	23.00	17985.00	4142.40	2698.34	22214	5118.98	5118.98	28000.00	5966.69	4427.22	30314.00	6987.37
25.	Chandigarh	17.50	462.73	81.20	81.33	661.89	115.85	118.05	737.23	131.43	131.43	876.05	154.65
26.	Daman and Diu	3.10	NR	NR	NR	324.95	9.94	9.94	568.25	17.38	17.38	uvkj	NR
27.	Delhi	16.90	11400.00	1901.56	2064.99	14200.00	2390.88	2390.88	15000.00	2760.46	2729.58	16626.00	NR
28.	Puducherry	16.20	2500.00	291.83	206.99	2750.00	412.85	214.72	3000.00	493.68	121.52	2000.00	311.97
Total		16.20	395876.73	58221.58	46153.04	473933.84	70041.61	60583.72	563122.49	81866.21	66941.71	643216.05	79840.18

Source: State Plan approval letters and SCSP documents of the State Governments.

NR: Not Reported.

Reservation for Jats

3233. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Backward Classes has conducted public hearing in nine States regarding reservation for Jats in Central Government jobs under Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government is also considering to give Other Backward Classes status to some other castes; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has scheduled Public Hearings in Delhi for considering the case for inclusion of Jats in the Central List of nine state from 10-13 of February, 2014.

(c) Inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs is a continuous process. This Ministry notifies castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for different State/Union Territories on the basis of advice tendered by the National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993.

The advice of the NCBC has been received for inclusion of castes/communities for different States/UTs, the details of which are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of castes/communities for which advice of NCBC has been received

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Proposed new Entries	Proposed addition of sub castes/communities or synonyms of castes in the existing Entries	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	—	4
2.	Goa	1	—	1
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	5
4.	Jharkhand	2	—	2
5.	Karnataka	4	5	9
6.	Kerala	2	2	4
7.	Maharashtra	—	3	3
8.	Tamil Nadu	1	4	5
9.	Punjab	—	4	4
10.	West Bengal	37	—	37
11.	Chandigarh	1	18	19

1	2	3	4	5
12.	NCT of Delhi	3	6	9
13.	Puducherry	—	1	1
Total		58	45	103

An "entry" for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

[Translation]

Mega Food Parks

3234. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and objectives for establishing Mega Food Parks in the country;

(b) the details of Mega Food Parks approved during the 11th and the 12th Five Year Plans and the present status of these parks across the country along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilised in respect of each of these parks, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to setup more such parks in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified and the funds earmarked for the purpose, State-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the farmers would be benefited and the estimated employment likely to be generated by establishing these food parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Objective of Mega Food Parks Scheme is to provide modern infrastructure for Food Processing Industries in a demand driven manner with an effective supply chain management from farm gate to

market. It envisages a cluster-based approach and Hub and Spoke Model comprising of farm proximate facilities such as Collection Centres, Primary Processing Centres (PPC) networked with a Central Processing Centre (CPC). The Mega Food Parks (MFPs) are set up in high potential zones where requisite volumes of raw material are available. Mega Food Park scheme is implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), a body corporate register under Indian Companies Act, 1956. The SPV have at least three entrepreneurs/business unit including a food processor(s) with at least twenty six percent of equity in the SPV.

(b) During 11th and 12th Plan, till date, a total of 40 Mega Food Park projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry for implementation in different States in the country. The project by details of grant sanctioned, released and actual expenditure is given the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry propose to invite fresh Expression of Interest from whole country for selection of Mega Food Park projects against the vacancies arising out of cancellation/withdrawal of the projects approved till date.

(e) Each Mega Food Park is expected to benefit 6000 farmers/producers directly and 25000-30000 farmers indirectly. The expected outcome from the each Mega Food Park projects is increased realization for farmers, creation of high quality processing infrastructure, reduction in wastage of agriculture produce, capacity building of producers and processors and creation of an efficient supply chain. Each Mega Food Park is estimated to generate about 30,000 direct and indirect employments.

Statement

Project-wise details (Phase-wise) of the Grant Sanctioned, Released and Actual Expenditure of 40 MFPS as on 30.01.2014

Sl. No.	Name	State	Project cost	Date of In-principle approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved	Amount of grant released	Actual expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sirni Food Park Pvt. Ltd, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	116.94	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50	45	120.28
2	M/s Godavari Mega Aqua Dark Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	119.12	21.09.2012	"Final" approval has been accorded on 16 December 2013.			
3	M/s Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	50	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
4	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Assam	Assam	75.98	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50	30	35.38
5	M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd., Bhagalpur, Bihar	Bihar	153.96	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50	5	3.33
6	M/s Pristine Logistics and Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., Khagaria, Bihar	Bihar	142.98	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
7	M/s JVL Mega food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	50	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
8	M/s Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	124.91	06.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
9	M/s Raipur Mega Food Park Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	129.65	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
10	M/s Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	Gujarat	141.7	29.04.2011	13.01.2012	The SPV has withdrawn from the project which has been approved by the MAC.		
11	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park , Surat, Gujarat	Gujarat	108.3	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
12	M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Ltd.	Gujarat	50	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			

13	M/s Soma New Towns (P) Ltd., Sirsa, Haryana	Haryana	147.08	21.09.2012					"In-principle" approval accorded to the project has been cancelled,
14	Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhavaseva) Limited	Haryana	50	19.12.2013					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
15	Himachal Integrated Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	50	19.12.2013					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
16	M/s Poliyan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	97.63	21.09.2012					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
17	M/s RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	81.02	21.09.2012					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
18	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	Jharkhand	113.95	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50	15	26.47	
19	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Karnataka	Karnataka	144.33	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50	30	70.97	
20	M/s Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	127.7	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	50	30	66.11	
21	M/s Maharashtra Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	50	19.12.2013					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
22	M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	124.56	01.04.2011	08.03.2013	50	5	7.57	
23	M/s Amravati Integrated Mega Food Park	Maharashtra	50	19.12.2013					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
24	M/s Suyojit Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	50	19.12.2013					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
25	M/s Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Satara, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	132.26	21.09.2012					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
26	Mizoram Mega Food Park	Mizoram	50	19.12.2013					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
27	M/s Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ganjam, Odisha	Odisha	117.05	21.09.2012					"In-principle" approval has been accorded.
28	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada, Odisha	Odisha	80.17	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	50	5	5.45	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29	M/s Chakranemi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Abhishehpakka Puducherry	Puducherry	149.89	06.09.2012	"in-principle" approval has been accorded.			
30	International Mega Food Park Ltd., Punjab	Punjab	130.38	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	50	45	82.64
31	M/s Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	113.11	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
32	M/s Kanchenjunga Mega Food Park Ltd., South Sikkim, Sikkim	Sikkim	80.37	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
33	Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd., Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	133.45	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	The project has been cancelled due to failure of SPV to implement the same.		
34	M/s Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	87.45	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50	20.79	28.5
35	M/s Shaktiman Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	168.65	24.09.2010	The SPV has been granted extension of time till December 2013 for fulfillment of prescribed conditions for final approval. SPV has asked for further extension till June, 2014.			
36	Uttar Pradesh Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	50	19.12.2013	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			
37	M/s Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	124.52	21.09.2012	"Final" approval has been accorded on 23 January 2014.			
38	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	95.08	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50	45	73.27
39	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Bengal	West Bengal	132.7	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50	45	87.84
40	M/s Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	West Bengal	113.9	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.			

[English]

**Policy for Deployment of CAPF
Personnel**

3235. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present policy adopted for deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) in the country;
- (b) whether it is true that the State Governments which are involved in antinaxal operations do not want the local CRPF personnel in their home State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Union Government has accepted such requests from the State Governments; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Union Government deploys Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the LWE affected States to assist the State Police in counter-insurgency. The deployment of CAPFs is a dynamic process and is based on requirements projected by the State Governments, availability of the force and the security situation in a particular state.

(b) to (e) No, Madam. However, there is one single instance of the DGP of Bihar making such a request. In a letter dated 19th November 2013 from Shri Abhayanand, the DGP, Bihar, directly addressed to the Union Home Secretary, he *inter-alia* requested the Ministry of Home Affairs not to post CRPF officers belonging to Bihar for counter-insurgency operations in the State. Consequent to this development, the Ministry of Home Affairs sought a clarification from the Government of Bihar whether it concurs with the afore-mentioned views of the DGP. The Government of Bihar suitably clarified that it does not support the views of the DGP, Bihar. Accordingly, the matter was allowed to rest with no change in the status-quo.

Regional Languages

3236. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per census of 1961

and 1971, many of the languages in 1961 census have been eliminated in the subsequent census of 1971;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of languages in 1961 and 1971; and

(c) the criteria adopted to recognise the regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India in MHA conducts Population Census in the year ending with '1' wherein data on various demographic and socio-economic parameters including that on languages/mother tongues spoken by people are collected. In Census 1961, name of all mother tongue returns were published irrespective of the number of speakers. The number of mother tongue names published in 1961 Census was 1652. Out of these, 208 Mother Tongues were reported by 10,000 or more speakers at the all-India level. Since Census 1971, in accordance with the decisions of the Govt. of India, names of mother tongues returned by 10,000 or more speakers at the all India level are only being published. The number of mother tongues with 10,000 or more speakers at the all-India level, as per 1971 Census was 132. The returns in the Census are respondent based. Hence, the question of deliberate elimination of languages/mother tongues does not arise.

(b) The lists of languages/mother tongues returned at Census 1961 and 1971 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) As per the information available in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, there is no provision of recognizing a language as a 'regional language' by the Government of India or the State Governments. Hence, the question of adopting any criteria to recognize any language as a 'regional language' doesn't arise. However, the State Government may recognize a so called regional language to be used in education as a subject/medium or as an official language of the State if a sizeable number of people speak that language in the concerned State or a particular area in the State. For example, the official language of Assam is Assamese, but Bengali has been recognized as an associate official language in three districts of Assam. In Manipur, Mao, Kom, Paite etc. are some of the languages which are spoken at the regional/local level and are not the official languages of Manipur have been recognized as languages to be used in school education.

The office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India has also not adopted any criteria to recognize the so called regional languages. This office only ascertains number of languages/mother tongues as spoken in the country derived from the mother tongue returns during decennial Census enumeration based on the following two questions canvassed in the entire country synchronously:-

(i) Mother Tongue

(ii) Other Languages Known

Since 1971 Census, the data on mother tongues are being presented in the form of Language Tables under Scheduled (Part-A) and Non-Scheduled (Part-B) categories, through a process of scrutiny, rationalization, classification following the linguistic methods and principles as well as the existing knowledge base in the discipline.

Statement-I

The list of published Mother Tongues of 1961 Census

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue				
		1	2	1	2
1	2	20	African Krue	42	Andhi
		21	Agari	43	Andhra
1	Abhahaik	22	Agaria	44	Anga
2	Abor/Adi	23	Agarwali	45	Angami
3	Achik	24	Agrawali	46	Anharic
4	Ad Dharmi	25	Agsula	47	Annamese/Annamite.
5	Adhuni	26	Ahenai	48	Ao
6	Adibhasha	27	Ahirani	49	Apatani
7	Adibhasha-Bhotia	28	Ahiri	50	Arabic/Arbi
8	Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon	29	Ahiri-Hindi	51	Araji
9	Adibhasha-Munda	30	Ahirwati	52	Arakanese
10	Adibhasha-Nagesia	31	Aia Alam	53	Arava
11	Adi Dravida	32	Aimol	54	Ardhamagadhi
12	Adin	33	Ajmeri	55	Are
13	Adivasi	34	Aka/Hrusso	56	Arki Pahari
14	Adivasi-Bhili	35	Alanic	57	Arleng
15	Adkuri	36	Alkari	58	Armenian
16	Adnis	37	Almori	59	Ascrini
17	Advichanchi	38	Alwari	60	Ashai
18	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/ Pathani	39	American	61	Ashia
19	African	40	Anal	62	Ashing
		41	Andamanese	63	Askardi

1	2
64	Assamese
65	Assirian (Standard spelling Assyrian)
66	Asuri
67	Atavika
68	Aurkhathi
69	Australian
70	Austrian
71	Awadhi
72	Babari
73	Babai Pahari
74	Bachadi
75	Badaga
76	Badhri
77	Bagalyoni
78	Baghati
79	Baghelkhandi
80	Baghli Pahari
81	Baglani
82	Bagri
83	Bagri-Rajasthani
84	Baha
85	Bahane
86	Bahawalpuri
87	Bahe
88	Bahthi
89	Bahusar
90	Baigani
91	Bairagi
92	Baisali

1	2
93	Baisiya
94	Baite
95	Baiti
96	Bakatan
97	Bakerwali
98	Bakhli
99	Balabandhu
100	Balai
101	Balauri
102	Balbangiri
103	Balhapuri
104	Baliai
105	Balinese
106	Baliyani
107	Balochi/Baluchi
108	Balsani Pahari
109	Balti
110	Balvan
111	Banai
112	Banarasi
113	Banari
114	Banbhasha
115	Bandubal
116	Bangala
117	Bangargi
118	Bangarni
119	Bangaru
120	Bangni
121	Bangro
122	Banjari

1	2
123	Banor
124	Bansbali
125	Banshi
126	Banspuri
127	Bansyari
128	Banthli
129	Baori
130	Barad
131	Barai
132	Bare
133	Barel
134	Barik
135	Barjaian
136	Barochi
137	Basali
138	Basauli
139	Bashahri
140	Bask
141	Basque
142	Basti
143	Baudh
144	Bavari
145	Bavchi
146	Beldari
147	Belgian
148	Bengali
149	Bengani
150	Benjua
151	Beradi
152	Beriya

1	2	1	2	1	2
153	Bete	183	Bhatiari	213	Bihari
154	Betuli	184	Bhatkal	214	Bijapuri
155	Bhadauri	185	Bhatri	215	Bikaneri
156	Bhadrawahi	186	Bhattiani	216	Bilaspuri
157	Bhadri	187	Bhigoli	217	Bilaspuri/Kahluri
158	Bhadruvali	188	Bhilali	218	Bilni
159	Bhagali	189	Bhili	219	Binhari
160	Bhagalpuri	190	Bhilodi	220	Binjhware
161	Bhagat	191	Bhim	221	Birhor
162	Bhagnadi	192	Bhimchaura	222	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
163	Bhagnari	193	Bhivadi	223	Bishnupuriya
164	Bhagri Pahari	194	Bhogta	224	Bithatanean
165	Bhagwati	195	Bhohoe	225	Biyogi
166	Bhajer	196	Bhoi-Khasi	226	Bodo/Boro
167	Bhalesi	197	Bhoi-Marathi	227	Bojwar
168	Bhali	198	Bhojpuri	228	Bokar
169	Bhamti	199	Bhopali	229	Bolti Zaban
170	Bhandari	200	Bhotia-unspecified	230	Bomba
171	Bhangari	201	Bhoyari	231	Bombagga
172	Bhangra	202	Bhuani	232	Bondala
173	Bharati	203	Bhuiya/Bhuyan	233	Bondili
174	Bharatpuri	204	Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	234	Bongcher
175	Bharia	205	Bhuj	235	Bori
176	Bharmauri/Gaddi	206	Bhulia	236	Bona
177	Bhateali	207	Bhumij	237	Bori-Abor/Adi
178	Bhateali Bharmauri	208	Bhumijali	238	Brahmani
179	Bhateali Chamba	209	Bhunjia	239	Brain
180	Bhateali Gadi	210	Bhutani	240	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha
181	Bhateali Hindi	211	Bhutnagri	241	Brazil
182	Bhatia	212	Bidichoras	242	Brokpa

1	2	1	2	1	2
243	Bucher	272	Chamari	302	Chibhali
244	Budabukkala	273	Chamba Pahari	303	Chilasi
245	Budali	274	Chameali	304	Chinawari
246	Budhi	275	Chameali Hindi	305	Chind
247	Budubudike	276	Champa	306	Chinese/Chini
248	Bugluyani	277	Chamrali	307	Chini Pahari
249	Bukhari	278	Chandari	308	Chin-Unspecified
250	Bundelkhandi	279	Chang	309	Chiru
251	Bunhar	280	Chang-Naga	310	Chitodi
252	Bunjwali	281	Changru	311	Chodhari
253	Burdi	282	Changsen	312	Chongloi
254	Burgandi	283	Chaperar	313	Chotanagpuri
255	Burgaza	284	Charani	314	Chote
256	Burmese	285	Chart Chong	315	Chovoel
257	Byadha	286	Chatgir	316	Chow
258	Cambodian	287	Chaubar	317	Christian
259	Canadian	288	Chau Bhasha	318	Chulikata/Idu
260	Canter	289	Chaupali	319	Churahi
261	Canthars	290	Chaurasi	320	Churahi Gadi
262	Celtic	291	Chenchu	321	Ciol
263	Ceylonese/Simelu/ Singhalese	292	Chero	322	Commanga
264	Chabeli	293	Cherwani	323	Congolese
265	Chachadi	294	Chetori	324	Coor
266	Chachi	295	Chettibhasha-Kannada	325	Coorgi/Kodagu
267	Chage	296	Chettibhasha-Konkani	326	Corsican
268	Chakesang	297	Chhari	327	Cushai
269	Chakma	298	Chhattigarhi	328	Cutch
270	Chakru	299	Chhekari	329	Czech/Czechoslovakian
271	Chamaiya	300	Chhika chhiki	330	Dafla
		301	Chhushmeni	331	Dakani/Musalmani

1	2
332	Dakhuria
333	Dakkala
334	Dakshini
335	Oaldi
336	Dalu
337	Dalue
338	Damal
339	Dandasi
340	Dangchagha
341	Dangi
342	Danish
343	Darchini
344	Dardi
345	Darhi
346	Dariong
347	Darwi
348	Dasari
349	Dati
350	Dayyala Bhasha
351	Dehari
352	Dehati
353	Deke
354	Deori
355	Derasmati
356	Derawal
357	Desbadi
358	Deshi
359	Deswali
360	Deswali/Hariani
361	Deswayi

1	2
362	Devanagari
363	Dewar Boli
364	Dhallu
365	Dhamdi
366	Dhamyani
367	Dhanagari
368	Dhanderi
369	Dhandi
370	Dhangri
371	Dhanki
372	Dhanwari
373	Dharampuria
374	Dharamपुरi Pahari
375	Dhedgulari
376	Dhedi
377	Dhelki
378	Dhelki-Oriya
379	Dhimal
380	Dhiwari
381	Dhodia
382	Dhundhari
383	Dhurwa
384	Dichi
385	Digaru
386	Oimasa
387	Dingai
388	Diwhe
389	Dogri
390	Dogri Hindi
391	Doharahu

1	2
392	Domali
393	Dombari
394	Dommara
395	Domra
396	Dondiyali
397	Dorachuttam
398	Dorli
399	Dravidam
400	Dubli
401	Dukpa
402	Dulai
403	Dunavi Pahari
404	Duncjari
405	Dutch
406	Dwed Boli
407	East Indian
408	Egyptian
409	Ekidi
410	Elonguria
411	English
412	Etawali
413	Ethiopian
414	Eti
415	Eurasian
416	European
417	Ewe
418	Fatma
419	Fernada
420	Fijian
421	Finnish

1	2
422	Firangi
423	Flemish
424	French
425	Fugjan
426	Fulmali
427	Fulnagri
428	Gabaro
429	Gadaba
430	Gadal
431	Gadaria
432	Gadi Chameali
433	Gadia Lohari
434	Gadi Hindi
435	Gadoli
436	Gadya Bhasha
437	Gaelic
438	Gagar
439	Gahora
440	Gaiki
441	Gallong
442	Gamit/Gavti
443	Ganga
444	Gangapari
445	Gangasi
446	Gangte
447	Ganju
448	Gaoli
449	Garhwali
450	Garo
451	Garpagari

1	2
452	Garudi
453	Gaudo
454	Gaunti
455	Gavari
456	Gawari
457	Gavari
458	Gazai
459	Geneng
460	German
461	Ghamoli
462	Ghanese
463	Ghanjhari
464	Ghasi
465	Ghati
466	Ghatwal
467	Ghazipuri
468	Ghircharg
469	Ghisadi
470	Gilgiti
471	Girdu
472	Goanese
473	Godagali
474	Godari
475	Godhami
476	Godwari
477	Gohari
478	Gojri
479	Golan
480	Golari-Kannada
481	Gondani

1	2
482	Gondi
483	Goodi
484	Goolla
485	Gopal
486	Gora
487	Gorakhpuri
488	Gorh
489	Gorhathi
490	Gorila
491	Gorkhali
492	Gosai
493	Gosavi
494	Gouda Prakrutha
495	Gouda Saraswata
496	Gouriya
497	Govari
498	Gowala
499	Gowro
500	Goyali
501	Greek
502	Gujarati
503	Gujari
504	Gujaru
505	Gujjari
506	Gulgulia
507	Gur
508	Gurdaspuri Pahari
509	Gurjara
510	Gurmukhi
511	Gurung

1	2	1	2	1	2
512	Gurvi	542	Hebrew/Jewish	572	Italian
513	Gusara	543	Heirlese	573	Jabakhri
514	Guthara	544	Helgo	574	Jabalpuri
515	Gwalri	545	Hengna	575	Jad
516	Hadem	546	Hijomdel	576	Jadeji
517	Haijong/Hajong	547	Himachali	577	Jagannathi
518	Hairamba	548	Hindi	578	Jaini
519	Hakkipikki	549	Hindi Mandeali	579	Jaintia
520	Halabi	550	Hindi Mehlogi	580	Jaipuri
521	Halai	551	Hindi Pahari	581	Jamatia
522	Halam	552	Hindi Punjabi	582	Jammuwal Gojri
523	Hali	553	Hindko	583	Jamthali
524	Halian	554	Hindustani	584	Jamuali
525	Halvado	555	Hmar	585	Jamuali Hindi
526	Hamar	556	Ho	586	Jangali
527	Handuri	557	Holiya	587	Jangali-Korwa
528	Hanemadi	558	Hoshiarpuri	588	Jangi
529	Hangseen/Hansing	559	Hudia	589	Japanese
530	Hangui	560	Hungarian	590	Jarasi
531	Hanoi	561	Hungyo	591	Jatapu
532	Haokeep/Haokup	562	Indian	592	Jati
533	Har	563	Indoi	593	Jatki
534	Hara	564	Indonesian	594	Jatki-Punjabi
535	Haranshikari	565	Inkari	595	Jaunsari
536	Harauti	566	Irani/Iranian	596	Javanese/Java
537	Hardasi	567	Iraqi	597	Jawali Pahari
538	Hasang	568	Irish	598	Jesalmeri
539	Hatakari	569	Irula/Iruliga	599	Jhalo Malo
540	Hattiya Ki Bol	570	Islami	600	Jhamral
541	Hawaii	571	Israeli	601	Jhangi
				602	Jhara

1	2
603	Jhari
604	Jharia
605	Jhora
606	Jodhpuri
607	Jogala
608	Jogi
609	Jogsani
610	Johari
611	Jok-ri
612	Jord
613	Juang
614	Jubballi
615	Junkuku
616	Kabui
617	Kacha Naga
618	Kachari
619	Kachari-Bengali
620	Kachchhi
621	Kadi
622	Kadubhasha
623	Kagate
624	Kaghani
625	Kahari
626	Kaikadi
627	Kaipang
628	Kaisid
629	Kalahandi
630	Kalahari
631	Kalai
632	Kalali
633	Kalari

1	2
634	Kalazan
635	Kalbeli
636	Kallar
637	Kalwi
638	Kamadun
639	Kaman
640	Kamargam
641	Kamari
642	Kamari-Santali
643	Kamat
644	Kamathi
645	Kami
646	Kammara
647	Kanashi
648	Kanauji
649	Kanauri
650	Kanauri Hindi
651	Kandi
652	Kandiali
653	Kandra
654	Kandri
655	Kangali
656	Kangilu
657	Kangri
658	Kangri Pahari
659	Kanjari
660	Kankeri
661	Kanki
662	Kannada
663	Kansale
664	Kantari

1	2
665	Kapati
666	Karai
667	Karandgam
668	Karandi
669	Karangam
670	Karbong
671	Kardhani
672	Karen
673	Kargoni
674	Karhadi
675	Karkarmundi
676	Karmali
677	Karnataka
678	Karumkhatan
679	Karwali
680	Karwari
681	Kashali
682	Kashi Kapadi
683	Kashj
684	Kashmiri
685	Kashmiri Hindi
686	Kashmiri Pahari
687	Kaspar
688	Kasturi
689	Kasturi Bhasha
690	Katgi
691	Kaihtyawadi
692	Kathodi
693	Katia
694	Katika
695	Katkari

1	2
696	Kattunaicken
697	Katwi
698	Kauri
699	Kavara
700	Kaw
701	Kawami
702	Kawri
703	Kedhi
704	Kerala
705	Kewati
706	Kharia
707	Khairari
708	Khalpa
709	Khama
710	Khamba
711	Khambu
712	Khami
713	Khampa
714	Khampti/Khamti
715	Khanali
716	Khanchi Wari
717	Khandeshi
718	Khandvi
719	Khansi
720	Kharia
721	Khariboli
722	Kharkhadi
723	Khasal
724	Khasbodi
725	Khasi
726	Khati

1	2
727	Khatri
728	Khatri-Saurashtra
729	Khattai
730	Khawathlang
731	Khelma
732	Kherwari
733	Khezha
734	Khiemnungam
735	Khoirao
736	Khoja
737	Khokili
738	Khond/Kondh
739	Khongzai
740	Khorpi
741	Khortha/Khotta
742	Khowar
743	Khristy
744	Khuku
745	Kidki
746	Kigoi
747	Kikaya
748	Kikiya
749	Killikyati
750	Kilong
751	Kipgen
752	Kir
753	Kirari
754	Kisan
755	Kisan-Bhumij
756	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon
757	Kisan-Santali

1	2
758	Kishanganja
759	Kishangarhi
760	Kishtwari
761	Kiunthali
762	Kmer
763	Ko Bashai
764	Koch
765	Koda/Kora
766	Koduva
767	Kohistani
768	Koireng
769	Kokadi
770	Kokag
771	Kok Barak
772	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
773	Kol
774	Kolami
775	Kolchi
776	Koldi
777	Kolhati
778	Koli
779	Koli-Gujarati
780	Kolkamar
781	Kom
782	Konagar
783	Konai
784	Konavar
785	Konda
786	Kongar
787	Kongbo
788	Konqkoi

1	2
789	Konkani
790	Konkari
791	Konwar
792	Konyak
793	Konyo
794	Kora-Banjari
795	Koracha
796	Koraga
797	Koraku
798	Korama-kannada
799	Koraputi
800	Korava
801	Korchi
802	Korean
803	Korku
804	Korlani
805	Korwa
806	Kosan
807	Kosari
808	Kosavan
809	Koshti-Bundeli
810	Koshti-Marathi
811	Kota
812	Kotali
813	Kotaran
814	Kotgarhi
815	Kotvali
816	Koya
817	Koyri
818	kristi
819	Ksarwar

1	2
820	Kshatri
821	Kshatriya-Gujarati
822	Kshatriya-Marathi
823	Kuchbandhi
824	Kudu
825	Kudubi
826	Kui
827	Kuki-Unspecified
828	Kuli
829	Kully
830	Kului
831	Kumadri
832	Kumauni
833	Kumbar
834	Kumbhari
835	Kumharsaini
836	Kumki
837	Kunali
838	Kunbau
839	Kuncherukala
840	Kundh
841	Kunihari Pahari
842	Kunjia
843	Kunkhardong
844	Kunsar
845	Kuravanji
846	Kurmali Thar
847	Kurmi
848	Kurmi-Hindi
849	Kuruba/Kurumba
850	Kurukal

1	2
851	Kurukh/Oraon
852	Kuruva Kannadam
853	Kuruvikaran
854	Kutal
855	Kuthari
856	Kutiyali Pahari
857	Labanic
858	Laccadive
859	Ladakhi
860	Ladar
861	Ladhadi
862	Ladhari
863	Ladi
864	Lagodu
865	Laheha
866	Lahnda
867	Lahori
868	Lahuli
869	Lahuli of Chamba
870	Lakher
871	Lalgi
872	Lalung
873	Lama
874	Lamani/Lambadi
875	Lamgang
876	Lamzali
877	Lande
878	Langrong
879	Langtung
880	Langu
881	Laotian

1	2
882	Laria
883	Larka
884	Lashkari
885	Latin
886	Layalpuri
887	Lazodi
888	Lebanonese
889	Lemei
890	Lepcha
891	Lhouvum
892	Liangmei
893	Libo
894	Limbu
895	Lingayati
896	Lithuanian
897	Loasi
898	Loasia
899	Lodha
900	Lodhanti
901	Lodhi
902	Logli
903	Lohara
904	Lohari
905	Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon
906	Lohari-Malpaharia
907	Lohari-Marathi
908	Lohari-Munda
909	Lohari-Rajasthani
910	Lohari-Santali
911	Loher
912	Lonari

1	2
913	Lotha
914	Lumhao
915	Lungandeu
916	Lunkhul
917	Lushai/Mizo
918	Luxembourgian
919	Madan
920	Madari
921	Madari-Kannada
922	Madari-Kuruva
923	Madari-Nati
924	Madari-Telugu
925	Madgi
926	Madhesi
927	Madrasi
928	Madurai
929	Madwali
930	Magahi/Magadhi
931	Magari
932	Mahajani
933	Mahajani-Rajasthani
934	Mahajani-Western Pahari
935	Mahakuri
936	Mahar
937	Maharajshahi
938	Mahari
939	Mahasu Pahari
940	Mahaswali
941	Mahato
942	Mahesri
943	Mahili

1	2
944	Mahl/Maldivian
945	Mahlogi
946	Mahto
947	Mai
948	Maina
949	Mainpuri
950	Maithili
951	Majhawari
952	Majhi-Korwa
953	Makhiya
954	Makrani
955	Makware
956	Malabar
957	Mala Bhasha
958	Malai/Malay/Malaya/ Malayan
959	Malani
960	Malantha
961	Malari
962	Malayalam
963	Malekudi
964	Malgiri
965	Malhar
966	Mali
967	Mallayakka
968	Malmaja
969	Malnuti
970	Malo
971	Malpaharia
972	Malsan Pahari
973	Maltese

1	2
974	Maltis
975	Malto
976	Malvi
977	Manaki
978	Mandakini
979	Mandeali
980	Mandi
981	Mandula
982	Manduri Pahari
983	Mangali
984	Mangari
985	Manglorese
986	Mangolian/Mongolian
987	Manhali
988	Mani
989	Manipuri/Meithei
990	Manjhi
991	Mankari
992	Manne
993	Mao
994	Mar
995	Marahi
996	Marajee
997	Maral
998	Maram
999	Marari
1000	Marathi
1001	Marchha
1002	Maria
1003	Maring
1004	Marli

1	2
1005	Marwari
1006	Marwari Gondi
1007	Mashan
1008	Masti
1009	Mastin
1010	Mate
1011	Mateli
1012	Mathanga
1013	Mathuri
1014	Mathuri-Banjari
1015	Matia
1016	Matrai
1017	Matu
1018	Mawchi
1019	Mech
1020	Meghwali
1021	Mehari
1022	Mehtar
1023	Mejwari
1024	Melashi
1025	Meluri-Rengma
1026	Memani
1027	Memba
1028	Metali
1029	Mewari
1030	Mewati
1031	Mijai
1032	Mijiu
1033	Miju
1034	Mikir
1035	Mikum

1	2
1036	Milang
1037	Minyong
1038	Mioli
1039	Mirdha-Kharia
1040	Mirdha-Koda/Kora
1041	Mirgani
1042	Miri
1043	Mirpuri
1044	Mirzapuri
1045	Mi Shing
1046	Mishmi
1047	Mita
1048	Mochi
1049	Mogh
1050	Moghia
1051	Molu
1052	Momidomi
1053	Mompa
1054	Mondillu
1055	Mongheria
1056	Monpa
1057	Monsnng/Mongsen
1058	Montadenchetty
1059	Moopan
1060	Morma
1061	Moung
1062	Moyol
1063	Moyon
1064	Mru
1065	Muchi
1066	Mughaliya

1	2
1067	Mulki
1068	Mullu
1069	Mulsom
1070	Multani
1071	Mumbhara
1072	Mundala
1073	Mundari
1074	Munda-unspecified
1075	Mundi
1076	Mungi
1077	Mura
1078	Murari
1079	Murasing
1080	Muria
1081	Muria-Hindi
1082	Mursum
1083	Mushahar
1084	Muslim Pahari
1085	Muttari
1086	Muwasi
1087	Muzaffarpuria
1088	Myalor
1089	Mysore
1090	Nagar
1091	Nagarchal
1092	Nagarchi
1093	Nagari
1094	Nagari-Hindi
1095	Nagari-Kannada
1096	Nagari-Malayalam
1097	Nagari-Marathi

1	2
1098	Naga-Unspecified
1099	Nagauri
1100	Nagbanshi
1101	Nagesia
1102	Nagi
1103	Nagli
1104	Nagpuri
1105	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi
1106	Nagpuri-Marathi
1107	Nagwanshi
1108	Nahari
1109	Naikadi
1110	Naiki-Banjari
1111	Naiki-Kolami
1112	Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba
1113	Naikpodi
1114	Nainitali
1115	Naiya
1116	Nakkala
1117	Nalagarhi
1118	Nandiwali
1119	Nangeli
1120	Narmadiya
1121	Narnoli
1122	Nasang Ki Boli
1123	Nasuka
1124	Natakani
1125	Nati
1126	Nawait
1127	Nayakula
1128	Nazu

1	2
1129	Neelishikari
1130	Neglo
1131	Nehara
1132	Neisel
1133	Neof
1134	Nepali
1135	Nepali Hindi
1136	Newari
1137	Ngaite
1138	Nicobarese
1139	Nigerian
1140	Nihali
1141	Nimadi
1142	Ning
1143	Nishang
1144	Noatia
1145	Nocte
1146	Nokpu
1147	Nongtung
1148	Noor
1149	Norwegian
1150	Nudiya
1151	Nuniya
1152	Nurpuri
1153	Oda
1154	Odanwali
1155	Odki
1156	Ojhi
1157	Onge
1158	Orangkong
1159	Ordial

1	2
1160	Oriya
1161	Oswali
1162	Ottanmoli
1163	Pachhimi Hindi
1164	Pachhimi Hindi Pahari
1165	Pachhimi Pahari
1166	Padakhy
1167	Padam
1168	Padari
1169	Padmashali
1170	Padvi
1171	Pahalwani
1172	Paharia
1173	Pahari Almorah
1174	Pahari-Brijia/Btrjia/Binjhia
1175	Pahari Chamang
1176	Pahari Dehra Dun
1177	Pahari Kiru
1178	Pahari Kotkhai
1179	Pahari Punjabi
1180	Pahari Suketi
1181	Pahari Tikhari
1182	Pahari-unspecified
1183	Pahari U.P.
1184	Paidi
1185	Paik
1186	Pailibo
1187	Paite
1188	Paki
1189	Pakistani
1190	Palandi

1	2
1191	Pali
1192	Paliya
1193	Pallakkal
1194	Palvi
1195	Palwali
1196	Pamidi
1197	Pamula Bhasha
1198	Pancha
1199	Panchali
1200	Panchpargania
1201	Panchrangi
1202	Pandi
1203	Pando
1204	Pang
1205	Pangi
1206	Pangsha
1207	Pangwali
1208	Pania
1209	Pankhali
1210	Panki
1211	Paomata
1212	Parachinari
1213	Paradhi
1214	Parava
1215	Pardesi
1216	Pardhan
1217	Parenga
1218	Pargar
1219	Parhaiya
1220	Parikala
1221	Pariya

1	2
1222	Parji
1223	Parki
1224	Parsi
1225	Parsi-Bhumij
1226	Parsi Gondi
1227	Parui
1228	Parvari
1229	Paschima
1230	Pashchimi
1231	Pasi
1232	Pasi-Abor/Adi
1233	Pasma
1234	Pasoba
1235	Patani
1236	Pathari
1237	Patharwati
1238	Pathisadi
1239	Pathlu
1240	Patiali Pahari
1241	Patkari
1242	Patsani Pahari
1243	Pattam Bhasha
1244	Pattani
1245	Pattapu Bhasha
1246	Patvi
1247	Pawi
1248	Pawite
1249	Pawri
1250	Pemeko
1251	Pendhari
1252	Pengu

1	2	1	2	1	2
1253	Persian	1284	Punjabi	1315	Ranat
1254	Peshawari	1285	Punjwali	1316	Ranati
1255	Phaktun	1286	Purbi	1317	Ranchi
1256	Phelungre	1287	Purbi-Maithili	1318	Rangareji
1257	Philippine	1288	Pumea	1319	Rangari
1258	Phom	1289	Purum	1320	Rangdania
1259	Pichakuntla	1290	Pussi	1321	Rangkhol
1260	Pilgar	1291	Qustash	1322	Ranthia
1261	Pingal	1292	Rabha	1323	Rasmiati
1262	Pinjari	1293	Raghobansi	1324	Rathauri
1263	Pittala Bhasha	1294	Rahiya	1325	Rathi
1264	Pnar/Synteng	1295	Rai	1326	Rathia
1265	Poba	1296	Raj	1327	Ratiya
1266	Pochury	1297	Rajasthani	1328	Ravli
1267	Poguli	1298	Rajawati	1329	Rawati
1268	Pohani	1299	Rajbangsi	1330	Razali
1269	Poi	1300	Rajbhar	1331	Reang
1270	Pokrine	1301	Rajghar	1332	Rebuchebs
1271	Polish	1302	Raj Gondi	1333	Reddi Bhasha
1272	Poma	1303	Rajhari	1334	Regari
1273	Pomla	1304	Rajputani	1335	Rekhti
1274	Porno	1305	Rajputi	1336	Relli
1275	Pondara	1306	Rajwari	1337	Rengma
1276	Pondri	1307	Rak	1338	Rewapari
1277	Poosala	1308	Rakay	1339	Riba
1278	Portuguese	1309	Rakchhai	1340	Reinsuni
1279	Pothwari	1310	Ralte	1341	Rishi
1280	Powari	1311	Ramdasi	1342	Riyasati
1281	Prakrit	1312	Ramgarhiya	1343	Rohe
1282	Proja	1313	Ramo	1344	Rohidasi
1283	Punchhi	1314	Rampuri	1345	Rohilkhandi

1	2
1346	Rohtaki
1347	Roman
1348	Roman-Hindi
1349	Roman-Malayalam
1350	Rongmei
1351	Rose
1352	Roumanian
1353	Rovabi
1354	Rowdhari
1355	Rumail
1356	Rupini
1357	Russian
1358	Sabari
1359	Sadan/Sadri
1360	Sadharan
1361	Sadhori
1362	Saharanpuri
1363	Sahasabadi
1364	Saheria
1365	Saibya
1366	Saimal
1367	Sairi
1368	Sale
1369	Sali
1370	Sam
1371	Samagara
1372	Samaria
1373	Sambhalpuri
1374	Samchu
1375	Samishra
1376	Sanap

1	2
1377	Sangtam
1378	Sankara
1379	Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula
1380	Sanku
1381	Sansi
1382	Sanskrit
1383	Santali
1384	Saperi
1385	Sapru
1386	Saraiya
1387	Sardari
1388	Sarnarhi
1389	Sarodi
1390	Sarsar
1391	Sarwariya
1392	Sasi
1393	Sasna
1394	Saswari
1395	Sathari
1396	Satnami
1397	Satrali
1398	Saunti
1399	Saurashtra
1400	Saurashtri
1401	Sauria
1402	Savaji
1403	Savara
1404	Sayeng
1405	Scottish
1406	Seema
1407	Seesa Kammari

1	2
1408	Sellum
1409	Sema
1410	Sengou
1411	Serbocroatian
1412	Servari
1413	Servi
1414	Seypho
1415	Shaja
1416	Sham
1417	Shamnyuyangan
1418	Shan
1419	Shekasip
1420	Shekhawati
1421	Sherdukpen
1422	Sherpa
1423	Shikari
1424	Shina
1425	Shompen
1426	Shone
1427	Shongthu
1428	Shusha
1429	Siamese/Thai
1430	Siberian
1431	Sigitvia
1432	Sikalgari
1433	Sikhi
1434	Sikkari
1435	Sikkim Bhotia
1436	Silpi
1437	Simla Pahari
1438	Simni

1	2	1	2	1	2
1439	Simong	1470	Subba	1501	Talami
1440	Simte	1471	Sudanese	1502	Talavia
1441	Sindhi	1472	Sudia	1503	Tamang
1442	Singli	1473	Sujathigar	1504	Tamaria
1443	Singpho	1474	Suketi	1505	Tamboli
1444	Singson	1475	Sulung	1506	Tamil
1445	Sinos	1476	Sungi	1507	Tanda
1446	Sipari	1477	Sunkarad	1508	Tandara
1447	Siraji	1478	Sunwar	1509	Tandil
1448	Siraji-Inner Siraji	1479	Surajpuri	1510	Tanganyika
1449	Siraji-Kashmiri	1480	Surali	1511	Tangbo
1450	Sirmauri	1481	Surgujia	1512	Tangkhul
1451	Sirmauri Hindi	1482	Surti	1513	Tangsa
1452	Slavic	1483	Suto	1514	Tanjarvalngo
1453	Slovene	1484	Swadeshi	1515	Fankera
1454	Sodochi	1485	Swahili	1516	fanti
1455	Sohali	1486	Swani	1517	Tara Dev-Pahari
1456	Solaga	1487	Swedish	1518	Tarane
1457	Solaga-Kannada	1488	Swiss	1519	Taroa
1458	Solon Pahari	1489	Syriac	1520	Taroni
1459	Somali	1490	Taban	1521	Tashwar
1460	Somasahag	1491	Tableng	1522	Tasti
1461	Sonari	1492	Tabu	1523	Tayeng
1462	Sondwari	1493	Tadavi	1524	Tebag
1463	Songani	1494	Tagalog	1525	Tehri
1464	Sonjhari	1495	Tagin	1526	Tekari
1465	Sonni	1496	Taharine	1527	Teli
1466	Soracholi	1497	Taiphakial	1528	Teli-Marathi
1467	Sorathi	1498	Takam	1529	Telugu
1468	Spanish	1499	Takankari	1530	Temelly
1469	Spiti	1500	Takari	1531	Tepali

1	2
1532	Tewari
1533	Tezang
1534	Thado
1535	Thakai
1536	Thakri
1537	Thali
1538	Thangngen
1539	Thaper
1540	Thar
1541	Thari
1542	Tharu
1543	Tharu Awadhi
1544	Thatma
1545	Thatwari
1546	Theevari
1547	Theogi Pahari
1548	Thoti
1549	Tibetan
1550	Tibia
1551	Tidim
1552	Tikhak
1553	Tihkir
1554	Tilali
1555	Tinauli
1556	Tirahutiya
1557	Tirbandi
1558	Tirguli
1559	Tlangtlang
1560	Toda
1561	Tolcha
1562	Tolor

1	2
1563	Topi
1564	Toto
1565	Totoja
1566	Towargarhi
1567	Travankorian
1568	Trimali
1569	Tripuri
1570	Trivedi
1571	Tulu
1572	Tumbal
1573	Tumbekaru
1574	fungo
1575	Turi
1576	Turkish/Turkistani
1577	Uchai
1578	Udaiyarmoli
1579	Udangmudria
1580	Udipi
1581	Uganda
1582	Uhando
1583	Uhord
1584	Ujaini
1585	Ujra
1586	Umarpala
1587	Umathi
1588	Upabhasha
1589	Upama Naga
1590	Urals
1591	Urani
1592	Uravan
1593	Urdu

1	2
1594	Urima Naga
1595	Urmasha
1596	Usthu
1597	Utkali
1598	Uttari
1599	Uttari Pahari
1600	Vadaga
1601	Vadakkali
1602	Vadari
1603	Vaidu
1604	Vaipaki
1605	Vaiphei
1606	Vaival
1607	Valluvamoli
1608	Valmiki
1609	Vani
1610	Varanchiti
1611	Varli
1612	Vasava
1613	Vatu
1614	Veddy
1615	Vedic
1616	Vedpali
1617	Venzutick
1618	Vettuva
1619	Vietnamese
1620	Vondala
1621	Votga
1622	Wagdi
1623	Wai Ala
1624	Wakarali
1625	Walli

1	2	1	2	1	2
1626	Walmiki	1635	Yagistani	1644	Yora
1627	Walvi	1636	Yahudi	1645	Yugoslavian
1628	Wancho	1637	Yarkandi	1646	Zanskari
1629	Wandgiri	1638	Yaskhila	1647	Zeliang
1630	Wani	1639	Yenadi/Yanadi	1648	Zemi Naga
1631	War	1640	Yerava	1649	Zindhari
1632	Warhadi	1641	Yero	1650	Zoroastrian
1633	Watankari	1642	Yerukala/Yerukula	1651	Zou
1634	Welsh	1643	Yimchungre	1652	Zunwar

Statement-II

The list of published Languages and fly - leaf Mother Tongues of 1971 Census

Sl.No.	Part A	1	2	1	2
1	2		Brajbhasha		Kumauni
1	Assamese		Bundelkhandi		Kurmali Thar
2	Bengali		Chambeali		Bilaspuri/Kahluri
	Chakma		Chhattisgarhi		Lamani/Lambadi
	Haijong/Hajong		Churahi		Lodhi
	Malpaharia		Dhundhari		Madhesi
	Rajbangsi		Garhwali		Magadhi/Magahi
3	Gujarati		Gojri		Maithaii
	Saurashtra		Harauti		Malvi
4	Hindi		Haryanvi		Mandeali
	Awadhi		Hindustani		Marwari Mewari
	Baghelkhandi		Jaipuri		Mewati
	Bagri Rajasthan		Jaunsari		Nagpuria Nimadi
	Banjari		Kangri		Pahari
	Bhadrawahi		Khairari		Panchpargania
	Bharmauri/Gaddi		Khortha/Khotta		Pawari/powari
	Bhojpuri		Kulvi		Rajasthani

1	2
	Sadan/Sadri
	Sirmauri
	Sondwari
	Surgujia
5.	Kannada
	Badaga
6.	Kashmiri
	Kishtwari
	Siraji
7.	Malayalam
	Yerava
8.	Marathi
	Kamari
9.	Oriya
	Bhatri
	Relli
10.	Punjabi
	Bagri
11.	Sanskrit
12.	Sindhi
	Kachchhi
13.	Tamil
	Kaikadi
	Yerukala/Yerukula
14.	Telugu
	Vadari
15.	Urdu

SI.No.	Part B
1	2
1	Adi
	Adi Gallong/Gallong
	Adi Minyong/Minyong

1	2
2	Angami
	Chakru/Chokri
3	Ao
4	Arabic/Arbi
5	Balti
6	Bhili/Bhilodi
	Barel
	Bhilali
	Chodhari
	Dhodia
	Gamti/Gavit
	Garasia
	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
	Mawchi
	Paradhi
	Pawri
	Tadavi
	Vasava
	Varli
	Wagdi
7	Bhotia
8	Bhumij
9	Bishnupuriya
10	Bodo/Boro
	Kachari
	Mech
11	Chang
12	Chinese/Chini
13	Coorgi/Kodagu
14	Deori
15	Dimasa

1	2
16	Dogri
17	English
18	Gadaba
19	Garo
20	Gondi
	Dorli
	Maria
	Muria
21	Gorkhali/Nepali
22	Halabi
23	Halam
24	Hmar
25	Ho
26	Jatapu
27	Juang
28	Kabui
29	Khandeshi
	Ahirani
	Dangi
	Gujari – Khandeshi
30	Kharia
31	Khasi
	Pnar/Syntertg War
32	Khezha
33	Khiemnungan
34	Khond/Kondh
36	Kisan
37	Koch
38	Koda/Kora
39	Kolami
40	Konda
	Kodu

1	2	1	2	1	2
41	Konkani	57	Manipuri/Meithei	74	Phom
42	Konyak	58	Mao	75	Rabha
43	Korku	59	Mikir	77	Santali
	Muwasi	60	Miri/Mishing	78	Savara
44	Korwa	61	Mishmi	79	Sema
45	Koya	62	Mogh	80	Shina
46	Kui	63	Monpa	81	Sikkim Bhotia
47	Kuki	64	Munda	82	Tangkhul
48	Kurukh/Oraon	65	Mundari	83	Tangsa
49	Ladakhi	66	Naga	84	Thado
50	Lahauli	67	Nicobarese	85	Tibetan
51	Lahnda	68	Nissi/Dafla	86	Tripuri
52	Lakher	69	Nocte	87	Tulu
53	Lalung	70	Paite	88	Vaiphei
54	Lepcha	71	Parji	89	Wancho
55	Lotha	72	Pawi	90	Yimchungre
56	Lushai/Mizo	73	Persian		Total of other Mother – Tongues

Reservation in Private Sector

3237. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any consultation with corporate houses and organisations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of these corporate houses and organisations thereto; and

(e) the time by which such provision is likely to be made and implemented in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL

JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (e) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), 2004 of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government stipulated that "the UPA Government is very sensitive to the issue of affirmative action, including reservation in the private sector. It will immediately initiate a national dialogue with all political parties, industry and other organizations to see how best the private sector can fulfill the aspiration of SC and ST youth"

A high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October, 2006, to carry forward the dialogue with the Industry on Affirmative Action in the Private Sector. It has been holding meeting with the apex Chambers from time to time. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India and Confederation of Indian Industry, have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members. These Codes of conduct provide, inter alia, for inclusive policies and non-

discrimination. The progress made by the Apex Chambers in regard is reviewed in the meeting of the Coordination Committee.

Review of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

3238. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various quarters to review/revise the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of representations received during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a Commission/Committee to review and revise the said pension scheme in view of the rise in the prices of essential commodities and the plight of the freedom fighters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such pension amount is likely to be revised/reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Representations from various Freedom Fighters' Organisations and individuals have been received from time to time to revise the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Basic Pension of the Central Samman Pensioners was last revised in the year 2006. In addition to the basic pension, Central Samman Pensioners receive dearness relief, which is revised every year, on the basis of twelve monthly average increase in All India Consumer Price Index. With effect from 01.08.2013, Samman Pension is Rs18,547/- per month, which includes basic pension of Rs.6,330/- plus dearness relief at 193%. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to increase the pension of the freedom fighters. Also no Commission/Committee has been constituted to revise the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. However, there exists a Committee of eminent Freedom Fighters, chaired by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to look into issues related to welfare of the freedom fighters.

Submission of Property Returns

3239. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per conduct rules, every Gazetted

officer of Delhi Police has to submit his/her property returns on a periodic basis;

(b) if so, whether some officers of Delhi Police have not submitted updated information about their/family's assets;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them during each of the last three years and the current year, rank-wise;

(d) the details of officers of Delhi Police who have cases of disproportionate assets along with the action taken by the Government against them during the said period;

(e) whether the Government has setup any monitoring mechanism to take note of sudden increase in wealth/properties of such officers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely submission of property returns by every police officer in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Annual Property Returns are required to be submitted by the Gazetted Officers of Delhi Police every year as on 31st of December by 31st January of the succeeding year.

(b) and (c) As far as IPS Officers are concerned, all officers have submitted Annual Property Returns. As far as DANIPS officers are concerned, instructions have been issued to all Union Territories to examine Annual Property Returns submitted by the DANIPS Officers.

(d) During the last three years one officer has been found to be holding assets disproportionate to his known sources. A case under Prevention of Corruption Act is registered against him.

(e) and (f) Property Returns submitted by officers are scrutinized and further action taken as per rules. Non-submission of APAR attracts indication in the Annual Performance Appraisal Reports. All officers are sensitized from time to time to submit Annual Property Return.

Modernisation of Cultural Institutions

3240. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any

request/proposal for financial assistance from the States including Kerala for modernisation and renovation of various cultural institutions including Tagore Theatres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the proposals;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the States for conducting cultural programmes/events in memory of Rabindranath Tagore;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A list indicating the status of proposals received from various State Governments, including Kerala under the Tagore Cultural Complexes Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore was celebrated from 7th May, 2011 to 7th May, 2012. In this period financial assistance to organize cultural programmes/events was granted by the Central Government as per proposals received from State Governments. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement giving details of the proposals considered under the Tagore Cultural Scheme

Sl. No.	Project Title/Proposer	Total cost (Rs. in crores)	Assistance sought from the Ministry (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
1	Construction of TCC at PORT BLAIR	5.26	3.16
Andhra Pradesh			
2	Renovation and upgradation of Rabindra Bharati, HYDERABAD	2.50	1.50
3	Construction of new Mini Ravindra Sadan, HYDERABAD	8.20	4.00
4	Renovation of Tagore Cottage at Madanapalli Theosophical College, Andhra Pradesh	Not given	Not given
Arunachal Pradesh			
5	Construction of Regional Multi-Purpose Culture Complex, ITANAGAR	40.00	36.00
Assam			
6	Setting up of 3 new Tagore Centres/Complexes in the State	30.00 (10.00 each)	Not given
7	Renovation and upgradation of existing Ravindra Bhawan at Guwahati	1.00	Not given
8	Tagore Cultural Complex, LOKHRA (Kamrup)	10.53	6.32

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh			
9	Renovation of Open Air Theatre at RAIPUR	5.70	3.42
Goa			
10	Upgradation and Beautification of Rabindra Bhavan Complex, MARGAO	28.00	16.80
Jammu and Kashmir			
11	Renovation/upgradation of Abhinav Theatre, JAMMU	5.27	
12	Renovation/upgradation of Tagore Hall, SRINAGAR	12.46	6.19
Karnataka			
13	Developing a state of the art Multipurpose Cultural Complex at Bangalore	2.10	1.40
Kerala			
14	Renovation of Tagore Theatre, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	47.30	34.85
Madhya Pradesh			
15	Renovation of Ravindra Bhawan, BHOPAL and development of its campus	43.80	26.28
15	Construction of a new Rabindra Nath Tagore Cultural Complex at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	3.00	1.80
17	Construction of new Rabindra Nath Tagore Cultural Complex at KHANDWA	3.00	1.80
18	Construction of a new Rabindra Nath Tagore Cultural Complex at SAGAR.	3.00	1.80
19	Construction of Ravindranath Tagore Modern Art Museum, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	12.10	12.10
20	Construction of New TCC at VIDISHA	4.60	2.76
Maharashtra			
21	Renovation and upgradation of Ravindra Natya Mandir, MUMBAI,	18.08	10.84
22	New Tagore Cultural Complex at Mahatma Gandhi Antrarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, WARDHA	10.00	6.00
Meghalaya			
23	Renovation of Brookside Bungalow, renamed as Rabindranath Tagore Art Gallery, Shillong	Not given	Not given
Mizoram			
24	Setting up of TCC at AIZAWL	25.95	Not given

1	2	3	4
Nagaland			
25	Construction of Tagore Cultural Complex, KOHIMA	15.00	9.00
Odisha			
26	Renovation of Rabindra IMandap Complex at BHUBANESWAR	14.50	Not given
27	New Rabindra Kalakataka at CUTTACK	14.37	Not given
28	Construction of new Rabindra Kalakshetra at PURI	14.68	8.81
29	Construction of Rabindranath Tagore Interpretation Centre and Memorial at Pandua, Distt. Jagatsinghpur	14.80	Not given
Rajasthan			
30	Construction of Rabindra Rang Manch, BIKANER	7.06	4.41
31	Renovation, Activation and Moderanization of Ravindra Manch, JAIPUR	14.23	8.24
Sikkim			
32	Construction of Multipurpose Cultural Centre cum-State Central Library at Gangtok	34.30	15.00
Tripura			
33	Development of Rabindra Parisar at Rabindra Bhavan premises, AGARTALA	5.62	3.37
Uttar Pradesh			
34	Setting up of TCC at Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan, LUCKNOW	18.16	10.90
35	Upgradation of existing Ravindralaya Auditorium, CHARBAGH, LUCKNOW	4.20	2.52
West Bengal			
36	Repair and rejuvenation of Rabindra Sadan, BERHAMPORE, Murshidabad	2.66	1.50
37	Renovation and Repair of Rabindra Bhawan, KRISHNAGAR, Nadia	3.36	2.00
38	Repair/Renovation of 32 Rabindra Bhavans, West Bengal	77.06	
39	Construction of Ravindra Bhawan at PURULIA	6.17	3.50
40	Repairing and Renovation of Ravindra Bhavan at BALURGHAT, Dist. Dinajpur	1.15	0.47
41	Construction of Tagore Cultural Centre in MADHYAM GRAM	1.71	1.03
42	Rabindra Sadan Complex, KOLKATA	1000	4.00

1	2	3	4
43.	Setting up of Rabindra Udyan Complex at Jyotir Basu Nagar	29.40	14.55
44.	New Tagore Cultural Complex at Barasat, West Bengal	2.00	0.99
45.	Construction of Geetanjali Mancha and Cultural Complex, West Bengal	3.64	Not given
46.	Construction of Rabindra Bhaban at Raidighi in Sundarban belt, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal	3.92	3.14
47.	Construction of Rabindra Bhavan at Ranaghat (Nadia), West Bengal	7.32	440

Statement-II

Details of financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the State Governments for conducting cultural programmes/events to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore celebrated from 7.5.2011 to 7.5.2012

- (i) An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh was approved/released for the State Government of Assam for undertaking Tagore commemoration related programmes.
- (ii) An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakh was approved for the State Government of Sikkim out of which 75% amount has been released as 1st installment.
- (iii) An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh was approved for the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, out of which 75% amount has been released as 1st installment.
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 14.35 lakh was approved/released to the State Government of West Bengal.
- (v) An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh was approved/released to the State Government of Rajasthan.

[Translation]

Promotion of Organic Manure

3241. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop organic/chemical free fertilizers throughout the country by involving the private sector in view of the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds allocated by the Government during the 11th Five Year Plan to encourage organic manure and organic farming and to improve the quality of soil in the country;

(c) whether the Government has achieved the desired targets in this regard; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to achieve the set targets along with the success achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Government is already promoting organic/chemical free, fertilizers under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme of National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) through NABARD by setting up of Fruit and Vegetable Waste/Agro Waste Compost Units under Municipalities, Agricultural Produce marketing Committees (APMCs), Public Sector/Private Sector Companies, individual entrepreneurs and Bio-fertilizer/Bio-pesticide Production Units through Public Sector, Co-operative/Private Sector Companies, NGOs and individual entrepreneurs.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as Phospho-compost, Vermi-compost, Municipal Solid Waste Compost etc. from various organic wastes.

(b) to (d) During the 11th Five Year Plan, the funds Rs.101.00 crore was allocated by the Government for National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) to encourage organic farming including organic manure. Under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme of NPOF, subsidy amounting

to Rs. 11.53 crore was released through NABARD during 11th plan period.

ICAR is implementing a Network Project on Organic Farming to develop package of practices of different crops and cropping systems under Organic farming in different agro-ecological regions of the country with an allocation of Rs. 5.34 crore. Organic farming package of practices for 14 crops namely basmati rice, rainfed wheat, maize, redgram, chickpea, soyabean, groundnut, mustard, isabgol, black pepper, ginger, tomato, cabbage and cauliflower have been developed.

Soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic source of plant nutrient is recommended by ICAR to maintain quality of soils.

National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPM SH&F) was launched during 2008-09 with a total outlay of Rs. 429.85 crore during 11th Plan to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. NPM SH&F provides assistance for setting up of new static/mobile soil testing laboratories (STLs), strengthening of existing STLs, trainings of STL staff/extension officers/farmers, field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers, promoting use of organic manure, soil amendments and micro nutrients. During 11th Plan 294 STLs were set up/strengthened, 118 new mobile STLs were set up, 1,221 trainings and 1344 demonstrations were organized, 99,000 ha were covered under organic manure, 34,000 ha. under soil amendment and 1,08,800 ha. under micro nutrients.

Under Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) financial assistance is provided for various horticulture activities. Setting up of vermicompost units is one of the components under the scheme for which financial assistance upto Rs. 30000 per unit for permanent structure and Rs. 10000 per unit for HDPE vermin bed is provided on pro-rata basis.

Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), subsidy is provided for adoption of organic farming @ of 50% of the maximum permissible cost of Rs. 20,000/ha. for a maximum area of 4 ha per beneficiary in three installments. The programme is linked with organic certification. Subsidy under organic certification is project based, which is Rs. 5.00 lakh for a cluster of 50 ha. For setting up of vermin compost units, assistance is provided upto Rs. 30000 per unit. A sum of Rs. 206.87 crore was released to the State Horticulture

Missions during 11th Plan for taking up organic farming activities. The coverage of area achieved under organic farming is 128074 ha. against target of 67710 ha. and 142140 vermi compost units have been set up against target of 115951 units.

Inclusion of Castes

3242. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/guidelines laid down for inclusion of a specific community in the list of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh for inclusion of certain communities including 'Dhobi' in the category of Scheduled Castes;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals received and cleared by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals still pending with the Government for consideration and the reasons for their pendency, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the time by which all the pending proposals are likely to be cleared along with the steps taken by the Government to expedite its efforts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The criteria followed for inclusion of a community in the list of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are as under:—

Scheduled Castes

Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional practice of untouchability.

Scheduled Tribes

Indication of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with community at large and backwardness.

Other Backward Classes (Central List)

Social, educational, economic backwardness and inadequate representation in the Central Government posts and services.

(b) to (e) State/Union Territory-wise details of proposals received during the last three years and current year are as under:—

State/UT	No. of proposals			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Chhattisgarh	1	—	2	—
2. Jharkhand	—	1	—	—
3. Madhya Pradesh	—	1	—	—
4. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	3	—
5. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1	—	—
6. Delhi	—	—	2	—
Total	1	3	7	—

The above proposals have been processed in accordance with approved Modalities. The details of action taken are as under:—

One proposal each of the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh have been returned to the concerned State Governments to further justify their recommendation in the light of observations of the Registrar General of India (RGI). One proposal of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been referred back to the Union Territory Administration with the request to substantiate their recommendation with requisite ethnographic details. Three proposals of Uttar Pradesh, two proposals of Chhattisgarh and two proposals of Delhi have been referred to RGI for comments. No time frame can be assigned in the matter as inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India.

[English]

Remunerative Price for Vegetables and Fruits

3243. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that farmers engaged in cultivating vegetables and fruits are not getting remunerative price for their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to provide adequate support price to these farmers;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up co-operative societies on the lines of the existing milk co-operatives for such produce in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these co-operative societies are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities generally perishable in nature and not covered under Price Support Scheme on the request of State/Union Territories. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when there is glut in the market and the prices tend to fall below economic levels/cost of production. Procurement under MIS is made by NAFED as Central Agency and by the State designated agencies. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared between Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). However, the amount of loss to be shared between Central Government and the State Government is restricted to 25% of the procurement cost. Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them. All the proposals received in the Department to implement MIS have been approved.

(d) to (f) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. The Cooperative Societies are member driven institutions which function in a democratic, professional and economically sound manner to ensure accountability of management towards the members and other stakeholders and also enhance public faith in these institutions.

Shortage of Antivenom

3244. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of acute shortage of Antivenom in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether this shortage is caused by curtailment of production of Antivenom by public sector companies;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to take steps to enhance the production of Antivenom by the public sector companies;

(d) if so, whether the Government also proposes to regulate the export of Antivenom by private companies and ensure the availability of this life saving drugs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure sufficient supply of Antivenom in all the States including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) A report on shortage of Anti-Snake Venom was received by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), from the State Drugs Controller, Kerala intimating shortage of Anti-Snake Venoms in the private hospitals in Kerala. Accordingly, NPPA directed the concerned manufacturers to rush the stock immediately. Concerned licensing Authorities have also been requested to ensure smooth supply of the Anti-Snake Venom by the concerned manufacturers.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Assistance to Food Processing Industries

3245. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by the Government for establishing Food Processing Industries (FPIs)/units in the country;

(b) the number of proposals received from the State Government/private bodies for financial assistance to set up FPIs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon along with the details of proposals sanctioned/pending for consideration during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of FPIs set up in various parts of the country along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for taking help from other countries for making FPIs more competitive at the International level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not establish food processing industries on its own in the country. Since the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries has been subsumed in the newly launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) w.e.f 12th Plan (2012-17), the Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not receive any applications for the scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2012. Instead, all the applications under the above scheme are received/sanctioned and funds are released, as per guidelines, by the respective State/UT Governments, for setting up of Food Processing units in various sub-sectors like bakery, consumers, meat, dairy, fish, fruits and vegetables etc.

(b) to (d) During 12th Five Year Plan (w.e.f. 1.4.2012), no new applications for setting up of Food Processing units are received in the Ministry. However, the number of 11th Plan applications received, sanctioned, funds released and pending year-wise, State-wise for the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has entered into agreements with some developed countries viz. Germany and France for bilateral co-operation in the field of food processing which generally include processed food segments including fruits and vegetables. Besides, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has entered into number of umbrella agreements with some developed countries like USA, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Argentina, Austria, Brazil for bilateral co-operation in the areas of agriculture and allied sectors which generally include agro and food processing, cold chain etc.

Statement

Number of proposals received, units assisted and pending for financial assistance during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and current year State wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11					2011-12				
		O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P	O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	369	39	30	562.1	378	378	25	105	1904.7	298
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	66.42	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	47	19	26	875.7	40	40	5	12	242.78	33
5.	Bihar	24	2	6	136.68	20	20	0	5	89.657	15
6.	Chandigarh	4	0	1	25	3	3	0	0	0	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	245	6	27	297.57	224	224	3	75	841.83	152
8.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3
9.	Delhi	33	3	3	82.6	33	33	0	16	410.68	17
10.	Goa	10	7	1	25	16	16	1	2	50	15
11.	Gujarat	370	59	52	1419.7	348	348	19	106	1975	261
12.	Haryana	229	20	14	325.28	204	204	24	62	828.28	166
13.	Himachal Pradesh	44	12	7	204.53	49	49	2	14	377.51	37
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	36	7	5	89.095	38	38	5	6	98.42	37
15.	Jharkhand	16	4	4	85.425	16	16	2	1	16.57	17
16.	Karnataka	257	36	14	377.79	279	279	14	61	896.29	232
17.	Kerala	117	29	19	411.72	127	127	25	52	901.29	100
18.	Madhya Pradesh	96	19	14	211.29	101	101	8	23	376.54	86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Maharashtra	401	88	56	1007.0	433	433	53	202	2824	284
20.	Manipur	12	14	1	23.98	25	25	19	11	189	33
21.	Meghalaya	4	0	2	100.00	2	2	1	0	0	3
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	2	1	6.205	1	1	1	0	0	2
24.	Odisha	35	7	8	200.9	34	34	1	9	113.6	26
25.	Puducherry	8	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	25	7
26.	Punjab	283	21	9	149.5	295	295	13	147	1693	161
27.	Rajasthan	201	49	48	691.12	202	202	50	95	1236	157
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	111	38	24	493.6	125	125	19	75	1390	69
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	162	29	47	1079	144	144	15	53	907.1	106
32.	Uttarakhand	25	6	6	168.5	25	25	3	5	138	23
33.	West Bengal	58	15	10	317.9	63	63	7	19	319.9	51
Total		3201	531	437	9432.86	3295	3295	316	1157	17846.29	2454

-Contd.

Number of proposals received, units assisted and pending for financial assistance during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and current year State wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13**					2013-14*** (as on 31.01.2014)				
		O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P	O.B.	R	S	A.R.	P
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	298	0	221	4254.40	77	77	0	137	2594.5	120

2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	309.78	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	34.34	0
4.	Assam	33	0	18	376.12	15	15	0	8	203.6	4
5.	Bihar	15	0	2	36.43	13	13	0	1	10.59	12
6.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	32.58	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	152	0	149	1753.70	3	3	0	63	735	60
8.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
9.	Delhi	17	0	9	198.70	8	8	0	6	118.12	2
10.	Goa	15	0	1	19.42	14	14	0	5	93.31	9
11.	Gujarat	261	0	53	858.71	208	208	0	75	1370	133
12.	Haryana	166	0	86	1122.20	80	80	0	34	565.5	46
13.	Himachal Pradesh	37	0	5	133.45	32	32	0	10	260.2	22
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	0	2	16.43	35	35	0	3	55.27	32
15.	Jharkhand	17	0	4	76.53	13	13	0	2	37.67	11
16.	Karnataka	232	0	81	1271.00	151	151	0	67	825.1	84
17.	Kerala	10	0	15	252.44	85	85	0	42	731.1	43
18.	Madhya Pradesh	86	0	31	422.19	55	55	0	32	433.4	23
19.	Maharashtra	284	0	137	1864.80	147	147	0	164	233.1	17
20.	Manipur	33	0	21	467.49	12	12	0	31	680.1	19
21.	Meghalaya	3	0	1	5.42	2	2	0	1	5.42	1
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	2	0	2	14.21	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Odisha	26	0	15	259.00	11	11	0	4	69.31	7
25.	Puducherry	7	0	6	150.00	1	1	0	1	25	0

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26.	Punjab	161	0	231	2420.80	70	70	0	82	947.11	152
27.	Rajasthan	157	0	41	615.63	116	116	0	49	531.58	67
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	69	0	44	689.19	25	25	0	54	947.11	29
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	106	0	39	622.29	67	67	0	58	1033	9
32.	Uttarakhand	23	0	5	115.49	18	18	0	7	224.69	11
33.	West Bengal	51	0	8	186.85	43	43	0	18	389.89	25
Total		2454	0	1227	14574.38	1227	1227	0	957	15284.58	942

* Data is under Reconciliation with Co-ordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank, excluding MM IV.

** Committed liabilities of 11th plan. And this scheme has been subsumed w.e.f. 01.04.2012 in the National Mission of Food Processing (NMFP) in the 12th Plan (2012-12 for implementation through State/UT Governments.

*** Cases increases due to approval of respective Nodal Banks

Note: O.B.=Opening Balance R = Received, S = Sanctioned, A.R. = Amount Released, P = Pending

For the purpose of Sanction, both Intallment released cases as well as 1st intallment released cases have been Counted

[English]

Construction of Jetties

3246. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Government of Gujarat has been accorded approval for construction of 5 jetties and a lumpsum amount of Rs. 50 lakh has been sanctioned for each jetty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of jetties as well as the amount per jetty to Rs. 5 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has sanctioned five Jetties for Gujarat under the Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme with financial assistance of Rs.50 lakh per Jetty.

(c) and (d) The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been finalized in consultation with all the coastal States/UTs subsequent to vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by all these coastal States and Union Territories. The number of Jetties is fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) itself. Hence, there is no change in the number of Jetties is permissible. However, certain States/Union Territories, including Gujarat, will review the physical dimension of the Jetties based on local conditions and requirements and will examine to relocate the Jetties adjacent to the fishing harbours to avoid land acquisition requirements, and to save costs on requirement of dredging.

[Translation]

Open Bore Wells

3247. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of deaths of innocent children due to fall in bore wells and pitches in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the bore wells drilled by Government agencies and private bodies which caused the

deaths of children and the action taken against the guilty along with the compensation paid in such cases during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive to the Union and the State Governments in the year 2010, in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union and the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Union Government to check illegal drilling of bore wells in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" report, a total number of 175, 192 and 194 children (age upto 14 years) died due to fall into pit/manhole etc. during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. Specific data on fall in bore wells and pitches is not available. The persons in the age group upto 14 years have been considered as children. State/UT-wise number of children (age upto 14 years) died due to fall into pit/manhole etc. during 2010-2012 is given in the enclosed Statement. The information regarding action taken against the guilty along with the compensation paid in such cases are not maintained.

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court has issued directives in the year 2010 to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories to adopt certain measures such as registration of drilling agencies, capping the wells properly, erection of signboards and fencing, filling of pits and channels after completion of drilling operation, filling of abandoned wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles etc. Further, the owner of land/premises, before taking any steps for constructing borewell/tubewell must inform in writing in advance to the concerned authorities in the area in this regard. The Supreme Court has also directed that in rural areas, monitoring of the safety status of the borewells/tube wells drilled should be done through village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department and in urban areas through Junior Engineer and the Executive from the concerned Department of Groundwater/Health/Municipal Corporation etc.

(e) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against children, lies with the State

Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the

matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of children (age upto 14 years) died due to fall into pit/manhole etc. during 2010-2012

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	14	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	9	9
6.	Goa	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	23	11	18
8.	Haryana	4	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	3	4	1
12.	Karnataka	0	3	2
13.	Kerala	4	3	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35	66	67
15.	Maharashtra	40	31	39
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	8	1
21.	Punjab	5	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	5	5	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	6	13
25.	Tripura	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16	11	19
27.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0
28.	West Bengal	2	3	1
Total (State)		169	188	187
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	5	4	6
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total (UT)		6	4	7
Total all India		175	192	194

*Source : Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

[English]

Ukai TPS

3248. SHRI HARIBHAI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual coal requirement of Ukai TPS of Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. and the source from where the same is allocated;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of coal to the Ukai TPS from the Western Coalfields Ltd. to meet its requirements;

(c) whether the Government has made any study to assess that the supply from the Western Coalfields Ltd. would result in reduction of the transportation cost thereby making the production of power cheaper; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Coal is supplied by Coal India Limited (CIL) to Ukai Thermal Power Station (TPS) as per

the Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) executed between Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) and subsidiary coal companies of CIL for an Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of 4.17 Million Tonnes (MT) as allocated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Out of this, 0.93 million tonnes is supplied from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) and 3.24 million tonnes from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). For Unit-6 of Ukai TPS which has been allocated Mahanadi Machakata coal block, a Letter of Assurance (LoA) has been issued from SECL on tapering linkage basis for the coal quantity of 2.081 MTPA.

(b) to (d) The request of Gujarat for enhancement of allocation of coal from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) was examined by the Task Force constituted by Ministry of Coal for rationalization of sources for existing coal consumers. The Task Force recommended for reduction in quantity allocated to Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) from Korea Rewa fields of C/D grade coal and proportionate increase from Korba fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) by swapping quantities of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL). The rationalization of sources recommended by the Task Force between different consumers was inter linked.

The recommendations could not be implemented as all the consumers concerned did not agree to the revised arrangement.

While the demand for coal is spread across the length and breadth of the country, availability of coal is confined to only 8 States. Long term linkages had already been committed to various power plants in the country from CIL sources including WCL. Linkages granted subsequently would only be from possible sources and therefore, long distance haul cannot be avoided altogether.

The decision of source of allocation of coal is taken on the basis of long-term availability of coal in the source, potential for incremental production, transport logistics available etc. The major coal reserves of Coal India Limited (CIL) are concentrated in the coalfields of Karanpura (Northern India), Ib, Raigarh (East Central India), Korba (Central India) and Talcher (Eastern India) and these are considered as upcoming coalfields. Therefore, power stations in Gujarat are predominantly supplied coal from coal fields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the State of Chhattisgarh. Growth prospect in coal production in Western Coalfields Limited (Western India) is low and the coal available at Western Coalfields Limited is already linked to various power stations and other industries. Hence, further coal allocation has to be sourced from other coalfields.

Visa Norms for Pakistani Nationals

3249. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that obtaining visa by Pakistani nationals to visit India is cumbersome and in most of the cases, it is virtually impossible to fulfil the requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to simplify the said guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Grant of visa to Pakistani nationals is governed by the provision of the Visa Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan in September, 2012, which was operationalized in December, 2012. Procedure

for submission of visa applications by Pakistani nationals and grant of visa has already been streamlined. As per the extant instructions, the Pakistan nationals have to apply for visa on the On Line Visa Application System. Documents to be submitted for various types of visas have been clearly laid down and these are available on the website of the High Commission of India in Islamabad. As per the information available, during 2013, the High Commission of India in Islamabad has issued 72744 visas. Further, as a part of the Visa Agreement, Government of India has operationalized Visa on Arrival for Pakistani nationals above 65 years of age crossing on foot at Attari check post with effect from April, 2013. Under this facility, Visa on Arrival with single entry for 45 days stay and for visiting maximum 5 places can be granted to such Pakistani nationals.

[Translation]

Package to Sugarcane Growers

3250. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a special package to sugarcane growers to give relief from indebtedness and enable them to adopt modern agricultural techniques;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said package is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, Government approved a financial package recently in the form of interest free loans to sugar mills as additional working capital, for clearing arrears and timely payments to farmers in the current season.

Theft and Illegal Diversion of Coal

3251. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that coal is either being stolen or illegally diverted from the Government owned coal fields and private coal blocks;

(b) if so, the instances of such coal theft or illegal diversion during the last three years and the current year, State and coal block-wise;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any criminal action against the guilty officers/persons in these cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the quantity of coal recovered, its approximate value and FIRs lodged during the last three years and the current year (Upto September, 2013) in Coal India Limited, company-wise, are as under:—

Subsidiary (State)	2013-14 (Upto September, 2013) (Provisional)			2012-13			2011-12			2010-11		
	Quantity Re- covers (Te)	Approx. Value (Rs. lakh)	FIRs lodged	Quantity Re- covers (Te)	Approx. Value (Rs. lakh)	FIRs lodged	Quantity Re- covers (Te)	Approx. Value (Rs. lakh)	FIRs lodged	Quantity Re- covers (Te)	Approx. Value (Rs. lakh)	FIRs lodged
ECL (West Bengal, Jharkhand)	1,833.00	36.66	2	4,048.00	80.94	21	5,648.00	112.96	28	2300.00	46.00	63
BCCL (Jharkhand, West Bengal)	5,824.51	231.27	5	8,352.58	181.20	14	8,539.32	191.59	16	9,645.18	191.50	21
CCL (Jharkhand)	6.40	0.31	2	2,333.69	28.62	19	488.73	6.20	13	8,477.85	86.01	2
NCL (Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh)	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.000	0	9.00	0.55	1	0.00	0.00	0
WCL (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh)	23.50	0.29	5	169.55	3.66	22	109.81	1.96	20	169.63	2.72	25
SECL (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh)	20.01	0.28	2	119.32	3.17	14	64.11	2.451	7	8.50	0.16	4
MCL (Odisha)	17.20	0.17	1	30.80	0.31	1	59.60	0.60	0	36.50	0.37	1
NEC (Assam)	42.00	2.40	23	313.93	17.77	62	0.00	0.00	40	22.38	0.95	51
Total CIL	7,766.62	271.38	40	15,367.87	315.67	153	14,918.57	316.31	125	20,660.04	327.71	167

(c) and (d) FIRs are lodged by the units/area/CISF officials whenever cases of theft/pilferage of coal is detected. The details of arrests made in case of theft/pilferage of coal

during the last three years and the current year (Upto September, 2013) in Coal India Limited, company-wise, are as under:-

Subsidiary (State)	2013-14 (Upto September, 2013) (Provisional)		2012-13		2011-12		2010-11	
	FIRs lodged	Arrests made	FIRs lodged	Arrests made	FIRs lodged	Arrests made	FIRs lodged	Arrests made
ECL (West Bengal, Jharkhand)	2	1	21	26	28	7	63	26
BCCL (Jharkhand, West Bengal)	5	0	14	13	16	8	21	28
CCL (Jharkhand)	2	0	19	7	13	6	2	2
NCL (Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh)	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
WCL (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh)	5	4	22	24	20	36	25	26
SECL (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh)	2	0	14	24	7	3	4	8
MCL (Odisha)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
NEC (Assam)	23	3	62	34	40	15	51	19
Total CIL	40	8	153	128	125	78	167	109

[English]

Threat to ISP/CNP, Nasik

3252. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a threatening letter has been received by the Indian Security Press (ISP)/Currency Note Press (CNP) of Nasik from the terrorists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the security measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there are reports that local people are suffering unnecessarily due to the excessive security arrangements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) General Manager, Currency Note Press (CNP) received an anonymous letter on 22nd November, 2013 which though did not wield any specific threat to the CNP from any terrorist organization, but cautioned the authorities to be alert in the backdrop of various types of threats to the installation. However, being a vital installation of Ministry of Finance, it faces general threats from forces/agents inimical to interests of India, including those belonging to Pan-Islamic terrorist outfits.

CNP/ISP is under the security audit purview of Intelligence Bureau as category 'A' installation and the security is reviewed by IB every two years. Further, CISF, the guarding force of CNP and ISP, Nasik, regulates access control to the installation. Persons/materials and vehicles are allowed entry after thorough frisking and anti-sabotage checks. After receipt of the above letter, security arrangements were reviewed at the installation level and CISF was alerted. Besides, a meeting was also held at the level of Commissioner of Police, Nasik, where security arrangements at CNP/ISP were reviewed.

(c) and (d) Following the letter, thoroughfare passing through the residential colony of CNP and ISP was closed for the public, which evoked resentment among locals, as they had to negotiate an alternate route to reach the Railway Station, Municipal Hospital, Police Station and other Government offices. The alternate route is approximately 3 km. longer than the route through thoroughfare. However, as per recent management decision of ISP/NCP, it was agreed upon to open the thoroughfare for pedestrian after necessary anti-sabotage checks and frisking.

Inclusion of Castes in OBC List

3253. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States have forwarded proposals to the Union Government for inclusion of some specific castes including 'Jat', Siddha and Sista Kararam under the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) category during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the norms prescribed for including new castes in OBC category; (d) the list of the castes which are under consideration of the Government for inclusion in the OBC category; and

(e) the time by which approval is likely to be granted for inclusion of these castes in the OBC category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In case of the caste/community 'Jat', National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has scheduled Hearing in Delhi for considering the case for inclusion of Jats in the Central List of OBCs of nine States from 10-13 of February, 2014.

In respect of inclusion of 'Sidh' (Rajasthan) and 'Sistakaranam (Andhra Pradesh), it has been decided by the NCBC that the same would be taken up for review after the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data is made available.

(c) Under Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act 1993, the NCBC is empowered to examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class. Backward Classes, also know as 'Other Backward Classes (OBCs)' are being notified, as such, on the basis of recommendation of the NCBC, which recommends castes etc. for specification as OBCs on the basis of laid down social, educational and economic factors.

(d) and (e) The advice of the NCBC has been received for inclusion of castes/communities for different States/UTs, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs is a continuous process. This Ministry notifies castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs for different States/Union Territories on the basis of advice tendered by the National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993.

Statement*List of castes/communities for which advice of NCBC has been received*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Proposed new Entries	Proposed addition of sub castes/ communities or synonyms of castes in the existing Entries	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	—	4
2.	Goa	1	—	1
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	5
4.	Jharkhand	2	—	2
5.	Karnataka	4	5	9
6.	Kerala	2	2	4
7.	Maharashtra	—	3	3
8.	Tamil Nadu	1	4	5
9.	Punjab	—	4	4
10.	West Bengal	37	—	37
11.	Chandigarh	1	18	19
12.	NCT of Delhi	3	6	9
13.	Puducherry	—	1	1
Total		58	45	103

An "entry" for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

[Translation]

Committee on Illegal Constructions

3254. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has directed to set up a Nodal Steering Committee to monitor the action against the unauthorised/illegal constructions in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the members of the Committee, as on date; and

(c) the details of works done and suggestions made by the Nodal Steering Committee along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In compliance of the orders dated 10.09.2008 of the Hon'ble High Court in the matter of "Kalyan Sanstha Social Welfare Organisation Vs. Union of India and Ors.," a Nodal Steering Committee has been constituted having the following officers as its members:—

- (i) Addl. Commissioner (Engineering)
- (ii) Chief Vigilance Officer
- (iii) Chief Town Planner
- (iv) Chief Law Officer

(c) The Directorate of Local Bodies has informed that since inception of Nodal Steering Committee, in Unified Corporation, 836 complaints/references have been

closed after submission of Action Taken Report by the concerned zones. 44 court cases have also been referred to Nodal Steering Committee by the Hon'ble High Court, which have been disposed of after giving proper hearing to the applicants in terms of directions of Hon'ble High Court.

Further, after trifurcation of MCD, 84 complaints/references in North DMC and 341 complaints/references in South DMC, have been closed after submission of Action Taken Report by the concerned zones. Total 26 complaints relating to unauthorized constructions/encroachments have been received in East DMC since 01.05.2012.

The monthly meetings of the Nodal Steering Committee are held which are attended by all the Zonal Deputy Commissioners along with other senior officers wherein grievances/complaints relating to unauthorized constructions/encroachments on public land and overall working of zones and its officers is reviewed and directions are issued to the concerned zones to deal with the complaints and to dispose of the same on priority and also to submit Action Taken Report accordingly.

Schools for Blind Students

3255. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special schools including such schools for blind students being run in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether funds are provided by the Government to these schools along with the Government schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) under the 'Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)', financial assistance is provided to non-Governmental organizations for various special schools for persons with disability including blind students. A Statement indicating State/Union Territories wise number of special schools and financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last three financial years is enclosed. However, there is no provision for providing assistance to Government schools under this scheme.

Statement

Number of Special School including Blind students and Amount Released under DDRS during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of Spl. School	Amount	No. of Spl. School	Amount	No. of Spl. School	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	850.55	95	2110.61	102	1070.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.00
3.	Assam	8	47.16	6	94.15	9	44.05
4.	Bihar	4	35.11	7	127.42	6	27.79
5.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	3.37	4	54.68	2	11.08
7.	Delhi	8	63.40	8	122.83	7	88.23
8.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.60
9.	Gujarat	3	50.04	4	29.56	2	21.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Haryana	8	13.12	13	97.67	6	60.24
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5.07	5	23.33	4	19.72
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5.58	2	8.16	0	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	Karnataka	38	554.69	55	1018.34	49	319.09
15.	Kerala	29	408.79	38	787.09	34	406.47
16.	Madhya Pradesh	8	64.39	12	140.93	11	80.39
17.	Maharashtra	6	197.29	6	72.73	9	71.83
18.	Manipur	11	86.14	10	127.73	11	83.00
19.	Meghalaya	5	23.25	4	55.45	3	35.81
20.	Mizoram	2	6.18	2	22.67	1	5.89
21.	Odisha	6	60.71	31	510.61	33	320.63
22.	Puducherry	0	0.00	1	12.65	1	9.35
23.	Punjab	5	26.50	8	91.75	4	42.16
24.	Rajasthan	9	49.15	8	87.40	11	72.53
25.	Tamil Nadu	16	147.25	23	248.11	22	111.44
26.	Tripura	0	0.00	2	10.66	2	12.56
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20	168.52	38	556.71	37	430.28
28.	Uttarakhand	8	33.54	5	33.39	7	30.69
29.	West Bengal	14	145.61	28	391.40	26	250.56
Total		267	3045.41	415	6836.03	408	3637.41

[English]

Study on MPLAD Scheme

3256. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to assess the utility and benefits accrued due to the implementation of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of funds allocated, spent and unspent under the MPLAD Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the reasons for the unspent funds during the said period;

(e) whether any concrete and innovative efforts has been undertaken to ensure that the funds allocated under MPLAD Scheme are utilized fully; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Third party physical monitoring of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) has been undertaken since 2007-08. The NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) monitored 208 districts in the period 2007-08 to 2010-11.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) Ltd. monitored 100 districts in the year 2012-13. In addition, the Comptroller and Auditor General undertook Performance Audit of MPLADS in 128 districts in 2010-11.

(c) The cumulative position of funds allocated, spent and unspent under the MPLADS for the 15th Lok Sabha MPs during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Rs. in crore

As on	MPLADS funds released	Amount available with Interest	Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance
31.03.2011	1813.32	1828.39	773.99	1054.40
31.03.2012	3564.00	3653.93	1893.21	1760.72
31.03.2013	6182.00	6400.45	4099.03	2301.42
05.02.2014	8578.50	8904.88	6758.54	2146.34

(d) to (f) Under the MPLADS, incurring of expenditure and concomitant release of funds take place continuously throughout the year. Funds are released on individual case-to-case basis on meeting the eligibility criteria as specified in the Guidelines. Funds are released to different Lok Sabha MPs and Rajya Sabha MPs at different points of time. Funds under the MPLADS are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Union Government and at the end of the District Authority. Time-limits are stipulated in the Guidelines for sanction and completion of works. In view of the nature and dynamics of the scheme, the unspent balances, which also include interest accrued, are bound to exist at any given point of time. The funds being non-lapsable, the unspent balances are utilized in the subsequent year (s).

Recognition to Lingayat Religion

3257. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to recognise the religious practices of the Lingayat Community as a religion in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

National Horticulture Mission

3258. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals under the National Horticulture Mission received from various States including Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government for want of approval;

(b) if so, the details of the pending projects of all the States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Project based proposals under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) are received from State Horticulture Missions including Maharashtra as per

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	66.42	0	0	0	0	1	34.34
4.	Assam	26	875.701	12	242.7782	18	376.12	8	203.64
5.	Bihar	6	136.681	5	89.65674	3	51.99	1	10.59
6.	Chandigarh	1	25	0	0	0	0	2	32.58
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	297.574	75	841.8276	148	1738.11	63	734.95
8.	Delhi	3	82.6	16	410.68	9	198.7	6	118.12
9.	Goa	1	25	2	50	1	19.42	5	93.31
10.	Gujarat	52	1419.72	106	1975.034	53	858.71	75	1369.82
11.	Haryana	14	325.28	62	828.2817	86	1122.16	34	565.53
12.	Himachal Pradesh	7	204.53	14	377.51	5	133.45	10	260.16
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	89.095	6	98.42	2	16.43	3	55.27
14.	Jharkhand	4	85.425	1	16.57	4	76.53	2	37.67
15.	Karnataka	14	377.79	61	896.2926	81	1271.03	67	825.14
16.	Karnataka	19	411.72	52	901.285	15	252.44	42	731.09
17.	Madhya Pradesh	14	211.294	23	376.5413	31	422.19	32	433.98
18.	Maharashtra	56	1006.524	202	2824.152	137	1864.79	164	2330.66
19.	Manipur	1	23.975	11	189.7182	21	467.49	31	680.1
20.	Meghalaya	2	100.045	0	0	1	5.42	1	5.42
21.	fetksje	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	1	6.205	0	0	2	14.21	0	0
23.	Odisha	8	200.875	9	113.5908	15	259	4	69.31
24.	Puducherry	0	0	1	25	6	150	1	25
25.	Punjab	9	149.495	147	1692.902	231	2420.76	82	947.11
26.	Rajasthan	48	691.123	95	1236.563	41	615.63	49	531.58
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	24	493.582	75	1389.79	44	689.19	54	947.11
29.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	47	1078.638	53	907.0513	39	622.29	58	1033
31.	Uttarakhand	6	168.523	5	138.047	5	115.49	7	224.69
32.	West Bengal	10	317.945	19	319.87	8	186.85	18	389.89
33.	MM IV					5	426.28	4	3.23
Total		437	9432.86	1157	17846.3	1232	18620	961	15572

[English]

Establishment of NIPER

3260. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish any National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) in Odisha and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost, proposed functions and the locations identified for setting up of the same;
- (c) the time by which the said institutes are likely to be established/made functional; and
- (d) if not, the initiatives taken under the Pharmaceutical Promotion and Development Scheme (PPDS) for promotion and development of the pharmaceutical sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) With the approval of the Cabinet, NIPER, Mohali and six new NIPERs have been setup at Gandhinagar, Guwahati, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Raebareli at cost Rs. 749.67 crores (Capital Expenditure is Rs. 633.15 crore and Recurring expenditure is Rs. 116.52 crore). The process for setting up NIPERs at Maduari and Balasore is on. The Government of Odisha has committed to provide land for NIPER at Balasore and Planning Commission's in-principle approval is being sought. The Government of Tamil Nadu has provided land for NIPER at Madurai and Planning Commission has given in principle approval. Once the approval is received, Cabinet will be moved for approval.

(d) Under Pharmaceutical Promotion and Development Scheme (PPDS), Department of Pharmaceuticals provides financial assistance to various organizations for activities/events for promotion and development of Pharmaceuticals Sector.

Balanced use of Fertilizers

3261. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has set up a task force on balanced use of fertilizers to advise on formulation of appropriate policy to encourage the balanced use of fertilizers;
- (b) if so, whether the said task force has since submitted its report to the Government;
- (c) if so, the details of the recommendation made by the said task force;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the farmers to use bio-fertilizers;
- (e) whether the Government has discontinued the National Project on Use and Development of Bio-fertilizers; and
- (f) if so, the alternative steps taken by the Government to promote the use of biofertilizers which is environment friendly and a cheaper source of plant nutrients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Task Force submitted its report in October, 2005. The recommendations of the Task Force are to enhance supply of NPK nutrients from organic sources, soil test based judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures, preparation of soil fertility maps for blocks, soil health cards for farmers, etc.

(d) to (f) Under the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), Government is promoting production of various organic inputs in the country including biofertilizers. NPOF provides financial assistance upto 25% of total financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs.40 lakhs as credit linked back-ended subsidy for setting up Bio-fertilizers production units. Under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), assistance is provided for supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria, Azotobacter and Azospirillum culture to farmers. Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) including Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P), assistance for popularizing Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising bacteria is provided to the farmers under cluster demonstrations. Similarly, under Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP)

Programme, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria/Azotobacter culture is provided to the farmers as part of technology demonstration.

Government has been advocating integrated use of chemical fertilizers and organic manures including biofertilizers for increasing production of major crops. All India Network Project on Soil Biodiversity-Biofertilizers is implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for R&D on biofertilizers. Government is also promoting use of biofertilizers as advisory in package of practice for all crops and as important component of Integrated Nutrient Management.

Besides, the Government has notified biofertilizers like Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria, Acetobacter, Potash Mobilizing Bacteria and Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria under the Fertilizer Quality Control Order (FCO), 1985. As a result of popularization of biofertilizers under the NPOF, production of biofertilizers in the country has increased significantly.

Further, different human resource development programmes through Trainings on Organic Farming are also imparted through National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF) and its six Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs) throughout the country and information on importance, usage and quality control of biofertilizers is being disseminated. Other steps include publication of Biannual Biofertilizer Newsletter, publication of various leaflets, booklets, brochures etc. Importance of biofertilizers is also broadcasted through Radio Jingles on FM channels.

National Project on Use and Development of bio-fertilizers was sub-sumed under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) with effect from October, 2004.

Model Police Act

3262. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have implemented the Model Police Act in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of implementation of the Model Police Act in different States;

(c) the details of the measures proposed for the

better implementation of the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilised under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A copy of the Model Police Act was forwarded to all the State Governments on 31st October, 2006 for appropriate action as "Public Order" and "Police" are "State subjects" falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. So far 14 States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have formulated their State Police Acts and 2 States, viz., Gujarat and Karnataka have amended their existing Police Acts broadly on the pattern of the Model Police Act.

(c) 'Police' being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to adequately equip their police forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) towards supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, urban policing, strengthening training infrastructure, construction of police stations and housing etc.

The MPF Scheme which ended in 2011-12 has been extended for a further five year period, i.e., 2012-13 to 2016-17 for providing Central assistance to States for police modernization, under 'Non-Plan' and 'Plan'. The items required by the States Police, namely, modern weapons, ammunition, vehicles, weapons, security related equipment, training equipment, forensic science equipment etc. are to be funded under 'Non-Plan'. Infrastructure like construction of police stations, outposts, police line buildings, house for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, police training institutions and forensic science laboratories are to be funded under 'Plan'. Under the Scheme, allocation of Rs. 8195.53 crore has been approved under 'Non-Plan' and Rs. 3750.87 crore under 'Plan' for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17.

(d) Statement indicating the details is enclosed.

Statement

The details of funds allocated and utilized under the MPF Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	2013-14
		Funds allocated/ released	Amount utilised	Funds allocated/ released	Amount utilised	Funds allocated/ released	Amount Allocated released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.96	56.88	6.35	5.97	21.31	77.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.75	6.28	7.08	0.00	2.00	8.89
3.	Assam	48.51	32.28	48.02	0.00	13.41	58.78
4.	Bihar	63.67	63.67	28.50	0.00	15.03	54.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	29.08	29.19	12.48	6.31	4.93	18.05
6.	Goa	2.30	1.58	0.08	0.00	0.52	1.90
7.	Gujarat	55.27	46.35	33.23	33.23	12.99	71.68
8.	Haryana	30.41	7.07	5.23	0.00	6.06	21.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.36	4.20	5.91	2.18	1.78	6.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	148.25	132.24	109.73	0.00	22.47	90.30
11.	Jharkhand	36.90	11.54	6.58	5.92	4.67	18.05
12.	Karnataka	83.01	62.20	53.37	25.37	19.49	75.01
13.	Kerala	42.68	42.59	27.05	22.08	8.19	44.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.41	62.90	37.54	31.62	13.78	53.54
15.	Maharashtra	42.26	35.30	64.72	0.00	29.63	90.76
16.	Kerala	26.63	24.44	38.76	0.00	4.85	20.64
17.	Meghalaya	8.48	0.00	6.69	0.00	1.91	8.12
18.	Mizoram	19.55	0.00	13.18	0.00	6.40	10.61
19.	Nagaland	33.77	33.77	30.08	0.00	5.46	32.81
20.	Odisha	54.24	54.24	20.28	11.74	7.92	43.72
21.	Mizoram	26.08	19.97	32.12	7.67	8.34	30.50
22.	Rajasthan	47.88	45.45	33.17	26.25	15.88	60.92
23.	Sikkim	2.17	1.24	5.02	0.00	0.90	3.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	92.52	71.01	43.19	13.30	17.70	67.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	23.08	18.54	16.35	0.00	3.99	16.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77.61	61.70	61.76	19.95	32.10	173.92
27.	Uttarakhand	6.35	6.35	5.75	4.22	3.61	9.44
28.	West Bengal	43.73	0.00	47.78	0.00	14.68	55.22
Total		1224.63	930.98	800.00	215.81	300.00	1225.91

*The utilisation details are not due before April, 2014.

[Translation]

Chandigarh Administrative Services

3263. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration by taking *suo-moto* decision of not adhering to the provisions of the Reorganization Act, 1966 of filling up the posts of Chandigarh Administrative Service with a certain percentage of Himachal Pradesh Administrative Service Officers, has violated the provisions of the Act;

(b) if so, whether this issue has been raised with the Ministry by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh from time to time;

(c) if so, the reasons for not disposing of the case till date; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966 does not lay down a ratio or prescribe the percentage of posts to be filled up on deputation.

The issue raised by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh was referred to Chandigarh Administration by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Chandigarh Administration has made a reference to the Government of Himachal Pradesh to ascertain provisions/rules (if any) under the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966 that provides for a share of posts to be filled up in Chandigarh Administration by SCS Officers of Himachal Pradesh.

Government of Himachal Pradesh has not provided any response to the Chandigarh Administration in this regard.

[English]

Development of Livestock

3264. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of cows, goat and sheep has registered a decline during the last two census;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh and Karnataka;

(c) the targets fixed and achievements made in the development and protection of livestock during the 11th Five Year Plan and the targets fixed for the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) the projects/schemes launched during the current plan period, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated for various schemes for the development of livestock during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) No. As per last two Livestock Censuses, the total population of female cattle has increased from 102.70 million in 2003 to 115.45 million in 2007, goats has increased from 61.47 million in 2003 to 71.56 million in 2007 and sheep has increased from 124.36 million to 140.54 million.

(c) The approach for the 11th Plan for the livestock sector is aimed at achieving an overall growth between 6 to 7 percent per annum. The achievement made during Eleventh Five Year Plan which include the following:—

- The value of output for livestock sector has increased from Rs. 247180 Crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 459051 Crore in 2011-12 at current prices.
- The milk production has registered an average annual growth of 4.51 % during the 11th Five Year Plan.
- Egg production has registered an annual average growth of 5.59%
- The meat production registered an average annual growth of 8.32% during the plan period.

During 12th Five Year Plan in order to achieve the potential for development of the livestock sector, the government is targeted to implement following major initiatives:—

- Expansion of Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) control programme in all districts during 12th Plan in a phased manner as against 221 districts during 11th Plan.
- Expand the artificial insemination programme to cover about 35% of breedable bovine population by end of 12th Plan to improve productivity of milk.

(d) and (e) The funds allocated to projects/schemes launched during the current plan period along with funds allocated for various schemes/projects for 11th and 12th Five Year Plan Period given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Scheme-wise Approved Outlay during 11th Plan and 12th Five year Plan in Livestock Sector

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	11th Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	12th Five Year Plan Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4
I	Animal Husbandry		
A	Centrally Sponsored Scheme		
1	National Project for Livestock Development	1,055.00	200.00
2	Project for feed and fodder	141.40	—
3	Livestock Insurance	149.40	—
4	Livestock Health and Disease Control	1,300.00	3,114.00
5	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services	15.00	—
6	New Schemes(In 12th Plan)	—	3200.00
6.1	Parasitic Control	—	—
6.2	Upgradation of State Vaccine Production Unit upto GMP standards	—	—
6.3	Centre for Disease Surveillance and Epidemiology	—	—
6.4	Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Clinics	—	—
6.5	National Programme for Bovine Breeding	—	1000.00

1	2	3	4
6.6	National Livestock Mission	–	2200.00
6.7	Managing Livestock	–	–
Total CSS (Animal Husbandry)		2,660.80	6,514.00
B Central Sector Schemes			
1	Livestock Census	351.60	323.00
2	Integrated Sample Survey	80.00	96.00
3	Central Cattle Development Organization	105.00	146.00
4	Central Sheep Breeding Farms	13.00	–
5	Central Fodder Development Organization	80.00	–
6	Central Poultry Development Organizations	50.00	–
7	Directorate of Animal Health	92.60	115.00
8	Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits	190.00	–
9	Piggery Development	150.00	–
10	Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves	300.00	–
11	Food Safety and Traceability (New)	50.00	20.00
12	Poultry Venture Capital Fund (New)	200.00	–
13	New Schemes (In 12th Plan)	–	615.00
13.1	Establishment of Veterinary Drug Control Authority	–	10.00
13.2	Upgradation/Strengthening of Infrastructure of Veterinary Colleges	–	5.00
13.3	National Livestock Mission	–	600.00
Total CS (Animal Husbandry)		1,662.20	1,315.00
Total Animal Husbandry (CSS & CS)		4,323.00	7829.00
II Dairy Development			
A Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
1	Dairy Development Projects	225.00	600.00
Total CSS (Dairy Development)		225.00	600.00
B. Central Sector Schemes			
1	Assistance to Cooperatives	50.00	–

1	2	3	4
2	Delhi Milk Scheme	5.00	25.00
3	Dairy Venture Capital Fund/Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	300.00	1400.00
4	National Dairy Plan	—	1756.00
Total CS (Dairy Development)		355.00	3181.00
Total Dairy Development (CSS & CS)		580.00	3781.00
III	Secretariat and Economic Services	35.00	35.00
IV	Special livestock and Fisheries Sectors Package for Suicide-prone Districts in A.P. Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala	340.00	51.00
V	Externally Aided Projects (Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza)	120.00	—
Grand Total		5398.00	11696.00

Price Control of Medicines

3265. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the medicines sold in the country, only 20 to 30 per cent are covered under price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the domestic market prices of medicines covered under price control constitutes a very less portion of the market price of the total medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM) have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. There are 614 formulations specified in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 covering 27 therapeutic groups including

medicines used in the treatment of Cancer, Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Cardiac disease, vaccines etc. Significant reduction in prices have been effected on the medicines notified under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailed prior to the announcement of DPCO, 2013. The details of price reduction are as follows:—

% reduction with respect to Highest Price to Retailer	No. of drugs
0 < = 5%	20
5 < = 10%	31
10 < = 15%	46
15 < = 20%	37
20 < = 25%	57
25 < = 30%	41
30 < = 35%	27
35 < = 40%	33
Above 40%	112
	404

**Assistance for Development of
Agriculture Sector**

3266. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the grants-in-aid provided by the Government to various States including Tamil Nadu to boost agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and other related activities during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the funds which are yet to be released by the Government to various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Statement indicating grant-in-aid released to various States including Tamil Nadu for development of agriculture including horticulture and animal husbandry etc. during the last three years and the current year is annexed.

(b) Funds are released to the States as per their requirements and based on utilization of funds by them as per the guidelines of the schemes.

Statement

Funds released to the States including Tamil Nadu for development of Agriculture including horticulture and animal husbandry etc. during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2013-14 (upto 31.12.2013)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1091.40	1351.30	1244.30	934.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	108.30	94.05	125.51	110.87
3.	Assam	350.63	333.93	492.98	400.86
4.	Bihar	552.02	738.51	972.17	383.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	684.69	463.15	806.70	426.90
6.	Goa	12.24	29.87	38.73	15.19
7.	Gujarat	699.78	949.31	1062.64	922.13
8.	Haryana	370.68	361.31	378.70	347.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	153.87	183.46	151.08	140.97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	160.44	156.09	168.28	138.03
11.	Jharkhand	173.12	281.49	360.01	285.07
12.	Karnataka	715.87	1036.30	1037.16	743.69
13.	Kerala	285.41	332.26	401.89	344.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1018.89	911.36	976.72	931.18
15.	Maharashtra	1408.03	1471.41	1802.23	1197.48
16.	Manipur	124.11	123.01	163.57	113.70
17.	Meghalaya	98.00	79.15	91.17	62.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	122.23	126.74	290.73	141.36
19.	Nagaland	119.99	150.41	213.48	122.06
20.	Odisha	482.58	631.51	716.28	674.81
21.	Punjab	311.25	283.87	241.85	345.82
22.	Rajasthan	988.74	1180.33	728.21	1034.32
23.	Sikkim	70.07	100.24	96.27	61.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	561.15	651.34	934.18	498.50
25.	Tripura	190.01	95.43	158.26	143.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.04	1234.67	778.31	847.74
27.	Uttarakhand	66.66	199.06	60.73	104.97
28.	West Bengal	519.27	591.54	525.07	333.44
Total		12549.49	14141.13	15017.22	11806.35

Implementation of NFSA

3267. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cost sharing pattern between the Union and the States for implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA);

(b) whether suggestions have been received for attaching a Government/ Panchayat functionary to each of the nearly 5 lakh ration shops to process complaints from ration cardholders;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether the process for issuance of Food Security Cards to the beneficiaries under NFSA has been resumed and if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), provides for cost sharing between the Central and the State Government in respect of entitlements for pregnant women and lactating mothers and children upto

14 years of age. These entitlements are to be delivered through existing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) schemes for which cost sharing norms already exist. A pilot scheme for maternity benefit viz. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is also under implementation in select districts of the country. The Act provides that the schemes, guidelines, orders, etc., existing on the date of commencement of the Act, shall continue to be in force till such schemes, guidelines, orders etc. are specified or notified under the Act or the rules made thereunder.

(b) and (c) A large number of suggestions were received during the process of consultation on the legislation on food security, which were duly considered.

The Act provides for a two-tier grievance redressal mechanism consisting of District Grievance Redressal Officer for each district for expeditious and effective redressal of grievances and State Food Commission for monitoring and review of implementation of the Act. The Act also contains provision for internal grievance redressal mechanism. Besides, the provisions for transparency and accountability in the Act include setting up of Vigilance Committees at State, District, Block and Fair Price Shop (FPS) levels with due representation to the local authorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and destitute

persons or persons with disability to inter alia regularly supervise implementation of all schemes under the Act.

(d) The Act *inter alia* provides for a period not exceeding 365 days after the commencement of the Act for identification of eligible households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Foodgrains under the Act has been allocated so far to 10 States/UTs, as per the progress in identification of beneficiaries reported by them. As reported by these State Governments, ration cards as per NFSA have been provided to identified beneficiaries.

Hoarding and Black Marketing

3268. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report by Oxfam has indicated that low Minimum Support Price (MSP) and rising prices of foodgrains had led to hoarding and profiteering by the companies trading in foodgrains while the farmers and consumers continue to suffer;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the said report; and

(c) the details of the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Oxfam is an international agency owned by private/non-government agencies and reports of such agencies are not taken into account by the Government in the fixation of Minimum Support Price. As far as issue of fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) is concerned, MSP is fixed based on the recommendation of Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) after taking into consideration cost of production for the farmers and a reasonable profit. Government is procuring substantial quantities of foodgrains at this price indicating that prices are attractive for the farmers. The current Government policies encourage participation of private traders/agencies as the current level of foodgrain procurement is roughly to the tune of 25% to 30% of total production in a year, though the same is more than enough for Targeted Public Distribution S/tem (TPDS)/Other Welfare Scheme (OWS) requirements including additional requirements needed for implementation of National Food Security Act. Purchase by private traders reduces the burden of procurement of

Government Agencies and ensures payment of better prices to the farmers. To control the market prices Government is also releasing foodgrains under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) which helps in offloading the surplus Government Stocks. For 2013-14, a quantity of 105 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were allocated for sale under the scheme which was enough to obviate any possibility of hoarding/profitteering by any other agency.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above does not arise.

[Translation]

Power Purchase Agreement

3269. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the Ministry of Power for a purchase agreement for coal block allocation to it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the said recommendations; and

(d) the time by which the agreement is likely to be finalised between the Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Based on the suggestion received from Ministry of Power, the Chief Secretaries of Coal/Lignite bearing State Governments have been requested vide Ministry of Coal's letter dated 26.08.2013 to incorporate the condition in the mining lease of coal blocks allocatees of power sector (Independent Power Producers) that they shall sell power from their notified end use plant(s) to the State distribution companies/State nominated agencies through competitive bidding and enter into long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) else their coal block may be de-allocated. The following time lines have been prescribed in this regard to be adhered to by the allocatee:—

"(a) The coal block allocatee, whose end use plant is already commissioned or likely to get commissioned in next 18 months' time and where coal production has commenced or likely to commence in near future, need to get into long term PPA with the DISCOMS/State designated agencies within 18 months from the date of issue of direction in this regard by Ministry of Coal failing which permission to mine the coal block may be withdrawn/suspended.

(b) The coal block allocatee whose coal block(s) is yet to come into production, should similarly sign long term PPA with the DISCOMS/State designated agencies at least 6 months prior to the commissioning of their notified end use plants, failing which the permission to mine the coal block, if given earlier may be withdrawn/suspended."

The above directions were issued in consultation with Ministry of Power and Ministry of Law and Justice.

[English]

Common Curriculum for Special Children

3270. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out a common and standardized curriculum for all schools for special children across the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to accord recognition to such schools by specialized boards and provide degree to special children in the country including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) No, Madam. However, National Council for Education, Research and Training (NCERT) and the concerned State Council for Education, Research and Training (SCERT) develop curriculum at national level and state level respectively. Special schools also follow the same curriculum. The curriculum is adapted as per the disability and the need of each child with disability.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Special schools are recognized by concerned board such as Central Board for Secondary Education or State Board, as the case may be. The concerned Boards award certificates to the children with disabilities including in Haryana. There are no specialized Boards for special schools.

[Translation]

Maintenance of Ghats and Tombs

3271. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is properly maintaining the ghats and tombs built in memory of various leaders/dignitaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the works done in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to redevelop such memorials and places of importance from the National and historical points of view so as to make them completely free from congestion and encroachment of nearby areas?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) There are 3,678 centrally protected monuments/sites in the country under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), which comprise a variety of monuments including prehistoric sites, proto-historic sites, megalithic burials, rock-cut caves, stupas, temples, ghats, mosques, churches, forts, water systems, pillars, inscriptions, bas reliefs, monolithic statues, sculptures etc. The ASI maintains these protected monuments and sites, including ghats and tombs, on regular basis depending upon their special needs within the available manpower and financial resources.

The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance by way of structural repairs, chemical treatment and environmental development during the last three years and allocation for the current year is as under:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure
2010-11	15649.50
2011-12	13389.88
2012-13	14861.02
2013-14	18404.00 (Allocation)

(c) For decongesting the areas around the centrally protected monuments, the Government had issued a notification in June, 1992 declaring 100 meters from the protected limits of centrally protected monuments/sites as prohibited area and another 200 meters from this limit as regulated area prohibiting and regulating construction activities, respectively. Recently, the Central Government

enacted the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010, which has more stringent provisions to prohibit and regulate construction related activities in the prohibited and regulated areas of the centrally protected monuments/sites. The penal provisions have also been enhanced from three months imprisonment to two years or fine from five thousand rupees to one lakh rupees or both for causing damage, alteration, misuse and other acts of similar nature at the centrally protected monuments and protected areas. These measures constitute a major governmental initiative to arrest encroachments/pressures on the monuments and sites that are declared as of national importance. The Superintending Archaeologists of the ASI are empowered to take legal steps for eviction of encroachers under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 and rules framed under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

The ASI has also initiated steps to landscape the open area around the protected monuments with proper fencing not only with the objective to develop them from tourism point of view but also to thwart likely encroachments.

[English]

Dry Land Farming

3272. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and sanctioned by the Government for promoting dry land farming in the country

during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the areas covered under dry land farming during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the incentives given to the farmers for dry land farming during the said period; and

(d) the extent of success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) "Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP)" was launched in the year 2011-12 as a sub-scheme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to ensure agriculture growth in the rainfed/dryland areas. The scheme aims at improving quality of life of farmers' especially, small and marginal farmers by offering a complete package of activities to maximize farm returns. RADP focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variabilities. It seeks to harness efficiency of natural resources/assets/commodities by supporting location-specific farming systems. Apart from promoting crop specific farming systems, activities like construction of ponds, land development, water management are converged/ supplemented to promote value addition through a sustainable farming system. The achievements made under RADP in the first two years and the allocation and releases made during the current year i.e., 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Amount Allocated, released and Progress of Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. in crore: Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Allocated			Amount Released			Area Covered	
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 3.2.2014)	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	20.0	4395	5559
2.	Chhattisgarh	15.0	0.0		15.0	0.0		1740	1966
3.	Gujarat	30.0	20.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	9734	8909

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Karnataka	20.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	15936	1819
5.	Madhya Pradesh	25.0	10.0	10.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	23896	13895
6.	Maharashtra	35.0	25.0	45.0	35.0	25.0	22.5	8300	6200
7.	Odisha	20.0	0.0		20.0	0.0		3633	110
8.	Rajasthan	35.0	25.0	40.0	35.0	25.0	40.0	59250	51690
9.	Tamil Nadu	25.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	10.0	18.4	12437	11425
10.	Uttar Pradesh	30.0	0.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	354	8409
11.	Jharkhand		5.0	5.0		2.5	2.5		7700
12.	Arunachal Pradesh		2.0	5.0		1.0	5.0		250
13.	Assam		5.0	7.0		5.0	3.5		4100
14.	Manipur		1.0	3.0		0.5	1.5		490
15.	Mizoram		1.0	4.0		1.0	2.0		108
16.	Nagaland		2.0	4.0		2.0	2.0		374
17.	Sikkim		1.0	3.0		0.5	1.5		309
18.	Tripura		1.0	4.0		1.0	4.0		
19.	Kerala		1.0			0.5			
20.	Meghalaya		1.0						
21.	Bihar		5.0						
22.	West Bengal		5.0						
Total		250.0	150.0	250.0	250.0	124.0	1679	139675	123313

Activities of SIMI

3273. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of spurt in the activities of the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Reports have been received from various States/UTs about the overt and covert activities of the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)

and its continued indulgence in activities which are prejudicial to the integrity and security, have the potential of disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the country. The Central Government has since declared SIMI as an unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on 1st February, 2014 for a period of five years.

[Translation]

Funds for Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

3274. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for Chhattisgarh under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, Integrated Programme of Older Persons and Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of proposals regarding funds *vis-a-vis* allocations received from Chhattisgarh under these Schemes during the said period; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned by the Government under the said Schemes and the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK):

(a) to (c) Statement indicating allocation made for Chhattisgarh under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, Integrated Programme of Older Persons and scheme of assistance of prevention of alcoholism and Substance (Drug) abuse and details of proposals regarding funds *vis-a-vis* allocation received from Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the current year are enclosed.

All complete proposals, which fulfill norms of the schemes, received during financial year, are processed during the year itself, subject to availability of funds. However, in case of deficiency in documents, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiency. Remaining proposals are considered in the next financial year in consonance with the provisions of General Financial Rules.

Statement

(i) Details of proposals under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

Financial	Notional Allocation (in lacs)	Number of proposals received	Amount released (in lacs)
2010-11	160.00	12	20.07
2011-12	80.00	10	54.69
2012-13	80.00	11	11.87
2013-14	80.00	6	63.23
(as on 06.02.2014)			(as on 03.2.2014)

(ii) Details of proposals under Integrated Programme of Older Persons

Financial	Notional Allocation (in lacs)	Number of proposals received	Amount released (in lacs)
2010-11	40.00	3	7.76
2011-12	40.00	3	9.03
2012-13	40.00	3	12.22
2013-14	40.00	2	4.79
(as on 05.02.2014)			

(iii) Details of proposals under Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse

Financial	Notional Allocation (in lacs)	Number of proposals received	Amount released (in lacs)
2010-11	30	2	7.80
2011-12	30	2	35.61
2012-13	30	1	9.42
2013-14	30	2	3.92
(as on 05.02.2014)			

[English]

Procurement of Copra by NAFED

3275. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has not procured copra that is lying idle in store houses in Calicut, Mangalore and Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Lakshadweep Administration has not explored the possibility of selling the copra to private companies who are ready to purchase the same before the copra gets perished;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which NAFED is likely to procure from warehouses and make payment to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (e) During 2013 season, NAFED was the Central Nodal Agency and Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited (LCMF) was the State Level Supporter (SLS) of NAFED designated by UT Administration of Lakshadweep for procurement of copra under Price Support Scheme (PSS).

NAFED has reported that LCMF deposited only 457.80 MT copra with NAFED leaving a balance of 314.869 MT despite its repeated request to do so. The Government has advised NAFED to sort out the matter with the State Level Agencies and ensure prompt and appropriate payment to farmers. NAFED has already released MSP value of quantity deposited by LCMF with Calicut and Bangalore branches. Further, possibility of non-procured stock of copra laying idle in store houses may not arise because the price of Copra is ruling above Market Support Price (MSP).

Dandi Heritage Route

3276. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted plans and estimate proposal amounting to Rs. 237.00 crore for approval under special project for Heritage Dandi Route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has not cleared the proposal till date; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal with a detailed estimates for Rs. 155.28 crore for the development of the Dandi Heritage Path.

(c) The Ministry has approved the first phase of the project amounting to Rs. 55.97 crore.

(d) Question does not arise.

Suicides by Farmers

3277. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the areas which are prone to suicides by farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the incidents of suicides by farmers reported in these areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any advisory to agricultural universities to assist the families of the deceased farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent suicides by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Agriculture including agricultural research and education and agricultural indebtedness are State subjects under the Constitution. Therefore, State Governments formulate appropriate policies/programmes for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers including identification of areas prone to suicides. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

Sixteen districts in Andhra Pradesh, six districts each in Maharashtra and Karnataka and three districts in Kerala were identified for inclusion in the Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package which was announced by Government in the year 2006, to mitigate agrarian distress. State-wise details of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons in identified districts during last three years, as reported by respective State Governments, are given in the enclosed Statement. No incident of suicide by farmers during the current year 2014 has been reported by the State Governments.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Government of India has announced several packages to mitigate the hardships faced by farmers

including Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 19998.85 crore covering 31 suicide prone districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, Package of Rs. 1840.75 crore for development of Kuttanad Wetland Eco-system in Kerala, Package of Rs. 764.45 crore for mitigating agrarian distress in Idukki district of Kerala, Bundelkhand Special Package of Rs. 7266 crore for drought mitigation and Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation Development Programme (VIIDP) with total allocation of Rs. 3250 crore from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Government has also taken several other steps to revitalize the agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, interest subvention on crop loans, introduction of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs), revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure etc.

Statement

Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons in identified districts during the last three years as reported by State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Year	Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2011	277

1	2	3	4
		2012	169
		2013	32
2.	Karnataka	2011-12 (Financial Year)	60
		2012-13 (Financial Year)	48
		2013-14 (Financial Year)	23
3.	Maharashtra*	2011	608
		2012	642
		2013	407
		2011	21
4.	Kerala**	2012	17
		2013	01
			(as on 13.8.2013)

*The information in respect of Maharashtra is for the entire State and in respect of those cases of suicides where ex-gratia has been paid.

**The information in respect of Kerala is for the entire State.

National Watershed Development Project

3278. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set forth and the achievements made under the National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Area (NWDPA) for the development of sustainable farming systems across the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the works undertaken under the said scheme in the country during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the World Bank has sanctioned any loan to the Union Government for the development of watershed projects in the western part of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to encourage the National Watershed Development Programme in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) was implemented as a component under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) till 31st March, 2013. A Statement indicating State-wise achievements made under the scheme during each of

the last three years (2010-2011 to 2012-13) is enclosed.

(c) and (d) No Watershed Project with World Bank assistance is being implemented by the Union Government in the Western Parts of the Country.

(e) To encourage watershed development, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in the Country.

Statement

Progress under NWDPA during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)

(Physical and Financial Achievement)

Area in Ha. Rs. in Lakhs

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4166	246.75	3143	459.57	5896	1009.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12139	1061.80	4250	310.30	2124	409.07
3.	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	2792	333.96	4361	537.99	5873	704.81
5.	Jharkhand	9286	1114.30	7245	869.45	7946	953.00
6.	Goa	1129	82.60	2483	274.00	2821	198.41
7.	Gujarat	9419	982.16	7603	794.35	6754	708.71
8.	Haryana	2865	267.39	2132	170.95	870	57.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4913	589.98	2823	338.70	3039	373.87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4986	298.94	7915	474.63	6758	385.82
11.	Karnataka	14503	1250.00	12228	1125.98	15346	722.22
12.	Kerala	8784	640.36	12711	936.36	3760	409.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17867	1729.00	16454	1831.90	13216	1725.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	8282	729.43	17067	1286.45	12422	572.00
15.	Maharashtra	22325	2679.10	15434	1852.00	15434	1852.07
16.	Manipur	8862	1096.00	7122	716.75	7648	572.68
17.	Mizoram	20834	2500.00	5000	600.00	18989	1276.00
18.	Meghalaya	8788	1054.50	7761	975.00	6000	700.00
19.	Nagaland	14600	1460.00	8583	1030.00	4333	519.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	11385	1347.20	7315	873.79	4832	459.00
21.	Punjab	4190	496.25	0	0.00	0	2.55
22.	Rajasthan	11500	1175.30	9598	994.99	6973	662.25
23.	Sikkim	4860	553.97	736	86.27	0	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	9487	569.24	11568	664.03	19764	1215.85
25.	Tripura	10375	1245.10	5983	718.03	2608	361.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	48612	4832.60	40890	3040.49	0	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	14487	1252.20	10995	1171.98	8243	930.00
28.	West Bengal	1659	185.82	125	14.32	9305	1101.39
Total		293095	2977.00	231525	22148.28	190954	17882.14

Strength of CAPF

3279. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), force, rank and gender-wise;

(b) whether there is a shortage of such personnel in CAPF;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, force-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for filling up of all the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The total strength, rank and gender-wise of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guard (NSG) is as follows:—

Force	Gender	Officers/GOs			JCOs/SOs			ORs		
		Auth.*	Posted	Vac.	Auth.*	Posted	Vac.	Auth.*	Posted	Vac.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AR	Male	1269	975	272	4603	3661	788	60540	60709	470
	Female		22			154			301	
BSF	Male	4925	4255	580	32782	29948	2387	209256	201302	5855
	Female		90			447			2099	
CISF	Male	1451	1171	240	23238	1771	4476	110398	98703	6890
	Female		40			1051			4805	
CRPF	Male	4876	4069	531	38438	35478	1943	255283	241310	9340
	Female		276			1017			4633	
ITBP	Male	2006	1270	665	12365	10032	2062	69152	62636	6204
	Female		71			271		480	792	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NSG	Male	487	389	92	1582	1291	267	7439	7397	20
	Female		6			24			22	
SSB	Male	1599	1103	458	11237	4615	6566	72919	67190	4649
	Female		38			56			1080	
	Total	16613	13775	2838	124245	105756	18489	785467	752979	32488

*There is no separate Authorization for female posts, where not indicated above.

Against the above vacancies, some of the candidates have already been selected and are undergoing training in the respective training institutes of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR). The arising of vacancies in CAPFs & AR on account of new raisings, voluntary retirements, resignations etc and filling up of the same is a continuous process. Recruitment process are undertaken in the CAPFs & AR on regular basis through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Medical Officer Selection Board (MOSB), other Recruitment Boards and Departmental Selection Committees (DSCs) of the Forces. Special Recruitment rallies are also conducted, to fill the vacant posts from time to time as per the requirement.

Coconut Production

3280. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coconut production in the coconut producing States during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the production of coconut in certain States has declined during the above period;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the production in these States;

(d) whether the consumption of coconut in the domestic market has declined leading to a fall in its prices; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote their consumption in the country and also increase their exports to other countries due to higher prices prevailing in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Details of coconut production in the coconut producing States during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. The coconut production has increased by 29.4 percent in the country during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam. The price of coconut is showing a rising trend since September 2013 and decline in consumption of coconut in domestic market has not been reported.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Production of Coconut during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UT's	Production in '000' MT 2009-10	Production in '000' MT 2010-11	Production in '000' MT 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	65.4	72.3

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	667	667	1270
3.	Assam	101	101	101
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	6.3	6.3
5.	Goa	88	88	88.7
6.	Gujarat	108	108	217.9
7.	Karnataka	1497	1497	3770
8.	Kerala	3992	3992	3973.9
9.	Lakshadweep	40	40	40
10.	Maharashtra	120	120	120
11.	Nagaland	0.3	0.3	0.3
12.	Odisha	190	190	258
13.	Puducherry	20	20	20
14.	Tamil Nadu	3692	3692	3692
15.	Tripura	8	8	8.6
16.	West Bengal	245	245	367.5

Stock Holding Limits

3281. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Essential Commodities Act has a provision for imposing stock holding limits on various agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has relaxed/ exempted certain agricultural products from the said stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for granting such relaxation/exemption; and

(e) the impact thereof on domestic retail prices of such items during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam. This provision is for only those commodities covered under the schedule to section 2A, of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(b) Section 3 of the Act deals with, 'Powers to control production, supply, distribution, etc. of essential commodities.' At present stock limits are permitted only for pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.09.2014 and in respect of rice and paddy upto 30.11.2014.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Exemption is granted only in respect of Edible Oilseeds, Edible Oils and Rice vide notification S.O.77 (E) dated 9th January, 2014 to exporters having IEC Code issued by DGFT from the purview of stock holding limits for the stocks meant for exports for the purpose of calculation of stock limits. The reason for exemption is to avoid any undue harassment of exporters of these commodities.

(e) Does not arise, as the exemption is only on the quantity meant for export.

[Translation]

Functioning of Food Processing Industries

3282. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some of the companies engaged in food processing activities do not observe international norms laid down in regard to food processing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up any authority to inquire into the functioning of the said companies; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Every Food Business Operator in the country (including food processing companies) required to follow and comply with the provisions under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

(c) and (d) With a view to laying down science based standards for articles of food and regulating manufacturing, processing, distribution, sale and import of food so as to ensure safe and wholesome food for human consumption; the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. As per Section 29 of FSS Act, 2006, the FSSAI and State Food Safety Authorities shall monitor and verify that the relevant requirements of law are complied with by food business operators at all stages of food business.

[English]

Safety Norms for Buildings

3283. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking any steps to create a framework that makes it mandatory for all buildings to strictly adhere to safety norms laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), for disaster management; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) "Regulation of Land and Construction of Building" has been included as a municipal function in the XIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India in terms of the article 243-W. As such it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to strictly adhere to safety norms laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards for Disaster Management namely the National Building Code 2005 (NBC 2005) which is a comprehensive building code and a national instrument providing guidelines for regulation of the building construction activities across the country. It serves as a Model Code for adoption by all agencies involved in building construction works.

Documentation of Antiquities

3284. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of objects/antiquities available/likely to be uploaded on the website of the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA);
- (b) whether the NMMA was launched to complete documentation of seven million antiquities by 2010;
- (c) if so, whether the NMMA has achieved the target set therefor;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to amend the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) NMMA has documented 8.0 Lac antiquities from different sources. NMMA has uploaded the data of 1,19,793 in the NMMA website till date.

- (b) NMMA was launched for five years from 2007 to 2012 during the XI Five Year Plan to document the antiquities. However, the target was not to complete documentation of seven million antiquities by 2010.
- (c) and (d) The NMMA has been continued for a further period of five year from 2012-2017 in the XII Five Year Plan to complete the tasks assigned to it.
- (e) The amendment to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 is under consideration of the Central Government.

Village Grain Banks

3285. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Grain Banks established in the country including Karnataka during the last three years, State and year-wise; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and released for setting

up of such banks in the country during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of Village Grain Banks sanctioned and the amount sanctioned/ released for setting up of such banks in the country during last three years are as under:—

Year	States	Number of VGBs sanctioned	Funds released for setting up of VGBs (Rs. In Crore)
2010-11	Madhya Pradesh	1456	10.77
	Tripura	64	0.60
	Odisha	146	1.22
	Nagaland	43	0.40
2011-12	West Bengal	770	4.44
	Uttarakhand	55	0.52
	Nagaland	257	2.39
	Andhra Pradesh	268	2.64
2012-13	Nagaland	91	0.9914
Total		3150	23.9714

Illegal Parking

3286. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of illegal parking lots are running in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of illegal parking lots running in the NCT of Delhi;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding running of such parking lots in connivance with the Delhi Police personnel and parking mafia;

(d) if so, the total number of such complaints received and the details of the action taken against the guilty Delhi Police personnel and parking mafia during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to register all the complaints received from the public and to stop illegal parking in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has reported that one illegal parking was running at Municipal land in Green Park Extension and an FIR has been lodged with the concerned Police Station against the unauthorized operators.

The East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) has reported that one illegal parking was running at outside area of District Court, Karkarduma allegedly under the banner of Shahdara Bar Association. The matter was taken up with Delhi Traffic Police.

The North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has reported that no such illegal parking lot is available in their area.

New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that no illegal parking is running in its area.

(c) and (d) During the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (up to 31.01.2014) four complaints of running of illegal parking lots in connivance with Delhi Police personnel were received. However, during the inquiry the allegations leveled in three complaints were not sustained. Regarding unauthorized car parking site near Manglam Place, Plot No.16, M2K Complex, Rohini allegedly run by one contractor in connivance with Delhi Police personnel an FIR u/s 7/8/13 POC Act and 468/471/120B IPC was registered in police station, Rohini South on 24.3.2011.

(e) Whenever any such complaint come to the notice, the same is forwarded to Delhi Police by the concerned Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) for appropriate action. The Corporations also make survey of the sites along with the enforcement team and make site maps of those sites, if found feasible for parking sites. These identified parking sites are allotted to the contractors through open tender basis after getting NOC from the Delhi Traffic Police. A call centre has also been started to register complaints.

Rise in Prices of Petrochemicals

3287. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of petrochemicals have increased considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the impact of such increase in the prices of petrochemicals on the packaging costs of various products in various sectors and consumer goods;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to keep a check on the prices of petrochemicals in order to protect the interests of various sectors as well as the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) The

petrochemical sector is delicensed, decontrolled and deregulated. Majority of the petrochemical units are in the private sector. All the petrochemical products are in the open general license and are freely traded internationally. The prices of petrochemicals are driven by crude oil prices, exchange rate and global demand supply dynamics. The Government supports the growth of petrochemical sector through various measures including conducive duty regime, implementation of PCPIR Policy, setting up of Plastic Parks and encouraging research and development in the sector. Government does not monitor the prices of petrochemicals.

Prices of Generic Drugs

3288. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of generic drugs have increased after the Supreme Court directions to offer 27 per cent discount on sale of these drugs to CGHS and other Government agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fix reasonable prices for generic drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The Government has recently notified Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). All medicines specified in National List of essential Medicines 2011 (NLEM-2011) have been include in Schedule-I of the DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control. Para 4 of the DPCO, 2013 provides for fixing ceiling prices. scheduled drugs, including those of generic drugs.

Import of Coal

3289. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imported coal to bridge the gap between demand and supply of coal; and

(b) if so, the details of the quantity/value of coal imported from foreign countries during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Due to constraints in

availability of indigenous coal, the gap between demand of coal in the country and indigenous availability is met through coal imports. Details of the value/quantity of coal imported from various countries during last three years and the current year, is given below:—

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity (Mte)				Value (Rs. Million)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 upto Sep.	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 upto Sep.
1.	Indonesia	35.9	55.3	82.4	51.5	134,788	258,417	329,706	204895
2.	Australia	15.9	27.8	30.5	15.3	171,194	366,256	315,969	140067
3.	South Africa	11.2	12.2	20.3	11.4	57,273	77,107	113,565	60502
4.	USA	1.8	3.0	6.4	1.6	19,829	39,746	55033	14372
5.	New Zealand	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	7704	12,986	11356	5295
6.	Others	3.245	3.649	5.213	2.1	24,708	33,864	42,826	14737
Total Imports		68.9	102.9	145.8	82.5	415,496	788,376	868,455	439868

Assistance to Riot Victims

3290. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding deaths of children in Muzaffarnagar riot relief camps in Uttar Pradesh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total number of such cases reported and the financial assistance provided to the aggrieved family members;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to submit the report in this regard and to protect the lives of riot victims, particularly children in the riot camps;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh thereto;

(e) whether the Union Government has any information that various operatives of terrorist organisations

are trying to provoke the youths by posing as well wishers of the riot victims living in relief camps in Muzaffarnagar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As a part of monitoring, the Central Government has called for reports from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on the matter from time to time. As per report from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the death of 33 children upto the age of 15 years was reported to a Committee set-up by the State Government, in response to directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Writ Petition. However, there was no available documentary evidence for the number of deaths as well as reasons for the same. Details like compensation etc. paid to affected families etc., are not maintained centrally. "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with respective State Governments.

(e) and (f) There are no reports with the Central Government regarding provocation of youths/riot victims living in relief camps in Muzaffarnagar, by various operatives of terrorist organisations.

Fall in Onion Prices

3291. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the farmers have been badly hit due to falling prices of onions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) No such report has been received from any state regarding falling onion prices. However, the Government is implementing the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of horticultural and agricultural commodities which are generally perishable in nature and not covered under Price Support Scheme (PSS) to provide remunerative prices to the growers and protect their interest. The MIS is implemented when the prices tend to fall below the economic levels/cost of production to avoid distress sale during the peak arrival period of the produce. The Scheme is implemented when there is at least 10% increase in production or 10% decrease in the ruling rates over the previous normal year. Proposal

of MIS is approved on the specific request of State/UT Government ready to bear 50% loss (25% in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. However, the loss is restricted to 25% of the total procurement value which includes Market Intervention Price (MIP) paid to the farmers plus permitted overhead expenses. Profit earned, if any, in implementing the MIS is retained by the procuring agencies. Procurement is made by the Central and State agencies.

Delay in Coal Projects due to Environmental Clearances

3292. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the coal projects which are pending due to lack of environmental clearances;
- (b) whether the delay in environmental clearances has adversely affected the power projects; and
- (c) if so, the action taken by the Government to expedite and simplify the procedure of seeking statutory clearances for developing these coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The details of projects pending for Environmental Clearances (EC) as on date are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Subsidiary	Project	Type	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BCCL	BCCL Cluster 17	OC+UG	West Bengal
2.	CCL	Tapin South Expn.	OC	Jharkhand
3.	CCL	Pundi Expn.	OC	Jharkhand
4.	CCL	Barka Sayal Com	COMB	Jharkhand
5.	CCL	Ashok Expn. (10 MTY)	OC	Jharkhand
6.	CCL	K.D. Hesalong Expn.	OC	Jharkhand
7.	CCL	Piparwar Mangardaha	OC	Jharkhand
8.	CCL	Tarmi Peak	OC	Jharkhand
9.	CCL	Piparwar Peak	OC	Jharkhand
10.	CCL	Topa Expn. OCP	OC	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
11.	CCL	Urimarl	UG	Jharkhand
12.	CCL	Argada Sirka Com	COMB	Jharkhand
13.	ECL	Ghusick Expn.	UG	West Bengal
14.	ECL	KCL Cluster 8	COMB	West Bengal
15.	ECL	ECL Cluster 7	COMB	West Bengal
16.	ECL	ECL Cluster 3	COMB	West Bengal
17.	ECL	ECL Cluster 5	UG	West Bengal
18.	MCL	Lingaraj Expn. Phase-III	OC	Odisha
19.	MCL	Lakhanpur Expn. Phase-II (15)	OC	Odisha
20.	MCL	Lajkura Expn. Phase-I	OC	Odisha
21.	MCL	Bhubaneswari OCP Expn.	OC	Odisha
22.	MCL	Samaleswari Expn. Peak	OC	Odisha
23.	NCL	Krishnasila	OC	Uttar Pradesh
24.	NCL	Bina Extn. OC	OC	Uttar Pradesh
25.	NCL	Block-B	OC	Madhya Pradesh
26.	NEC	Tikak (East) Extn.	OC	Assam
27.	SECL	Bijari OC	OC	Chhattisgarh
28.	SECL	Kusmunda Expn. 50 MTY	OC	Chhattisgarh
29.	SECL	Nawapara	UG	Chhattisgarh
30.	SECL	Korea OCP Patch	OC	Chhattisgarh
31.	SECL	Gevra Peak	OC	Chhattisgarh
32.	WCL	Wanoja OC	OC	Maharashtra
33.	WCL	Dhau North	UG	Maharashtra
34.	WCL	Shivani OC	OC	Maharashtra
35.	WCL	Niljai Deep	OC	Maharashtra
36.	WCL	Gandhigram	UG	Maharashtra
37.	WCL	Kamptee Deep	OC	Maharashtra
38.	WCL	Ghonsa OC Expn.	OC	Maharashtra
39.	WCL	Junad Extn.	OC	Maharashtra
40.	WCL	Pauni OC Expn.	OC	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5
41.	WCL	Ballarpur OC Expn.	OC	Maharashtra
42.	WCL	Ghugus OC Expn	OC	Maharashtra
43.	WCL	Juna-Kunada OC Expn.	OC	Maharashtra
44.	WCL	Harradol (CSA)	UG	Madhya Pradesh

OC – Opencast

UG – Underground

(b) The overall materialization figure for supply to power sector in the last three years by Coal India Limited (CIL) is indicated below:—

Source/CIL	Target (Mt.)	Actual Supply (Mt.)	% Materialisation
2010-11	332.78	304.15	91.4%
2011-12	327.54	312.07	95.3%
2012-13	342.31	345.51	100.9%

(c) However, this is no specific quantification of impact an account of delay in obtaining clearances. The issues related to Environmental Clearances (EC) and Forest Clearances (FC) are taken up by the concerned coal companies with the State and Central authorities on regular basis. These issues are also addressed by the Ministry of Coal in its meetings with Ministry of Environment and Forests and the concerned State Governments on a regular basis. Further the Project Monitoring Group of the Cabinet Secretariat also takes up the pending issues with the concerned Ministries as well as concerned State Governments with a view to resolve the pending issues and expedite implementation of the projects.

In addition, the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) is also monitoring the implementation of the projects and addressing the procedural delays with a view to resolving the same and expedite implementation of the projects.

[Translation]

Food Testing Laboratories

3293. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food testing laboratories set up in the country including Bihar along with the number of such

laboratories out of these which fulfils international standards, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that several food testing laboratories are still not fully equipped to meet the requirement of food testing;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to upgrade the said laboratories; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of such new laboratories proposed to be opened by the Government during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) grants accreditation for the competence of the laboratory as per international standard ISO/IEC 17025. State/UT-wise details of laboratories which meet the requirement of ISO/IEC 17025 and are accredited by NABL, belonging to the food manufacturers/independent private laboratories/laboratory attached with R&D Centre/Public Laboratory/Government Laboratory, are given in the enclosed Statement. The laboratories which are accredited by NABL are having the quality system in place and are competent to carry out the food test under their scope of accreditation. Non-accredited Food Testing Laboratories may or may not be fully equipped to meet the requirements of food testing.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is providing Grant-in-aid for setting up/upgradation of Food Testing Laboratories (FTL) with a view to ensure compliance of domestic/international standards on food products. Central/State Government and its organizations/universities

(including deemed universities) are eligible for the entire cost of laboratory equipment required for labs and 25% of the cost of technical civil works to house the equipment, furniture and the fixtures associated with the equipment for general areas and 33% for difficult areas (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, North-Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Integrated Tribal Development Projects [ITDP] area). All other implementing agencies/private sector organizations are eligible for grant-in-aid of 50% of cost of laboratory equipment and 25% of the cost of technical civil works to house the equipment, furniture and fixtures associated with the equipment for general areas and 70% of cost of lab equipment and 33% of technical civil works for difficult areas. The laboratories are encouraged to obtain NABL accreditation under this scheme. 30 labs have been established with the assistance of Ministry of Food Processing Industries so far.

The scheme is implemented based on the proposals received for setting up/up-gradation of FTL and also the availability of the funds.

Statement

Food Tasting Laboratories Accredited as per ISO/IEC 17025

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Food Testing laboratory currently accredited as per ISO/IEC 17025*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0
9.	Delhi	12
10.	Goa	1

1	2	3
11.	Gujarat	10
12.	Haryana	6
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
15.	Jharkhand	1
16.	Karnataka	11
17.	Kerala	14
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6
20.	Maharashtra	24
21.	Manipur	0
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	1
26.	Puducherry	1
27.	Punjab	5
28.	Rajasthan	3
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	18
31.	Tripura	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	4
33.	Uttarakhand	1
34.	West Bengal	5
Total		137

*The above laboratories are accredited for a few or all parameters of one or more food items.

Promoting Pharmaceutical Companies of PSUs

3294. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not giving priority to increasing the production capacity of Government Pharma undertakings and their modernisation due to pressure from private pharmaceutical companies and as a result, the common man has to shell out more money to buy medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has modernised the pharmaceutical producing undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, undertaking-wise;

(e) whether the Government is promoting excellence and research and development in the pharmaceutical sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has been releasing funds for the revival and modernization of machinery and equipments of Pharma CPSEs. The details of fund released to Pharmaceuticals Companies during the last three years and current year are given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of PSU	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
BCPL	-	-	0.60	25.00
HAL	5.00	-	-	5.03
KAPL	-	-	-	-
RDPL	-	4.55	-	-
IDPL	1.22	5.00	4.61	4.45

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. the Government is facilitating and promoting excellence and R&D in pharmaceutical sector. Towards this end, the Government set up NIPER, Mohali. At present, there are seven NIPERs i.e. NIPER, Mohali, Kolkata, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Hajipur and Rae Bareli under the aegis of Department of

pharmaceuticals. These NIPERs have been set up to cater to the growing demand of the pharmaceutical industry for highly trained man power for continuous growth of the pharmaceuticals sector with increased focus on R&D.

Promoting Bhojpuri Culture

3295. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether folk songs and dance based programmes are being organised and Cultural Regional Centres have been set up for the promotion of culture at the national level;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location and programme-wise;

(c) the details of programmes being organised for the promotion of Bhojpuri music and local dance in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes/has formulated any scheme to set up an Institute in future in the memory of the great Bhojpuri artist, Bhikari Thakur; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): (a) and (b) The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. The main objectives of the ZCCs are the preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture of all States/Union Territories.

(c) The Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata sponsored a 10 member Bhojpuri folk dance and song group to Mauritius for participation in the 170th Anniversary Celebration of the arrival of Indentured Laborers in Mauritius during 29th January, 2005 to 1st February, 2005.

During the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, 354 performing artists and 45 craft persons in Bhojpuri Music were invited to showcase their art forms, during 32 cultural events organized by the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, at various places across the country.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No specific proposal has been received in this regard from the State Government.

[English]

Loss of Profit by CIL

3296. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the net profits earned by Coal India Limited (CIL) have decreased during the first half of 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof, month-wise;

(c) whether the ever increasing inflation has resulted in higher cost of coal production by the CIL; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government/CIL to stabilise the coal prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Audited results for Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries is consolidated Quarter-wise. Month-wise breakup of profits is not available. The quarter-wise breakup of profits is given below:-

(Rupees in crores)

Profit After Tax (PAT)	2013-14	2012-13
First Quarter (April – June)	3731.00	4469.26
Second Quarter (July – September)	3052.36	3078.08
First Half (April – September)	6783.36	7547.34

(c) and (d) Whereas the average increase of AICPI (All India Consumer Price Index) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the period April to September, 2013 in comparison to the same period of 2012 is 10.75% and 5.74% respectively, the cost of coal production of CIL for the period April – September, 2013 compared with the same period during the previous year is as under:-

(Rupees in Crores)

Particulars	2013-14 (upto 30.9.2013)	2012-13 (upto 30.9.2013)	% Increase/ Decrease
Salaries and Wages	13786.81	12666.44	(+) 8.85%
Other Cost	12331.16	11676.04	(+) 5.61%
Total Cost	26117.97	24342.48	(+) 7.29%

The pricing of the coal has been fully deregulated with effect from 1st January, 2000. The factors which determine the price of coal decided by the Coal India Limited inter alia include general increase in price of commodities in the market leading to increase in the cost of inputs in the production of coal, capacity of the company to absorb the increase in cost, impact of revision in wages of non-executive employees and revision in pay of executives as per Government guidelines as and when such revision takes place, need for capital investment in new projects and modernization of existing mines to augment coal production to bridge the demand supply gap. CIL has always been endeavoring to absorb the increased cost by improving operational efficiency.

Crime against Foreign Nationals

3297. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently received complaints regarding crime/atrocities against the citizens of African countries in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty persons;

(c) whether the Government has assured the envoys of African countries of stern action against the guilty persons;

(d) whether several NGOs and women activists/groups have come out to safeguard the lives and dignity of African men/women working in the country and the NCT of Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought report from the Government in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the NHRC in this regard along with the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Details of cases of various crimes/atrocities against the citizens of African countries registered by Delhi Police and action taken against the guilty persons during the years 2013 & 2014 (upto 31.01.2014) is as under:-

Crime Heads	2013		2014 (upto 31.01.2014)	
	Reported	Person Arrested	Reported	Person Arrested
Murder	1	1	0	0
Attempt to Murder	1	1	1	2
Rape	1	3	0	0
Molestation of Women	1	0	0	0
Cheating	0	0	1	0
Robbery	1	2	0	0
Snatching	2	0	0	0
Other theft	2	2	0	0
Misc/Other IPC	2	4	1	0

(c) Ministry of External Affairs briefed the Envoys of African Countries on 18.01.2014 that appropriate action would be taken by the law enforcement authority after investigation.

(d) and (e) No such information is available with the Government.

(f) and (g) The National Human Right Commission has called for reports from GNCT of Delhi etc. taking suo-motu cognizance of newspaper reports published in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 18.01.2014 about the alleged incidents of racial prejudice and unlawful acts against the African Nationals. The Commission has been informed by GNCT of Delhi that Lt. Governor, Delhi has ordered a Judicial inquiry by Shri B.L. Garg, Additional District Judge (Retired) to inquire into the allegations and that Delhi Police has registered an FIR No. 76/2014 dated 19.01.2014 at Police Station Malviya Nagar, Delhi.

Delhi Police has nominated a Nodal Officer for dealing with the issues relating to foreign nationals and has also set up a Foreigner's Helpline vide Circular dated 03.02.2014 to ensure safety of foreign nationals.

Training to CRPF Personnel

3298. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to recruit ex-servicemen for giving training to the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of ex-servicemen likely to be recruited for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) In the year 2009 and 2011, the Government had given permission to the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to engage ex-servicemen on contractual basis for training purpose, against, which, 460 ex-servicemen were engaged. However, at present there is no fresh proposal to further engage ex-servicemen for providing training to the CRPF personnel.

Arrests/Illegal Custody

3299. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints with regard to arrests/ illegal custody of innocent persons by the police in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported and the action taken against the guilty police officials during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any advisories to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the other effective measures taken by the Union

Government to curb such cases in future along with the advisories issued to the State Governments and police departments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of number of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), on the basis of complaints of unlawful detention received by them, during the last three years and the current year up to 30.04.2013, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisory/Guidelines on 19.09.2001 to all States/UTs on various issues including arrests, with a view to bringing about greater accountability and transparency in the functioning of Police in the States/UTs, which is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India,

and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. In this regard, Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010, Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction has been issued on 10th May, 2013 and Advisory on compulsory Registration of FIR under Section 154 of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) when the information makes out a cognizable offence, has been issued on 5th February 2014.

Statement-I

National Human Rights Commission

State-wise no. of Cases Registered Regarding Illegal Arrest (Police) during the last three years and current year upto 30.04.2013 (Data as per CMS as on 03.05.2013)

State/UT Name	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14 (upto 30.04.2013)		
	Registra- tion	Dispoal	Pending	Registra- tion	Dispoal	Pending	Registra- tion	Dispoal	Pending	Registra- tion	Dispoal	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	0	4	4	0	10	9	1	1	0	1
Assam	1	1	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Bihar	4	4	0	5	5	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	3	3	0	3	3	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
Haryana	13	12	0	6	5	1	5	2	3	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	13	13	0	6	3	3	12	2	10	1	0	1
Kerala	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Prdesh	1	1	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
Maharashtra	2	2	0	6	5	1	8	4	4	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Manipur	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	8	8	0	15	13	2	12	7	5	0	0	0
Punjab	5	4	1	3	3	0	5	2	3	0	0	0
Rajasthan	6	6	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	16	8	8	3	3	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
Tripura	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1546	1539	7	1101	1047	54	589	360	229	48	0	48
West Bengal	8	8	0	8	4	4	9	4	5	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
Delhi	30	30	0	38	26	12	14	7	7	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jharkhand	5	5	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Uttarakhand	44	43	1	23	21	2	14	6	8	1	1	0
Grand Total	1716	1699	17	1249	1167	82	703	424	279	55	2	53

State-wise no. of Cases Registered Regarding Unlawful Detention (Police) during the last three years and current year upto 30.04.2013 (Data as per CMS as on 03.05.2013)

State/UT Name	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14 (upto 30.04.2013)		
	Registra- tion	Dispoal	Pending	Registra- tion	Dispoal	Pending	Registra- tion	Dispoal	Pending	Registra- tion	Dispoal	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	28	25	3	20	18	2	25	10	15	1	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bihar	7	6	1	10	9	1	7	6	1	1	0	1
Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	7	7	0	5	5	0	5	3	2	0	0	0
Haryana	37	36	1	29	24	5	33	17	16	5	1	4
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	3	3	0	5	3	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	4	4	0	4	2	2	6	5	1	1	0	1
Kerala	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	14	14	0	11	9	2	6	4	2	0	0	0
Maharashtra	10	10	0	12	12	0	10	7	3	0	0	0
Manipur	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	9	9	0	13	13	0	6	4	2	0	0	0
Punjab	11	11	0	6	6	0	10	9	1	1	0	1
Rajasthan	30	29	1	22	22	0	17	8	9	1	0	1
Sikkim	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	47	32	15	20	18	2	12	6	6	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	728	726	2	889	795	94	1331	825	506	123	0	123
West Bengal	13	13	0	19	9	10	9	2	7	0	0	0
Chandigarh	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Delhi	56	55	1	61	54	7	53	25	28	1	0	1
Puducherry	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	8	8	0	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	0	1
Jharkhand	14	14	0	8	6	2	12	7	5	1	1	0
Uttarakhand	22	22	0	16	15	1	39	21	18	3	0	3
Grand Total	1058	1034	24	1161	1030	131	1596	969	627	140	2	138

Statement-II

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
NORTH BLOCK, NEW DELHI-110001

D.O. No.15011/55/2001-HR**September 19, 2001**

Dear

The Hon'ble Supreme Court had in a writ petition filed before it in the case of D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal and Joginder Kumar Vs. State of UP, laid down certain guidelines required to be followed while making arrest of

individuals, thereby modifying the laws relating to arrests to that extent. The Judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal had already been circulated to all the Home Secretaries as well as Director Generals of Police of all the State Governments and UT Admins, on the 2nd of July, 1997 by this Ministry for compliance and report.

2. However, instances have come to the notice where these principles have been violated by the authorities making arrests. This not only violates the law of the land but also results in gross violation of human rights to which we stand committed. I recapitulate below the 11-principles laid

down by the Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal for compliance.

- (i) The police personnel carrying out the arrests and handling the interrogation of the arrestee should bear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tags with their designations. The particulars of all such police personnel who handle interrogation of the arrestee must be recorded in a register.
- (ii) That the police officer carrying out the arrest shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by atleast one witness, who may be either a member of the family of the arrestee or a respectable person of the locality from where the arrest is made. It shall also be counter signed by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrests.
- (iii) A person who has been arrested or detained and is being held in custody in a police station or interrogation centre or other lock-up, shall be entitled to have one friend or relative or other person known to him or having interest in his welfare being informed, as soon as practicable, that he has been arrested and is being detained at the particular place, unless the attesting witness of the memo of arrest is himself such a friend or a relative of the arrestee.
- (iv) The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee must be notified by the police where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the Legal Aid Organisation in the District and the police station of the area concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest.
- (v) The person arrested must be made aware of his right to have someone informed of his arrest or detention as soon as he is put under arrest or is detained.
- (vi) An entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person which shall also disclose the name of the next friend of the person who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in who custody the arrestee is.

- (vii) The arrestee should, where he so requests, be also examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries, if any present on his/her body, must be recorded at that time. The "Inspection Memo" must be signed both by the arrestee and the police officer effecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee.
- (viii) The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a doctor on the panel of approved doctors appointed by Director, Health Services of the concerned State or Union Territory, Director, Health Services should prepare such a panel for all Tehsils and Districts as well.
- (ix) Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest, referred to above, should be sent to the Magistrate for his record.
- (x) The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation.
- (xi) A police control room should be provided at all district and State headquarters where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest, within 12 hours of effecting the arrest and at the police control room it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

3. I would therefore reiterate that instructions be issued for implementation of the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the above referred case, both in letter and spirit.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(S.B. MOHAPATRA)

All Chief Secretaries of States and UTs
(as per list attached)

Brain Mapping Units and Forensic Labs

3300. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Central and State brain

mapping units and Central Forensic Science Laboratories functioning in the country separately, State and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to modernise and upgrade these units and laboratories to speed up the process of crime detection and judicial process;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total funds granted and utilised by the said units and laboratories separately, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether there is an acute shortage of staff and infrastructure in these units and laboratories and thousands of cases are pending as a result thereof;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the sanctioned and the actual strength in each unit and laboratory along with the steps taken to increase the staff strength and open more laboratories in view of the increasing crimes in the country;

(f) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for setting up of state-of-the-art brain mapping units and laboratories in the States including Kerala; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the details of agencies set up to monitor the functioning of such units and laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 6 (six) Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) located at Chandigarh, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS). Besides, there is one Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CBI) located in New Delhi. There is no brain mapping units installed in these laboratories.

Further, 'Police' and 'Public order' are subjects enlisted in List-II of 7th Schedule of the Constitution. Ministry of Home Affairs (does not maintain any data regarding State Forensic Science Laboratories and their units.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Government has sanctioned a Plan Scheme in January/February 2014 viz. "Establishment of New CFSL, Expansion and Modernization of existing CFSLs" with a financial outlay of Rs. 285.24 crores to upgrade

and modernize the CFSLs during the 12th Five Year Plan. Details of funds granted and utilized by CFSLs on their operational activities during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) A statement showing sanctioned staff strength and actual staff strength in all CFSLs is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of CFSL	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength
1.	Kolkata	101	79
2.	Hyderabad	106	88
3.	Chandigarh	107	89
4.	Guwahati	29	12
5.	Pune	30	10
6.	Bhopal	29	15
7.	CFSL (CBI)	182	114

3897 cases are pending in CFLs (under DFSS) and 877 cases are pending in CFSL (CBI) as on 31.12. 2013. Three new Laboratories have been set up at Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati for which additional staff has also been sanctioned by the Government.

(f) No proposal for setting up brain mapping units has been received from any State Government including Kerala.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Allocation and Expenditure for all CFSLs during 2010-11 to 2013-14

1. CFSL (CBI)

Sl. No.	Year	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crores)
01.	2010-11	7.68	6.2386
02.	2011-12	6.13	5.9923
03.	2012-13	7.14	6.8418
04.	2013-14	9.01	7.8973 *

*Upto January, 2014.

2. CFSLs (under DFSS)**2010-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of CFSL	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crores)
01.	Kolkata	19.99	6.718
02.	Hyderabad	21.20	6.268
03.	Chandigarh	18.78	5.788

2011-2012

Sl. No.	Name of CFSL	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crores)
01.	Kolkata	19.66	9.820
02.	Hyderabad	26.16	9.782
03.	Chandigarh	20.16	9.194
04.	Bhopal	6.20	0.796
05.	Pune	5.41	0.690
06.	Guwahati	6.88	0.600

2012-2013

Sl. No.	Name of CFSL	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crores)
01.	Kolkata	28.93	7.391
02.	Hyderabad	30.16	8.354
03.	Chandigarh	20.16	6.877
04.	Bhopal	10.00	0.990
05.	Pune	10.00	0.890
06.	Guwahati	10.00	0.750

2013-2014

Sl. No.	Year	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
01.	Kolkata	42.56	4.512
02.	Hyderabad	17.70	5.042

1	2	3	4
03.	Chandigarh	11.83	4.560
04.	Bhopal	38.69	0.890
05.	Pune	37.59	0.790
06.	Guwahati	38.55	0.680

*upto January, 2014.

[Translation]

Integrated Programme for Old/Aged Persons

3301. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including Maharashtra under the Integrated Programme for Old/Aged Persons and the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the funds sanctioned/released during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether some funds are yet to be released by the Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Statements showing State-wise amount of grant-in-aid released during the last three years and current year under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) Release of funds is a continuous ongoing process. Proposal recommended by the respective State Government Grants-in-aid Committee are processed for releasing grants as per the norms and guidelines of the relevant Schemes, subject to the completeness of proposals in all respects and availability of funds etc.

Statement-I

Details of various projects assisted and grants-in-aid released in respect of Scheme of IPOP during the last three years and current year (upto 4.2.2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Amount Released	No. of project assisted	Amount Released	No. of project assisted	Amount Released	No. of project assisted	Amount Released	No. of project assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ROC States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432.82	119	478.24	142	365.07	116	227.35	62
2.	Bihar	1.73	2	2.44	1	20.44	5	3.35	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.76	3	9.03	2	12.22	3	4.51	2
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Haryana	56.73	17	50.73	17	48.28	15	39.47	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.51	3	4.99	2	6.10	2	5.12	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	233.4	56	237.03	58	229.33	45	29.34	12
11.	Kerala	21.07	9	6.9	3	0.00	0	7.18	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7.25	3	14.79	4	21.52	4	3.88	2
13.	Maharashtra	99.05	32	133.32	30	152.23	30	98.31	30
14.	Odisha	355.5	103	356.9	114	303.06	100	137.48	37
15.	Punjab	15.87	7	31.62	19	5.79	4	10.22	5
16.	Rajasthan	14.89	5	8.89	3	4.88	1	8.93	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Tamil Nadu	263.8	68	242.14	64	257.72	63	24.87	9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	118.68	39	39.29	21	83.88	27	30.76	7
19.	Uttarakhand	12.01	4	5.87	2	23.22	4	7.68	1
20.	West Bengal	142.82	40	141.43	60	42.14	16	150.27	49
UTs							0.00	0	
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
22.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26.	Delhi	25.29	13	18.76	13	43.46	6	35.92	1
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
NE Region States								0.00	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	1	0	0	4.08	1	0.00	0
29.	Assam	102.32	29	77.48	21	77.71	21	35.57	4
30.	Manipur	140.73	39	121.67	33	112.12	31	18.43	6
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	6.18	2	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
35.	Tripura	13.75	3	10.81	4	7.78	2	0.00	0
Total		2067.47	595	1999.01	615	1821.03	878.63	251	251

Statement-II**Name of the Scheme: Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse***State-wise release of funds during the last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 and current year i.e. 2013-14 (upto 06.02.2014)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		National allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount released	National allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount released	National allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount released	National allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190	16	133.63	190	18	156.81	200	6	36.73	300	16	109.22
2.	Bihar	150	10	105.37	140	12	150.11	150	3	33.40	190	12	76.85
3.	Chhattisgarh	30	2	7.80	30	2	35.61	30	1	9.42	30	1	3.92
4.	Goa	15	1	7.50	15	1	10.46	15	1	3.52	15	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	50	3	22.66	40	3	55.46	50	1	6.61	100	3	9.45
6.	Haryana	200	13	98.34	200	11	92.26	150	6	62.82	150	10	49.05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	50	1	4.35	50	3	37.37	40	1	15.84	40	2	15.30
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	0	0.00	20	1	20.00	20	0	0.00	20	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	10	1	1.40	15	2	4.91	30	1	6.00	30	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	290	27	246.50	270	29	270.28	270	8	175.46	270	13	67.26
11.	Kerala	220	21	190.73	200	21	164.10	200	12	78.85	275	16	106.23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	215	5	38.60	210	15	143.73	210	4	61.25	210	9	79.29
13.	Maharashtra	410	45	398.35	410	40	401.09	420	15	271.45	420	26	206.13
14.	Odisha	250	27	226.18	240	27	260.55	250	9	128.09	350	23	182.32
15.	Punjab	210	14	283.12	300	14	151.04	245	10	115.78	245	5	31.60
16.	Rajasthan	180	13	124.65	170	12	103.80	170	6	101.73	170	7	51.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Tamil Nadu	290	23	253.12	290	27	234.70	290	11	138.36	290	8	45.43
18.	Uttar Pradesh	410	22	188.85	400	26	264.77	400	23	163.96	400	13	115.64
19.	Uttarakhand	50	4	43.38	50	3	30.16	40	2	29.26	40	4	18.16
20.	West Bengal	200	6	65.42	200	11	161.76	190	3	22.48	190	14	106.62
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
22.	Chandigarh	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
24.	Delhi	100	9	80.91	100	11	140.03	100	5	19.33	100	5	38.47
25.	Daman and Diu	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
27.	Puducherry	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	1	0.50	5	0	0.00
Total (ROC)		3600	263	2517.86	3600	291	2889.00	3500	129	1480.84	3865	187	1312.71
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1	9.78	15	1	9.95	10	0	0.00	20	2	9.94
2.	Assam	90	5	33.55	80	16	128.86	115	2	56.61	200	9	64.35
3.	Manipur	180	19	238.76	240	21	250.45	205	14	137.60	205	11	76.76
4.	Meghalaya	30	1	11.25	20	2	20.06	20	1	3.84	30	2	16.76
5.	Mizoram	90	7	65.75	70	10	145.80	90	7	83.62	110	10	69.75
6.	Nagaland	65	5	48.97	55	6	74.99	45	5	29.42	45	0	0.00
7.	Tripura	15	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
8.	Sikkim	10	1	4.98	10	1	14.93	10	0	0.00	20	2	9.94
Total (NE)		500	39	413.04	500	57	645.04	500	29	311.09	635	36	247.5
Total (RPC+NE)		4100	302	2930.90	4100	348	3533.45	4000	158	1791.93	4500	223	1560.21

Insurance Scheme for Fishermen

3302. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is implementing insurance schemes for the fishermen;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to enhance the present insurance coverage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any step has been taken by the Government to improve the literacy rate and living standard of the community of fishermen in the country under the Centrally Sponsored and National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, The Central Sector Scheme – National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen has a component on Group Accident Personal Insurance for fishermen. Under this component insurance cover for accidental death and permanent disability is provided to fishermen. Government has enhanced the insurance cover from existing Rs. 1 lakh for accidental death and Rs. 50000 for partial permanent disability to Rs. 2 lakh and Rs. 1 lakh respectively during 12th Plan.

(e) and (f) The Central Sector Scheme - National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen does not provide for 1 measures to increase literacy among the fishermen. However, the government aims at improving the standard of living of the fishermen by capacity building through training and by providing amenities such as low cost houses, drinking water facilities and relief during fishing ban period.

[English]

Performance of PSUs in Fertilizer Sector

3303. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed/monitored the performance of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the Chemicals and Fertilizers sector in terms of

the target set and achievement made during the last two years and the current year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the outcome of the said review along with the follow-up steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Government regularly monitors the economic status, efficiency and all other important parameters of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) by taking measures such as review of monthly and quarterly performance, setting up of targets for the companies in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed every year in terms of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines and monitoring it regularly through Quarterly Review Meetings, monthly and periodical meetings held under the Chairmanship of Minister, Secretary and Joint Secretary. A robust monitoring mechanism has been put in place to review the performance of the PSUs.

(c) In each meeting, the action taken report of the previous meeting of the PSU is reviewed and necessary instructions are given to the PSUs by the Ministry. Based on the action points emerged in the meeting, follow up actions are also taken as a necessary corrective measure for their growth and development.

[Translation]

Opportunities in Food Processing Sector

3304. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was a proposal in the 11th Five Year Plan with regard to creating fresh opportunities in food processing/cold chains/cold storage sector; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereunder, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The

Ministry of Food Processing Industries has introduced a Central Sector Scheme of Infrastructure Development for food processing with three components during 11th Plan.

The details of the each component and the achievements made thereunder are given below:—

a. Mega Food Parks Scheme:—

The scheme provides for creation of modern infrastructural facilities for food processing sector. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the project cost excluding land component in general areas and @ 75% in North East Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 crore per project.

During the 11th Plan, 30 Mega Food Park were approved by the Government in 3 phases. The Ministry has accorded 'final' approval to 14 Mega Food Parks while remaining 16 have been accorded 'in principle' approval. However, out of the 30 Mega Food Parks, 3 Mega Food Parks have been cancelled by the Ministry for failure of the Special Purpose Vehicle to implement the projects.

During the 12th Plan, out of 12 Mega Food Parks, Project to be sanctioned 'in principle' approval has been accorded to 10 projects for implementation. Final approval is accorded to the projects on meeting the various conditions of acquiring land, financial closure, registration of company under Companies Act, etc. as per the scheme guidelines.

b. Cold Chains, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure Scheme:—

Financial Assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works in general areas and @ 75 % in North East Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crore per project.

A total 79 Cold Chain projects were approved by Govt. for providing financial assistance during the 11th plan, out of which 74 projects have been

sanctioned by the Ministry in different parts of the country. Out of these 74 projects, 27 projects have already started commercial production, 18 projects have been cancelled for violation of scheme guidelines and remaining 29 projects are in various stages of implementation.

During the 12th Five Year Plan, the scheme has been upscaled by the Government for taking up 75 new cold chain projects with financial outlay of Rs.786 crores. Out of these, 66 cold chain projects have already been sanctioned by the Ministry till date which are at various stages of implementation.

c. Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs Scheme:—

Financial Assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of Plant & Machinery and Technical Civil Works in general areas and @ 75 % in North East Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 crore per project.

The Ministry had taken up 10 projects under this scheme in the country during 11th Plan. The project at Ahmednagar (Maharashtra), Dimapur (Nagaland) and Kolkata (West Bengal) have been completed.

During 12th Plan, Ministry has accorded approval for 14 more Abattoir Projects in various States in the Country.

The Ministry had envisaged a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP), which has been launched during 12th Plan w.e.f. 01.04.2012 to be implemented through State/UT Governments. Some of the ongoing schemes of the Ministry have been subsumed in the NMFP in addition to the new components to provide better outreach for the schemes of the Ministry to the entrepreneurs throughout the country.

The NMFP scheme is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme in all the States with the funding ratio of 75:25 by the Govt. of India and

States except for North Eastern States, where the funding ratio is 90:10. All the UTs are funded on 100% grant basis by the Govt. of India.

An amount of 184.69 crore has been released to State Governments/UTs during the year 2012-13 and Rs.22.25 crore during the year 2013-14 till date.

Police Reforms

3305. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Committees/Commissions constituted by the Government on Police reforms and functioning of Police forces along with the terms of reference and the mandate of the said Committees/Commissions;

(b) whether such Committees/Commissions have submitted their reports to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has held consultations with various States in this regard;

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Government thereto; and

(f) the total funds granted/utilized by the State Governments on police reforms and functioning of police forces during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) In order to improve the functioning of the police, several High level Committees and National Police Commission were constituted during the last three decades for identifying appropriate measures of reforms in the police forces in the country. Notable amongst them are the National Police Commission (1977), Ribeiro Committee (1998), the Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000), Malimath Committee on Reforms in Criminal Justice System (2000) and the Review Committee (2004). The details of the various Committees/Commission on

Police Reforms along with the terms of references are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

"Public Order" and "Police" are "State subjects" falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and therefore the State Governments are entrusted with the responsibility to implement various police reforms measures. Accordingly, the recommendations of the various Commission/Committees, including the Review Committee, were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action.

(d) and (e) Police reform is a continuous process. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been persuading the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. For this purpose, all the reports/recommendations of the Expert Committees and Commission on Police Reforms have been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Many of the recommendations of the Review Committee have already been implemented by a number of State Governments/UT Administrations. Further, 14 States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have formulated their State Police Acts and 2 States, viz., Gujarat and Karnataka have amended their existing Police Acts broadly on the pattern of the Model Police Act.

(f) 'Police' being a State subject, Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain details of funds utilised by the State Governments on Police Reforms and functioning of Police Forces. Ministry of Home Affairs also does not provide any direct assistance to the State Governments for implementation of Police Reforms. However, Ministry of Home Affairs is providing grants-in-aid to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) towards supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, urban policing, strengthening training infrastructure, construction of Police Stations and Housing etc.

Statement-II indicating the details of funds allocated and utilized under the MPF Scheme is enclosed.

Statement-I

The details of the Committees/Commission along with the terms of references on Police Reforms

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee/ Commission	Date of constitution	Terms of References	Date of submission of Report	Action taken by the Government
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Police Commission	15.11.1977	<p>(1) Re-define the role, duties, powers and responsibilities of the police, with a special reference to prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order.</p> <p>(2) Examine the development of the principles underlying the present policing system including the method of magisterial supervision, evaluate the performance of the system, identify the basic weakness of inadequacies, and suggest appropriate changes in the system and the basic laws governing the system.</p> <p>(3) Examine, if any, changes are necessary in the existing method of administration, disciplinary control and accountability.</p> <p>(4) Inquire into the system of investigation and prosecution, the reasons for delay and failure; the use of improper methods and the extent of their prevalence; and suggest how the system may be modified or changed, and made efficient, scientific and consistent with human dignity; and how the related laws may be suitably amended.</p> <p>(5) Examine methods of crime records and statistics and suggest methods for making them uniform and systematic.</p>	Submitted eight Reports during February 1979 to May 1981.	<p>The first Report was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 1.2.1980.</p> <p>"Public Order" and "Police" are "State subjects" falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Reports of the NPC were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action.</p>

(6) Review policing in rural areas, evaluate any new arrangement that have been made, and recommend changes that are necessary.

(7) Examine the system of policing required in non-rural and urbanized areas including metropolitan areas, and suggest the pattern that would be most suitable.

(8) Examine the steps taken for modernizing law enforcement, evaluate the work of police communications, the computer network, scientific laboratories and agencies for research and development, and examine whether modernisation can be speeded up; examine to what extent, as a result of the modernisation of police forces, streamlining of its function and its restructuring, it would be possible to economise in the manpower in the various areas of its activities.

(9) Examine the nature and extent of the special responsibilities of the Police towards that weaker sections of the community and suggest steps to ensure prompt action on their complaints for the safeguard of their rights and interests.

(10) Recommend measures and institutional arrangements:

(i) To prevent misuse of power by the police, and to examine whether police behaviour, outlook, responsiveness and impartiality are maintained at the correct level, and if not, the steps such as recruitment and training which should be taken to improve them;

(ii) To prevent misuse of the police by administrative or executive instructions,

political or other pressure, or oral orders of any type, which are contrary to law;

(iii) For the quick and impartial inquiry of public complaints made against the police about any misuse of police powers;

(iv) For the quick redressal of grievances of police personnel and to look after their morale and welfare; and

(v) For a period objective evaluation of police performance in a metropolitan area/District/State in a manner which will carry credibility before the public.

(11) Examine the manner and extent to which police can enlist ready and willing co-operation of the public in the discharge of their social defence and law enforcement duties and suggest measures regarding the institutional arrangements to secure such co-operation and measures for the growth of healthy and friendly public-police relationship.

(12) Examine the methods of police training, development, and career-planning of officers and recommend any changes that are required at any time in their service, to modernize the outlook, and to make the leadership of the force effective and morally strong.

(13) Examine the nature of the problem that the police will have to face in the future and suggest the measures necessary for dealing with them, and for keeping them under continuous study and appraisal.

(14) Consider and make recommendations and suggestions regarding any other matter which the Government may refer to the Commission; and

(15) Any other matter of relevance or importance having an impact on the subject.

2.	Riberio Committee on Police Reforms	25.05.1998	<p>(i) To review action taken by the Central Government and the State Government/UT Administrations for implementation of the recommendations of the National Police Commission, Law Commission, National Human Rights Commission and Vohra Committee;</p> <p>(ii) To suggest ways and means for implementation of the pending recommendations of the above Commissions/Committee;</p> <p>(iii) Consider and make recommendations regarding any other matter which the Government may refer to the Committee or which the Committee considers necessary in this behalf.</p>	<p>1st Report submitted on 28.10.1998 2nd and final report submitted on 18.03.1999</p>	<p>The Report of Riberio Committee on Police Reforms were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action</p>
3.	Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms	05.01.2000	<p>(i) To examine and specify the challenges that the police in India would face during the next millennium;</p> <p>(ii) To evaluate the strength and weaknesses of the police force, as it is organized and structured today, to see if it would be able to meet those challenges;</p> <p>(iii) To understand and appreciate the gap between the public expectations and the police performance and whether this gap can be filled without making any basic changes in the structure, organisation and the attitudes of the police;</p>	<p>30.08.2000</p>	<p>The Report of Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action</p>

(iv) to envision a new look, cultured, people-friendly and a fighting-fit police force which is able to win the confidence and trust of the people and, at the same time, can tackle effectively the problems of organized crime, militancy and terrorism;

(v) To examine and bring out the changes which should be made in the Following systems to transform our police into a most professional and competent force:-

Recruitment at different levels

Training-both induction and in-service

Career planning at all levels

Accountability of the police

Redressal of public grievances

Redressal of police grievances

Police Station of the Next Millennium

Village and city police Techniques of investigation

Prosecution of cases Management of traffic

Dealing with women and weaker sections of society;

(vi) To suggest measures to equip the police to adequately meet the challenges of the modern, hi-tech criminal and of cyber crime;

(vii) To recommend changes in the weaponry, communication and mobility of the police force;

(viii) To examine how the intelligence gathering machinery could be revamped both at the Centre and the States and how their mutual interaction for intelligence sharing could be made Faster and more reliable;

(ix) To devise methods of insulating the police from politicization and criminalization;

(x) To devise ways of securing public trust and cooperation in preventing and solving crime;

(xi) To examine the need to clarify some crimes as "federal crimes" and to create a Federal Law Enforcement Agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(xii) The structural changes that need to be introduced for the police to Function more efficiently and professionally.

4. Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System

24.11.2000

(i) To examine the Fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence, including the constitutional provisions relating to criminal jurisprudence and see if any modifications or amendments are required thereto;

(ii) To examine in the light of findings on fundamental principles and aspects of criminal jurisprudence as to whether there is a need to re-write the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act to bring them in tune with the demand of the times and in harmony with the aspirations of the people of India;

(iii) To make specific recommendations on simplifying judicial procedures and practices and making the delivery of justice to the common man closer, faster, uncomplicated and inexpensive;

(iv) To suggest ways and means of developing such synergy among the judiciary, the Prosecution and the police as restores the confidence of the common man in the Criminal Justice System by protecting the innocent and the victim and by punishing unsparingly the guilty and the criminal;

(v) To suggest sound system of managing, on professional lines, the pendency of cases at

28.3.2003

The Report of Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System were Forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			<p>investigation and trial stages and making the Police, the Prosecution and the Judiciary accountable For delays in their respective domain; and</p>		
			<p>(vi) To examine the Feasibility of introducing the concept of "Federal Crime" which can be put on List-I in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.</p>		
5.	<p>Review Committee on the recommendations of National Police Commissions and other Commission/ Committees on Police Reforms</p>	21.12.2004	<p>(i) to review the recommendations of the previous Commissions/Committees set up on Police Reforms;</p> <p>(ii) to shortlist the recommendations which have not been implemented or have been implemented only partially; and</p> <p>(iii) to recommend the present course of action on such recommendations.</p> <p>(A list of subjects on which the Review Committee has made 49 recommendations regarding police reforms is Statement-III.)</p>	23.3.2005	<p>The Recommendations of the Review Committee were forwarded to the State Government and Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action.</p>

Statement-II

The details of funds allocated and utilized under the MPF Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	2013-14
		Funds allocated/ released	Amount utilised	Funds allocated/ released	Amount utilised	Funds allocated/ released	Amount Allocated released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.96	56.88	6.35	5.97	21.31	77.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.75	6.28	7.08	0.00	2.00	8.89
3.	Assam	48.51	32.28	48.02	0.00	12.41	58.78
4.	Bihar	63.67	63.67	28.50	0.00	15.03	54.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	29.08	29.19	12.48	6.31	4.93	18.05
6.	Goa	2.30	1.58	0.08	0.00	0.52	1.90
7.	Gujarat	55.27	46.35	33.23	33.23	12.99	71.68
8.	Haryana	30.41	7.07	5.23	0.00	6.06	21.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.36	4.20	5.91	2.18	1.78	6.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	148.25	132.24	109.73	0.00	22.47	90.30
11.	Jharkhand	36.90	11.54	6.58	5.92	4.67	18.05
12.	Karnataka	83.01	62.20	53.37	25.37	19.49	75.01
13.	Kerala	42.68	42.59	27.05	22.08	8.19	44.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.41	62.90	37.54	31.62	13.78	53.54
15.	Maharashtra	42.26	35.30	64.72	0.00	29.63	90.76
16.	Manipur	26.63	24.44	38.76	0.00	4.85	20.64
17.	Meghalaya	8.48	0.00	6.69	0.00	1.91	8.12
18.	Mizoram	19.55	0.00	13.18	0.00	6.40	10.61
19.	Nagaland	33.77	33.77	30.08	0.00	5.46	32.81
20.	Odisha	54.24	54.24	20.28	11.74	7.92	43.72
21.	Punjab	26.08	19.97	32.12	7.67	8.34	30.50
22.	Rajasthan	47.88	45.45	33.17	26.25	15.88	60.92
23.	Sikkim	2.17	1.24	5.02	0.00	0.90	3.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	92.52	71.01	43.19	13.30	17.70	67.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	23.08	18.54	16.35	0.00	3.99	16.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77.61	61.70	61.76	19.95	32.10	173.92
27.	Uttarakhand	6.35	6.35	5.75	4.22	3.61	9.44
28.	West Bengal	43.73	0.00	47.78	0.00	14.68	55.22
Total		1224.63	930.98	800.00	215.81	300.00	1225.91

*The utilisation details are not due before April, 2014.

Statement-III

List of subjects on which the Review Committee has made
49 recommendations regarding police reforms

Sl. No.	Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/UTs
1	2
1.	Educational qualification and age limit for recruitment as Constables.
2.	Educational qualification and age limit for recruitment of Sub-Inspectors.
3.	Establishment of State Police Recruitment Boards.
4.	Scale of pay for Constables.
5.	Working hours for Constabulary.
6.	Promotional prospect for Constables.
7.	Training of policemen at all levels.
8.	Linkage of promotion with training.
9.	Co-relation between training and posting.
10.	Police Housing.
11.	*Levels of direct recruitment to Police Service.
12.	Teeth-to-tail ration in the police force.
13.	Police Commissionerate System.
14.	Separation of Investigation from Law and Order.
15.	Manpower strength in Police Stations.
16.	Orderly system.

1	2
17.	*Internal Security role of Police.
18.	Village Police System.
19.	Merger of Women police with regular police.
20.	*IPS Cadres for Central Police organization.
21.	Method of selection of Chief of Police.
22.	Tenure of Chief of Police.
23.	Fixity of tenure of key functionaries.
24.	Police Establishment Board.
25.	Adequate financial powers for DsGP and CPs.
26.	Modernization of Police Forces.
27.	Upgradation of Police Training facilities.
28.	Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure.
29.	Common Central Forensic Science cadre for central organization.
30.	Computerisation of Police Stations.
31.	Restructuring of Police Stations.
32.	Basic facilities in Police Station.
33.	Outsourcing of some police duties.
34.	Weeding out corrupt police personnel.
35.	Accountability of Police to Public.
36.	Police Complaints Board.
37.	Free registration of crime.
38.	Reduction in the number of arrests.

1	2
39.	New Police Act.
40.	Directorate of prosecution.
41.	Legal advice to police.
42.	Confession under Section 25 and 26 of the Evidence Act.
43.	Federal Offences.
44.	Organized Crime.
45.	Tackling Economic Offences.
46.	Distinction between non cognizable and cognizable offences.
47.	Amendments to Section 161 and 162 of Cr. P.C.

*Dropped – No action required.

[English]

Naini Coal Block

3306. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Naini Coal Block allocated to a Gujarat State PSU has been de-allocated;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry/Government has proposed to allocate an alternate coal block in lieu of the de-allocated block; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Naini coal block was allocated to M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL), a PSU of Gujarat State on 25.07.2007. Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), which was constituted by the Government to review the progress of allocated coal blocks and linked/associated end use projects, after having reviewed the progress of Naini coal block has recommended de-allocation of the same along with forfeiture of 50% bank guarantee (BG) related to development of this block. The recommendations of IMG have been accepted by the Government and the block has since been de-allocated on 10.12.2012.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry/Government to allocate an alternate coal block

in lieu of the de-allocated Naini coal block. The Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This would, however, not be applicable in the following cases:—

- Where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- Where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 02.02.2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13.02.2012. The coal/lignite blocks can only be allocated under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules.

Government had allocated 14 coal blocks to various Government Companies/Corporations engaged in power generation under Rule 4 of Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012. These blocks include one blocks namely 'Mahajanwadi' which was allocated jointly to Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Funds for Consumer Awareness

3307. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government allocates funds for undertaking campaigns to create awareness about consumer rights;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether the consumer awareness movement has been adversely affected due to the paucity of funds despite the fact that huge amount is lying unutilised; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government carries out awareness campaigns through various mediums of advertising and also releases grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories to carry out campaigns in regional mediums. The State-wise details of the funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) No Madam, Paucity of funds has never been

a problem. Consumer Awareness activities are being undertaken by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution under a Plan Scheme. This scheme has given thrust to multimedia campaign on making consumers aware of their rights. The slogan 'Jago Grahak Jago' has now become a household name as a result of awareness campaign undertaken by the Government. The utilization of funds under the scheme has been quite good. During the 11th Plan Period, 92.3% of the funds allocated under the scheme were utilized.

Statement

The details of the Funds Allocated and Utilised during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Utilised (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	46.00	**
		2011-12	34.50	**
2.	Chhattisgarh	2012-13	30.00	**
		2013-14	30.00	**
3.	Goa	2011-12	3.00	1.96
		2012-13	4.00	1.66
4.	Gujarat	2011-12	36.00	36.00
		2012-13	52.00	**
		2013-14	50.00	**
5.	Haryana	2013-14	28.85	**
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2012-13	15.82	**
		2013-14	20.00	**
7.	Karnataka	2010-11	28.00	27.25
		2011-12	21.00	**
		Special Project	31.00	**
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2011-13	40.41	**
		2013-14	50.00	**
9.	Maharashtra	2013-14	28.82	**

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Punjab	2012-13	40.00	**
		2013-14	30.00	**
11.	Tamil Nadu	2010-11	48.00	00.23
		2011-12	46.50	**
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	91.25	**
13.	West Bengal	2010-11	35.77	35.77
		2011-12	27.00	27.00
		2012-13	38.00	38.00
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	2012-13	32.00	**
		2013-14	20.00	**
15.	Assam	2013-14	29.93	**
16.	Meghalaya	2010-11	14.00	**
		2011-12	10.50	**
17.	Mizoram	2010-11	16.00	16.00
		2011-12	12.00	**
18.	Nagaland	2010-11	22.00	22.00
		2011-12	16.50	16.50
		2012-13	22.00	**
		2013-14	20.00	**
19.	Tripura	2010-11	8.00	8.00
		2011-12	6.00	6.00
		2012-13	10.00	10.00
		2013-14	20.00	**
20.	Sikkim	2010-11	8.00	8.00
	Special Project	2010-11	16.98	16.98
		2011-12	6.00	**
21.	Puducherry	2012-13	8.00	**
		2013-14	8.75	**
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2010-11	2.00	**

**Utilization Certificate from the State/UT is awaited.

[Translation]

Amendment in Law

3308. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has expanded the definition of rape;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the views of each State Government and other experts, if any, in this regard;
- (c) whether the existing legislative measures are adequate to bring the rapists including juveniles to justice;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the existing laws to make them more stringent; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which came into force from 3rd February, 2013 provides a wider definition of rape. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was formulated on a broad convergence of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012, the Justice J.S. Verma Committee Report and the 167th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 already provides stringent punishment, up to capital punishment for the offence of rape. However, at present juveniles are not covered under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The juvenile offenders, who are below the age of eighteen years, are tried under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. A proposal for amendment of existing provision of Juvenile Justice Act, with focus on heinous offences including rape committed by Juveniles above the age of 16, is currently under consideration of the Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

12.0¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Bapiraju, Shri S.P.Y. Reddy, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shrimati J. Helen Davidson, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri M. Anandan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Motion of No-Confidence in Council of Ministers

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received four notices of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri L. Rajagopal, M. Rajamohan Reddy, Sabbam Hari and Konakalla Narayana Rao. I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order, I will not be in a position to count the 50 Members who have to stand in their assigned places so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Therefore, I request all of you to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notices before the House.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

- (1) First Report of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry on illegal mining of iron and manganese ores (Volumes I, II, II/A, III, IV and V) in the State of Odisha-June, 2013.

- (2) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10659/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North East Zone Culture Centre, Dimapur, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North East Zone Culture Centre, Dimapur, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10660/15/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10661/15/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and

Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10662/15/14]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10663/15/14]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10664/15/14]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10665/15/14]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10666/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10667/15/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10668/15/14]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential commodities Act, 1955:-

- (i) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2013 published in Notification No. S.O. 2927(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2013.
- (ii) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on

Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2013 published in Notification No. S.O. 3543(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2013.

- (iii) The Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2014 published in Notification No. S.O. 77(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th January, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10669/15/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10670/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): On behalf of Shri Srikant Jena, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 2012-2013.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10671/15/14]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of

Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10672/15/14]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10673/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the New Delhi Municipal Council (Drainage) Bye-Laws, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4/3/2007/UD/MB/13393 in Delhi Gazette dated 23rd October, 2012 under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. F. 4/3/2007/UD/MB/17550 dated 10th September, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10674/15/14]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

- (i) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. 13/17/2002/HP-I/Estt./3445 to 3448 in Delhi Gazette dated 24th September, 2013.

- (ii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. 13/3/2004/HP-I/Estt./3449 to 3452 in Delhi Gazette dated 24th September, 2013.

- (iii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. 13/38/2009/HP-I/Estt./3522 to 3525 in Delhi Gazette dated 22nd October, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10675/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Fourth Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, New Delhi, for the period from May, 2007 to November, 2009 and supplementary to Fourth Report covering the period from December, 2009 to May, 2010.
- (ii) Explanatory Memorandum on the Fourth Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, New Delhi, for the period from May, 2007 to May, 2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10676/15/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the years 1992-1993 to 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi, for the years 1992-1993 to 2011-2012.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10677/15/14]

- (5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under Section 21(4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, for the year 2012.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10678/15/14]

- (7) A copy of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 776(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th December, 2013 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10679/15/14]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): On behalf of Shri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10680/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10681/15/14]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

(i) The Border Security Force, Engineering (Civil) Combatant (Group 'B' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 642(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2013.

(ii) The Border Security Force, Headquarters, Senior Gestentner Operator (Group 'C' post), Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 721(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2013.

(iii) The Border Security Force Engineering Set up (Civil) Combatant (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 739(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2013.

(iv) The Border Security Force, Air Wing Officers (Group 'A' Combatised posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 643(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10682/15/14]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006:—

(i) The Assam Rifles Warrant Officer (Radio Mechanic), Group 'C' Combatised posts, Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 208 in Gazette of India dated 18th August, 2012.

(ii) The Assam Rifles Radio Mechanic, Group 'B' posts Recruitment Rules, 2013 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 152 in Gazette of India dated 15th June, 2013.

- (iii) The Assam Rifles, Pharmacist, Group 'C' Combatised post, Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 55 in Gazette of India dated 2nd March, 2013.
- (iv) The Assam Rifles Warrant Officer (General Duty) Group 'C' Combatised post Recruitment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 142 in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2012.
- (v) The Assam Rifles Tradesman (Group 'C' Combatised posts) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 142 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2013.
- (vi) The Assam Rifles (Para Medical Cadre) Group 'C' posts, Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 205 in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2013.
- (vii) The Assam Rifles, Naib Subedar (General Duty), Group 'B' Combatised post Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 672(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th October, 2013.
- (viii) The Assam Rifles Warrant Officer (Personal Assistant) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 78 in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2013.
- (ix) The Assam Rifles Havildar (Clerk) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 79 in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10683/15/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Foundation for

Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10683A/15/14]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

(i) The Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Sub-Inspector (Executive) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.783(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2013.

(ii) The Central Industrial Security Force, Security Wing, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Executive) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.788(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th December, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10684/15/14]

- (7) A copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, General Duty Cadre (Group 'B' and 'C' Posts), Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 712(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2013 under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10685/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Sonipat, for the year 2012-2013, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Sonipat, for the year 2012-2013.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10686/15/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10687/15/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Thanjavur, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology, Thanjavur, for the year 2012-2013.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10688/15/14]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Limited, Kolkata,

for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10689/15/14]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, for the year 2012-2013.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10690/15/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam, I on behalf of my colleague Shri Tariq Anwar, beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10691/15/14]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Mangalore, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10692/15/14]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10693/15/14]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions; of the National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10694/15/14]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Insecticides Act, 1968:—

- (i) S.O. 3554(E) published in Gazette of India

dated 2nd December, 2013, regarding restoration of all certificates of Registration granted under Section 9(4) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 for Chlorpyrifos 50% + Cypermethrin 5% EC Formulation.

- (ii) S.O. 2934(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2013, regarding restoration of certificate of Registration M/s Gharda Chemicals Limited for Chlorpyrifos 50% + Cypermethrin 5% EC Formulation.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10695/15/14]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2012-2013.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10696/15/14]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10697/15/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the Annual Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10698/15/14]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10699/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 25 of 2013)-Compliance Audit Report (Volume II), for the year ended March, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10700/15/14]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 27 of 2013)-

Performance Audit of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Ministry of Power.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10701/15/14]

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

33rd and 34th Reports

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) 33rd Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 21st Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL)" pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- (2) 34th Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on "Reservation for Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in United Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them" pertaining to the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services.

...(Interruptions)

12.05½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

36th to 38th Reports

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE (Jorhat): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) 36th Report regarding requests for dropping of assurances.

- (2) 37th Report regarding requests for dropping of assurances.
- (3) 38th Report regarding review of pending assurances pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

57th Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I beg to present the 57th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on 'National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management' pertaining to Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gopinath Munde – not present; Shri Prabhatsinh P. Chauhan – not present.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 29th Report of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 29th Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) in pursuance of direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Bulletin – Part II, dated 1st September, 2004.

A Statement indicating the Action Taken/Status of all the recommendations contained in the 29th Report of the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10702/15/14.

Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution is annexed. It may be noted that the Report contains 27 recommendations. These recommendations have been carefully examined by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs). Out of 27 recommendations, 27 have been accepted. The action taken on the recommendations has been indicated.

The Action Taken Replies have been sent to the Committee on 29.07.2013 in English and Hindi both.

...(Interruptions)

12.07¼ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha), pertaining to the Ministry of Coal***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (15th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, and of the directions of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin – Part II, dated 1st September, 2004.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Report of the Committee have been sent to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10703/15/14.

12.07½ hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals) on the Demands for Grants for the year 2013-14, pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): On behalf of Shri Srikant Jena, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Demands for Grants for 2013-14 of the Department of Pharmaceuticals (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) in pursuance of the directions issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers examined the Demands for Grants of the Department of Pharmaceuticals (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers) for the year 2013-14 and presented their 35th Report to Lok Sabha on 30.04.2013. The Report contains ten recommendations.

The status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

I would request that this may be considered as read.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN AREA IN MUMBAI FOR DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR MEMORIAL BILL, 2014**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K.S. RAO): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain area in Mumbai belonging to the National Textile Corporation Limited for facilitation of the construction of a

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 10703/15/14.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 11.02.2014.

memorial for Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain area in Mumbai belonging to the National Textile Corporation Limited for facilitation of the construction of a memorial for Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

DR. K.S. RAO: I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Matters under Rule 377 shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may personally hand over slips at the Table immediately as per practice.

- (i) **Need to take steps to implement reservation policy on economic basis**

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garwal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the current reservation policy of the country. Today, there is reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Class communities and minority groups. Our constitution makers implemented the reservation policy so that the financial, social and educational condition of the deprived section could be uplifted and that is why, the provision of reservation in the sector of education, employment and administration was made. But, the Government should revisit the reservation policy and reservation should be provided on the basis of economical ground rather than on the basis of caste. And for this, the Government is required to end the present reservation policy and decide the limit of creamy layer and all those families who earn less than 6 lakh rupees per annum will get the reservation in jobs, education and administration.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

I would like to request the Government to take adequate steps for implementing the reservation policy on the basis of economical ground.

(ii) Need to upgrade Mysore-Bannur-Malavali, Kollegal-Mettur-Salem and Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar State Highways in Chamarajanagar parliamentary constituency in Karnataka into National Highways

[English]

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the dire need to take urgent steps for upgradation of three State Highway Roads into National Highways in my Constituency i.e., in Chamarajanagar Constituency (Karnataka State).

In my Constituency, due to growth of Industries, Sugar Factories, Agriculture, historic World Heritage Sites, Tourist Places and increased flow of tourists from all over the world, the traffic on the State Highways has exponentially increased. In the light of the above, it is essential to upgrade three following State Highway Roads (1) Mysore-Bannur-Malavalli 47 Kms. which connects NH-212 and 209 further connecting Mysore and Mandya Districts (2) Kollegal-Mettur-Salem 180 Kms. which connects NH 209 and 7 further connecting Karnataka and Tamilnadu and (3) Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar 42 Kms. missed link which connects Karnataka and Tamilnadu. These are the long-pending issues and there is need to complete the works in the interests of the local people.

In view of the above and for the economic growth of the State as well as the country, I earnestly urge upon the Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport and Highways, to accord sanction for upgradation of above-mentioned three State Highways Roads into National Highways and to release suitable grants for the purpose at the earliest.

(iii) Need to implement welfare schemes for powerloom sector in Siricilla, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the dire need to take proper steps to revive the textile industry in Siricilla, which happens to be in Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

As the Government is well aware that there are around 60000 powerlooms in Andhra Pradesh and out of it Siricilla City and its adjoining areas alone have 35000 powerlooms

and the people depending on this powerloom industry do not know any other work except powerloom. Small and medium weavers of about 80% directly or indirectly are dependent on this and it is being called Kutira Prisrama in Telugu language. First of all, I thank the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles for recently visiting Siricilla and meeting the powerloom workers who are in depressed condition. Hon'ble Minister's sincere efforts and announcement of few welfare schemes for their empowerment have rekindled hopes among them. It is the need of the hour to take further steps without any further delay. Upgradation of powerlooms in Siricilla may be expedited upto saturation level. There is need to set up Yarn Banks in Siricilla and necessary process in this regard needs to be expedited. There is need to set up Skill Development Centres at Jammikunta and Siricilla for the powerloom and handloom workers. An Apparel Park was promised by the Hon'ble Minister during his visit to Siricilla under Special Purpose Vehicle. Steps may be expedited in this regard. Common Facility Centres should be set up with an amount of Rs. 8 crores for the welfare of powerloom and handloom industry. Insurance scheme may be implemented for the welfare of weavers. Workshed scheme may be implemented in Siricilla. Recommendation may be made to Hon'ble Minister for Finance and also to the Union Cabinet for setting up of a Mega Textile Cluster because as we all know that the Finance Ministry plays a pivotal role in allocating and releasing the funds.

Hence, keeping in view the welfare of the powerloom workers in Siricilla, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles to coordinate with Hon'ble Minister for Finance, to kindly instruct the concerned officials under your Ministry to implement the promises made by the Hon'ble Minister during his recent visit to Siricilla before the election code of conduct comes into force.

(iv) Need to review the decision to suspend the Community College Scheme of Indira Gandhi National Open University

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur): I would like to raise an important issue concerning the future of over 150000 students across our country who had enrolled themselves in the Community College Scheme (CCS) launched by Indira Gandhi National Open University. The Community College Scheme was introduced by iGNOU in the year 2009, by doing tie-ups with colleges and institutions all over the country. Its main aim was to offer Associate Degree on a range of job-oriented industry- trained academic programmes, at

affordable costs to all segments of the disadvantaged class. Taking advantage of this Scheme, thousands of students, had enrolled themselves in different community colleges, in various levels of programmes. Most of them belong to poor/middle class families and hail from rural and urban slum areas. They have paid all fees and other applicable dues as per norms of CCS which collectively amount to crores of rupees. But as a setback to their career, the Board of Management of IGNOU in its meeting held on May 31, 2012, had decided to suspend the community college scheme, without assigning any reason. This decision has put the future of thousands of students at stake, and has caused protest by owners and students alongwith the teaching community of these community colleges. Students who have completed the course, are not able to take examinations, and those who have taken the examinations, have been waiting for their certificates for the last 2 to 3 years. The future of above 150000, is getting ruined, by this decision of IGNOU. In view of its serious nature concerning the right to education, I urge the government to take immediate steps to ensure that the present problems of the Community College Scheme of IGNOU, be resolved immediately.

(v) Need to release the Central Government's share towards the cost of Metro project on Vanaz - Ramwadi Corridor in Pune, Maharashtra

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Pune): Pune city is one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Presently, Pune metropolitan area, with a population of 48 lakh, and approximately 24 lakh of vehicle registrations, is one of the most congested and polluted cities in the country. The city is witnessing high rise in vehicle numbers with almost 400-500 new vehicles being added to the city network every day, thereby further deteriorating pollution and congestion levels. Keeping these issues in mind, the Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporations jointly appointed Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) to study and prepare Detailed Project Reports on metro for Pune city.

The DMRC submitted its final Detailed Project Report on two corridors — (1) Pimpri-Chinchwad to Swargate and (2) Vanaz-Ramwadi Corridor with a total length of 31.5 kilometer.

Out of the above two corridors, the Government of Maharashtra and Pune Municipal Corporation have resolved to take up 14.95 Km Vanaz-Ramwadi Corridor initially with a equity contribution of 20% from the Government of India and 20% from Government of Maharashtra, i.e. Rs.518.60 crore

from each. The Vanaz-Ramwadi Corridor is fully elevated and easy to implement without much complications.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to release their equity share in the project cost at the earliest on the lines of Delhi Metro, and fully exempt this project from Central Taxes, which form a major component of the project cost.

(vi) Need to undertake reconstruction of bridge on Chambal river in Kota Parliamentary constituency, Rajasthan and also provide necessary funds for the purpose

[Translation]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): On the river chambal, flowing in my Parliamentary constituency Kota, Rajasthan a pillar less modern bridge was being constructed few years back. By constructing a bypass in the city, there was a proposal was to connect this bypass to the Chambal bridge whereby all the traffic that go through the middle of the city was expected to go through this bridge so that the problem of the jam and to daily accidents in the city could be resolved. But, a few years back, a part of the under construction bridge fell into the river and many persons lost their lives. Since then, neither the reconstruction of the bridge has been taken up nor any funds for this purpose have been allocated. Today, this bridge is called as "Hanging Bridge" by the locals. Bypass of the city is ready, but as this bridge has not been constructed till date, the out traffic of Kota passes through the city, and the problem of jam remains and accidents take place daily.

I would like to urge the Government to start reconstruction of this bridge soon and the required fund for the same should be made available. The loss that the Government suffered due to the fall of the bridge, should be recovered from the companies who are responsible for the fall of a part of the bridge.

(vii) Need to set up Coir Park at Villuppuram district in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has constituted Coir Board for the development of coir industry across the country. Recently the Coir Board of India has sanctioned a project with the initial budget of Rs. 500 crores during the financial year 2013-14 to set up a Coir Park/coir Industry Park in Villuppuram District in Tamil Nadu with Rs. 70 crores budget

allocation of Union Government's. 200 acres of land have also been identified and earmarked for this park. But, the proposed/sanctioned project has been shifted to Karnataka State.

The setting up of the Coir Park envisages skill development of the workers especially women folk through various training schemes and programmes. The activities of the park are being managed by the Governing body of National Coir Research and Management Institute.

So, I urge upon the Union Govt. not to shift this sanctioned project from Tamilnadu to Karnataka State. I also request the Union Govt. to take all efforts to set up the sanctioned project in the said district in Tamil Nadu without any further delay.

(viii) Need to set up a new unit of Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Out of the 5 cleared units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, one is in Gorakhpur. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited established a fertilizer plant in Gorakhpur in the year 1969. Due to a simple accident, the same had been closed on 10th June, 1990 and since then it has been lying closed. Due to the closure of this fertilizer plant, development of the Eastern U.P. and Bihar has been badly affected. The condition of farmers has become miserable as the agriculture has been affected. Many Prime Ministers had assured the people of Eastern U.P. including Gorakhpur to reopen this plant during their tenures but this assurance just remained merely announcement only. For the revival of all these fertilizer plants of the country, the Government had constituted a high-level committee comprising the secretaries of the Ministry of Fertilizers and Chemicals, Petroleum Ministry, Ministry of Forest and Environment and the Ministry of Finance. This committee has already recommended to reopen all the plants including Gorakhpur's plant. The plan of the revival of these closed plants had been forwarded to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (B.I.F.R). This has come to my knowledge that B.I.F.R also agreed on this.

A 1400 Acre land close to the city is near this closed fertilizer plant of Gorakhpur. The same is connected with railway line, highway and other basic facilities. If the Indian Government provides here the facility of gas Pipeline from

Jagdishpur and Barauni, the fertilizer plant can be operated here easily. Gas Authority of India (Gail) has also surveyed regarding it.

A new fertilizer plant should be established in place of the closed one by the very Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. Please take requisite action regarding the same.

(ix) Need to send a central team to assess the impending danger to Badrinath Temple by landslide in Chamoli district, Uttarakhand

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH (Tihri Garhwal): I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government towards the threat generated to the existence of Badrinath Dham situated in the District Chamoli, Uttarakhand. Badrinath Dham is in dual threat. On 16th August 2013, after the heavy rain, the landslide started from the mountain Narayan behind the temple. Then, irrigation department constructed the security wall. Now, the wall has been damaged and the same caused the rapid landslide from the mountain. In this situation, the rubble started in Narayani and Indra drains can cause massive destruction. Besides this, just below the Badrinath Temple, the Tapt Kund Block, situated almost at a distance of 50 metres has become hollow due to heavy flow of the river Alaknanda and the Tapt Kund is in danger. The rubble is filled in a huge quantity in the middle of the security wall and as a result, the glacier water with rubble is coming towards the temple. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Badrinath-Kedar Temple Committee has given all the information regarding this danger to the District Magistrate. I would like to urge the Central Government to send a centralized team for the local inspection of the wall situated behind the temple and for the quick prevention of landslide and to take all the requisite measures for the security of Badrinath.

(x) Need to permit farmers to lay water pipe lines beneath the railway lines free of any charges by railway department

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): The farmers gave their land to the railway department for the development of the country so that the agriculture sector can also develop. But, in some places, the railway track passes through the middle of the fields of the farmers. The farmers have to lay the water pipe line beneath the track for irrigation. In such a situation, the railway department does not give the permission easily for this purpose. Where the big channel is there, there should not be any problem in having the pipeline

under the channel, still they do not get the permission. When the permission is granted, the railway department imposes several kinds of charges which are of a big amount and impractical. The rent for ten years is rupees 12,500/-, with supervision charge and other charges, the total estimate of 2 to 3 lakhs rupees is given while the total expense of laying the pipeline is borne by the farmer. This is the irony in free India that the farmer who had given his precious land at a throw away price, the Government charges such a huge amount from him. This is an improper treatment with the farmers of the country. The farmer survives by doing hard works. Those who make policies related to the farmers do not know very much about them. The farmers commit suicide due to poverty. In this matter, I urge the Government to take back all the anti-farmer rules and give them permission to lay the pipeline beneath the track without any charges.

(xi) Need to take necessary steps to accelerate the process for implementation of high-speed rail project between Delhi and Meerut

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): In 1985, one of the objectives behind establishing the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) was to minimize the increasing pressure on National Capital, Delhi and to meet this objective, all the main cities of NCR were planned to be connected with Delhi through Regional Rapid Transit System so that the people, living in these areas, could reach Delhi in one hour or less than that for their jobs, business, etc. and could come back to their home in the evening. From this point of view, all the plans under which Delhi was scheduled to be connected with the cities of Western U.P., were neglected. Even after 28 years have passed, neither the Delhi-Meerut Express Highway has been constructed, nor the work related to High-Speed Train connecting Delhi-Meerut has shown any remarkable progress. The Central Government established N.C.R. Transport Corporation to connect NCR cities with Delhi but due to lack of coordination and agreement between NCRPB and NHAI, this work has not progressed further. According to the Member-Secretary of N.H.A.I, High-Speed train from Delhi Nizamuddin to Pallvaparam, Meerut was designed at route N.H.-58 and the same NHAI by declaring the highway narrow is saying that the track would not be feasible. Now, the new alignment of this train has been passed but in nutshell, the Delhi-Meerut High-Speed Train Scheme is not going beyond the meetings of various ministries and departments.

I would like to urge the Government to look into the matter and to accelerate the process regarding Delhi-Meerut High Speed Train so that this long awaited plan could start, high-speed train could run and the development of National Capital Region of western U.P. could speed up.

(xii) Need to undertake construction of roads from Jethwara to Lalgopalganj and Kunda Tehsil to Khanwari in Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency under Central Road Funds in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): In my Parliamentary Constituency, Kaushambi, U.P., two roads that connect Tehsil Kunda with district Pratapgarh are very important. These pass through two Assembly constituencies and reach the district headquarters. The proposal for both the roads (from Jathwara to Lalgopalganj 25 km., from Kunda Tehsil to Ravanvari 21 km.) prepared by the district authority has been forwarded to the Union Government. I would like to urge the Government to grant financial aid under (CRP) plan for both the roads because both the roads meet all the standards.

(xiii) Need to put a moratorium on payment of interest on debt and debt restructuring of loans of West Bengal Government

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): The West Bengal Government has been demanding a moratorium on interest payment on the outstanding debt of the State Government. The previous left front government had left a total of Rs. 2.03 lakh crores debt. The present State Government has to pay a total of Rs. 28,000 crores in the current year as principal and interest. It has doubled its own revenue collection from Rs. 20,000 crores to Rs. 40,000 crores in the current year. Still it is left with very little money for development. I urge the Government to give a moratorium in debt and debt restructuring of the loans of West Bengal and the same may be extended to other debt stressed states also.

(xiv) Need to ease the criterion of land area required to set up a 100 bedded ESI hospital in the premises of medical college in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): I would like to thank Hon'ble Minister for sanctioning the setting up of a 100 bedded ESI Hospital in Kanyakumari District, Tamil

Nadu. This was a long pending demand of the people of my constituency.

But the concerned department is saying that they require 5 acres of land for setting up of a 100 bedded ESI Hospital. After a detailed survey, the State Government was able to get only 2.50 acres of land within the premises of medical college. Since my constituency is not having sufficient land, my request is to set up the ESI hospital on 2.50 acres land only. In Tirunelveli constituency, the ESI hospital has been set up on 2.20 acres only.

Due to non-availability of ESI hospital, about 3 to 5 lakh families working in small scale industries like cashew nut industries, fishnet companies, tapping etc., are not getting the ESI benefits. Private hospitals are taking undue advantage of this. As a result people are facing a lot of problems.

Hence, in public interest, I urge upon the Government to expedite the setting up of ESI hospital.

(xv) Need to enhance the retirement age of employees of SAIL Refractory Company Limited, Salem in Tamil Nadu from 58 to 60 years

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Salem Refractory Unit of Burn Standard Co. Limited was taken over by SAIL on 16.12.2011 and all employees have got their wage revision also. The refractory manufacturing operation is entirely depending on manual and experienced workforce. The plant is continuously making profit. The employees are extending full co-operation to the management to achieve the target. Employees have never resorted to strike or untoward incidents for the last so many years. SRCL (SAIL Refractory Co. Ltd) is 100 per cent subsidiary of SAIL. Since taking over of Salem Refractory unit of Burn Standard Co. Ltd by SAIL, the only demand of the employees is in respect of enhancement of retirement age from 58 to 60 on par with Salem Steel Plant (SSP). It is a genuine demand. But the management is citing some liability to the State Government to be beared by it. The liability and enhancement of retirement age are totally different issues and liquidation of liability would be slightly lengthy procedure. Denying the employees their genuine demand is unjustified.

If the Unit loses the services of those who are experts in manual operation, the work will suffer. By enhancing the age of retirement, the organization will be in a better position to further utilize the services of its workforce. I request the Authority concerned to consider the proposal for

enhancement of retirement age from 58 to 60 years. I hope that the Hon'ble Minister of Steel will consider my fervent appeal and get it done at the earliest.

(xvi) Need to review the decision to exclude 'construction of drains' from the list of works permitted to be implemented through MPLAD Scheme

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): The work relating to construction of drains is important and it was in the list of permissible works under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). Villages and towns were much benefitted by this. The drains help us to dispose of all the sewage and effluents and help in keeping our surroundings neat and clean. In this regard, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation vide their File No. C.C. 44/2012 — MPLADS dated 23 May 2013 mentioned that "Construction of drain, etc." has now been included in the list of prohibited works implemented through MPLAD Scheme. Due to this decision of the Union government, bigger cities and villages may be deprived of efficient drainage systems. I want to know on what basis the construction of drains has been included in the list of prohibited works under MPLAD Scheme?. There was no explanation or information on why this work has been prohibited. A well-built drainage system is the need of the hour. Sanitation measures are very much affected due to this hasty decision. Instead of expanding the drainage related work, the Government has prohibited it under the MPLAD Scheme. Sanitation workers are also facing the difficulties due to this decision. They may be forced to carry liquid waste and effluents on their heads to dispose of them. Moreover sanitation work may also be affected.

I, therefore, urge that work relating to construction of drains should be included among permissible works under MPLAD Scheme. I also urge that the decision taken by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation under File No. CC44/20 1 2-MPLADS be immediately withdrawn.

(xvii) Need to look into the demands of people belonging to various castes in Bihar for their inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): In the State of Bihar, Noniah, Mallah, Lohar, Dhanuk, Mali, etc. castes come under the list of very backward castes. Similarly, the socio-economic condition of Kanu, Tatva, Tanti, Kumhar Turha,

Nai, etc. caste is very miserable. So, the federation of these castes demand that Nonia, Mallah, Lohar, Dhanuk, Mali, Kanu, Tatva, Tanti Kumhar Turka, Nai should be put in the Scheduled Tribe category. Social studies institutions have also recommended in this regard.

It is requested that after getting a proposal in this matter from the Bihar Government, the Union Government should bring these castes in the list of Schedules Tribe and the Scheduled Caste.

(xviii) Need to provide stoppage of goods trains at Railway station in Banka district, Bihar and set up warehouse at the station for giving impetus to business in the area

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Godowns and stoppage of trains are not sufficient in Banka district of Bihar for the transportation of goods to other states by the businessmen. The Railways should ensure proper arrangement in this regard. Goods trains should be provided stoppage whereby the goods of small businessmen can be transported to other states. Appropriate arrangements should be done for the storage of goods. There is lack of proper arrangement for keeping the goods at railway stations and less stoppages of goods trains in district Banka, which is affecting the business of local businessmen. It is requested that actions should be taken immediately to resolve such problem.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thokchom Meinya.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Madam, I rise to raise an urgent matter of public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to draw the attention of this august House, in particular the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Administration of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to some stunning reports about the alleged racial profiling of the North-East people in the Metros of the country and Delhi in particular...*(Interruptions)* It is a matter of great concern for all the citizens of this great country. The people of the North-East feel alienated from the mainland. ...*(Interruptions)* Such a feeling is highly injurious to our national unity and integrity...*(Interruptions)*

Recently, the brutal and fatal attack on a student from Arunachal Pradesh; the rape of a minor girl from Manipur and also another brutal attack on two boys from Manipur are highly condemnable...*(Interruptions)* This morning again one kipgen from Manipur was attacked brutally. It is a shame on all of us...*(Interruptions)* These are inhuman acts only expected from animals...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I do seek the indulgence of this great House with all humility and respectfully to submit a fact that there is apparently a huge presence of racial profiling in the Metros of the country...*(Interruptions)* It is my personal experience. Even in my own case, there arises occasions when I have to get myself identified...*(Interruptions)* Even after I show my Identity Card, our security brothers, sometimes, do not appear convinced. In such a circumstance, please just imagine the possible fallout!...*(Interruptions)* For a public man like me, there is absolutely no problem. We have to tolerate them. But please imagine, for our grown up children, surely they shall not be able to tolerate and they cannot...*(Interruptions)* I do appreciate that. They should try not to tolerate also. I am not instigating them...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, it has become too much. Enough is enough. I would thank you very much for calling me to raise this matter. We have to stop this. I would earnestly urge upon the Union Government, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Delhi Administration in particular to ponder over this matter very urgently and seriously for immediate intervention and also for a long-term strategy to solve the alleged apprehension of racial profiling. Thank you very much...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prem Das Rai is allowed to associate himself with the 'Zero Hour' matter raised by Dr. Thokchom Meinya about the alleged racial profiling of North-East people in the country and Delhi in particular.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 12th February, 2014 at 11 a.m.

12.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 12, 2014/ Magha 23, 1935 (Saka).

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